FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION 1928-29

The Australian wool clip for the season July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929 is forecast at 900,000,000 pounds, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Garrels at Melbourne, quoting a semi-official source. If the final outturn agrees with this forecast, made at the beginning of the season, the 1928-29 clip will be somewhat larger than that of 1927-28, and approximately the same as the record clip of 1926-27. The estimate of 900,000,000 pounds for the new season is made up of 815,000,000 pounds of shorn wool, 35,000,000 pounds pulled and 50,000,000 pounds to be exported on sheep skins.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market displayed a slightly easier tone during the week ended June 27, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The average price of heavy hogs at Berlin went to $14.12 per 100 pounds against an average for June, 1928 of $14.51. The current quotation, however, is still about $1.31 above the corresponding week of last year. The lard market at Hamburg, on the other hand, rose about 22 cents above the average for the month to reach $14.25 per 100 pounds. See table, page 41. See also a statement of the foreign pork situation during May and June on page 13.

Prices were fairly steady in the British bacon market during the week ended June 27, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Both Danish and Canadian Wiltshire sides averaged about the same levels of the preceding week, standing at $23.46 and $22.59 per 100 pounds respectively. Those averages were substantially in excess of those of last year during the corresponding week. See pages 13 and 41.

The European butter markets have begun to receive heavier supplies from nearby producing areas, but the delayed season has prevented the accumulation of burdensome supplies, and the markets continue firm. The Copenhagen quotation on June 28 was steady at the equivalent of 35-1/4¢. and nearly 3 cents above that of a year ago. London quotations were generally a shade higher than a week earlier. With 92 score in New York advancing fractionally to 45-1/2 cents, the margin continues practically unchanged at 10 cents in favor of domestic prices. Australian shipments afloat continue to be heavier than New Zealand, amounting as of June 23 to 9,912,000 pounds and 7,504,000 pounds respectively. A year ago, June 25, there were 3,148,000 pounds afloat from Australia against 16,952,000 from New Zealand. See cabled quotations on page 41 and also a statement on the foreign dairy situation, page 17.

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat Production in 1928

Estimates and forecasts of wheat production in 1928 from 13 countries total 1,531,000,000 bushels against 1,667,000,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced approximately 47 per cent of the estimated world wheat crop excluding Russia and China. The 1928 production in Hungary is 80,100,000 bushels, according to a preliminary estimate received from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 3,167,000 bushels or 4 per cent above the 1927 estimate. The first estimate of production in Algeria places the crop at 34,539,000 bushels, which is the largest crop since 1923 when the production was 35,825,000 bushels. The 1927 wheat production as reported by 48 countries was 3,492,881,000 bushels against 3,356,701,000 bushels in 1926, or an increase of 4.1 per cent. The final revised estimate of the 1927 production in France is 276,128,000 bushels as published in "Journal Officiel," June 5, 1928. The previous estimate had placed the crop at 284,355,000 bushels. The 1927 revised acreage is 13,065,000 acres. See tables, pages 32 and 33.

Wheat areas in 1928

The 1928 wheat area as reported by 23 countries is 133,396,000 acres against 134,665,000 acres in 1927. The winter wheat area remaining for harvest in Poland is 2,447,000 acres against 2,599,000 acres in 1927. The area sown was 2,693,000 acres, indicating an abandonment of about 9 per cent.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

Cloudy and showery weather prevailed in Alberta during the week ended June 25, but elsewhere in the Prairie Provinces there were only local showers. The temperatures were from 2° to 9° below normal. The June 25 report of the agricultural department of the Canadian Pacific Railway stated that in spite of the cool weather, growth has been rapid but the essential requirement just now is sunshiny weather. In a few early sown fields there is evidence of unevenness of crops on account of non-germination at seeding time.

Europe

A fairly general improvement of crop conditions up to June 28 is reported over Europe, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural

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Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The weather during the week ended June 28 was mostly clear with only scattered local showers. Temperatures were near normal except in the Balkan States and southern Russia where warmer weather prevailed.

The outlook is now unfavorable for any commercial surplus in the important exporting regions of Russia, as a result of heavy winter killing, according to current reports. Procurements during the new season beginning July 1 are expected to consist of considerable barley and corn which have replaced the winter cereals. The condition of all cereals in all Russia improved during the first half of June. The condition as of June 15, expressed as a percentage when 100 per cent equals an average crop, was 117 per cent against 112 per cent as of June 1 and 106 per cent as of June 15, 1927. The condition of all cereals in the R. S. F. S. R. (Russia proper) was 118 per cent as of June 15, 115 per cent as of June 1, and 104 per cent as of June 15, 1927. The condition of all cereals in Ukraine was 114 per cent as of June 15, 108 per cent as of June 1, and 112 per cent as of June 15, 1927.

The conditions of the winter cereals improved during the first half of June, but are still below average. The condition in all Russia as of June 15 was 99 per cent against 96 per cent as of June 1 and 118 as of June 15, 1927. The condition in the R. S. F. S. R. as of June 15 was 98 per cent against 95 per cent as of June 1, and 116 per cent as of June 15, 1927. The condition in the Ukraine as of June 15 was 97 per cent against 92 per cent as of June 1, and 122 per cent as of June 15, 1927. The condition of the spring cereals is above the average and above last year. The condition in all Russia as of June 15 was 127 per cent against 123 per cent as of June 1 and 98 per cent as of June 15, 1927. The condition in the R. S. F. S. R as of June 15 was 130 per cent against 127 per cent as of June 1 and 96 per cent as of June 15, 1927. The condition in Ukraine was 122 per cent as of June 15 against 115 per cent as of June 1 and 102 per cent as of June 15, 1927. In the west and extreme east of Ukraine the condition of winter wheat and rye showed considerable improvement. Early in June in the "Steppe" region rye was blooming. Spring wheat had improved in eastern Ukraine, in the so-called left shore country (of the river Dnieper), and in the southern part of the "Steppe" region, according to "Economic Life" of June 7.

Southern Hemisphere

Seeding has been progressing favorably in Argentina, and traders are reported as anticipating an increase over last year in total wheat acreage. June frosts are usually looked for to prevent excessively early and rank growth, and to combat insect pests, but no frosts have been reported to date, although temperatures have been reported below normal to

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normal during the month. The early crop was reported in healthy condition around June 1.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States for the period July 1, 1927 to June 23, 1928 were 202,603,000 bushels against 215,342,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Exports through June 23 less imports through May are 187,999,000 bushels against 202,576,000 bushels last year. Exports during the week ended June 23 were 934,000 bushels against 2,142,000 bushels the previous week.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on June 22 were 77,619,000 bushels against 81,718,000 bushels the previous week and 33,019,000 bushels a year ago. These stocks include wheat in store at western country elevators, interior terminal elevators, public and private elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and interior private and manufacturing elevators. Stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on June 22 were 50,107,000 bushels against 51,698,000 bushels the previous week, and 21,296,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended June 22 were 5,624,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season since August 1 were 239,968,000 bushels against 241,435,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended June 22 were 7,215,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season were 211,622,000 bushels against 231,622,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

The movement at Vancouver was light during the week ended June 22. Receipts were 638,000 bushels and shipments were 471,000 bushels. Total receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, for the season to June 22 were 90,220,000 bushels against 43,354,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Total shipments for the season were 84,289,000 bushels against 40,704,000 bushels last year.

Argentina

Exports of wheat including flour from Argentina during the week ended June 23 were 3,675,000 bushels against 5,739,000 bushels for the preceding week. The exportable surplus as of April 19 was officially estimated at 79,733,000 bushels and since that time weekly exports have totaled 36,689,000 bushels, leaving an indicated surplus of 43,000,000 bushels against a similar estimate of 66,000,000 bushels at the corresponding time last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European grain markets

There was a slight improvement in the demand for flour on the European markets during the early part of the week ended June 26, but business was quiet again at the close of the week, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Wheat prices at Hamburg rose two cents during the week to $1.65 on June 27. Rye prices at Berlin dropped one cent during the week to $1.63 on June 27.

United States wheat prices

The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets again declined during the week ended June 22, dropping three cents to $1.39 per bushel as compared with $1.49 a year ago. From the peak of $1.62 per bushel reached during the week ended May 4, the price has declined 23 cents. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis remained unchanged for the week at $1.49 and $1.51 per bushel respectively, which makes No. 2 hard winter five cents above last year's price and No. 1 dark northern spring six cents below. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis dropped three cents to $1.26 as compared with $1.54 last year, and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined five cents to $1.75 per bushel, or 24 cents higher than last year's price. Western white wheat at Seattle declined approximately two cents to $1.39 per bushel, as indicated by the average of cash quotations. Cash prices have not changed materially since June 22. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened three cents during the week and was 17 cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ended June 22 as compared with 10 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 18......	144	147	139	151	153	160	154	136	139	181
25.......	149	147	145	153	159	161	161	138	146	179
June 1.......	152	146	149	155	161	161	161	136	151	183
8	149	145	145	151	159	156	158	136	150	185
15.......	150	142	145	149	158	151	159	129	151	180
22.......	149	139	144	149	157	151	154	126	151	175
29.......	144		140		153		151		147	
July 6.......	146		141		158		156		147	
13.......	143		139		160		156		143	
20.......	138		136		156		153		141	

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Future closing prices of wheat have fluctuated considerably during the week since June 21 but on the whole have continued to decline slightly, although the low point reached on June 27 was higher than the low point of the previous week. Weather conditions in the Southwest continue to be variable and make the harvesting and marketing of winter wheat somewhat uncertain. Liverpool futures have declined somewhat during the week. On June 28, the closing prices of July futures as compared with the week before were approximately one cent lower at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis, two cents lower at Winnipeg, and three cents lower at Liverpool. The price at Buenos Aires remained unchanged at approximately 130 cents.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 31	147	144	140	136	148	141	160	143	167	156	150	138
June 7	146	142	138	134	145	140	160	142	164	152	145	137
14	147	139	138	132	145	139	160	139	163	149	142	134
21	142	138	133	131	141	137	156	138	161	148	143	130
28	145	137	135	130	143	136	159	136	160	145	144	130
July 5	146		136		144		162		164		142	
12	143		---		140		161		163		142	
	September futures											
19	138		131		137		b/146		b/159		142	
26	138		130		138		b/145		b/161		142	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October future.

Rye area and production in 1928

The 1928 rye area as reported by 16 countries is 26,109,000 acres against 26,898,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 58 per cent of the estimated world total acreage excluding Russia and China. The winter rye area remaining for harvest in Poland is 11,152,000 acres against 12,008,000 acres in 1927. The area sown was 12,546,000 acres, indicating an abandonment of about 11 per cent. The first estimate of rye production in Hungary in 1928 is 28,424,000 bushels against 22,365,000 bushels in 1927 and 31,416,000 bushels in 1926. The 1927 rye production as reported by 29 countries was 875,579,000 bushels against 801,217,000 bushels in 1926. The final revised estimate of the 1927 production in France is 33,955,000 bushels as published in "Journal Officiel", June 5, 1928. The previous estimate had placed the crop at 36,798,000 bushels. The 1927 revised acreage is 1,921,000 acres. See table, page 33..

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FEED GRAINS

Barley

Reports received from 11 countries, which in 1927 planted about 41 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total barley acreage, give a preliminary estimate for 1928 of 28,899,000 acres. This is 11.4 per cent above last year's acreage, and well above that of 1925, 1926 and the pre-war average. Spain and France are the only countries so far reported which show decreases from last year's area. According to the Russian publication "Economic Life" of June 7, the barley condition has improved all over the Ukraine with the exception of the southeastern "Steppe" region.

The final estimate of the 1927 barley crop in France is officially reported as 50,327,000 bushels, which is a considerable decrease from the earlier estimate of 55,570,000 bushels. It is still, however, almost 10 per cent above the 1926 production. This leaves the 1927 barley crop for all Europe 1.5 per cent below that of 1926, while the total world production of 1,404,590,000 bushels for the 49 countries reported is 5 per cent above that of 1926.

Barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, the Danubian countries and Russia from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 96,391,000 bushels against 115,386,000 bushels for the same periods last year, or a decrease of more than 16 per cent. The United States is the only one of these countries showing a large increase, but there is a slight increase in the Danubian countries. United States exports of barley for the week ended June 23 fell off slightly, while the price increased. The price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for that week advanced 2 cents to 94 cents a bushel, which was only 1 cent below the peak price of the season, compared with a decrease of 5 cents to 85 cents a bushel for the corresponding week last year.

Oats

Reports from 11 countries, which in 1927 planted about 55 per cent of the oats in the Northern Hemisphere, give preliminary estimates of 56,099,000 acres sown to oats this year. This is a decrease of 1.8 per cent from last year's area, and below that of 1925 and 1926. The United States has indicated intentions to plant a slightly decreased area this year and the 6 European countries so far reported are showing a combined decrease of more than 3 per cent. The oats crop of Scotland is reported as not quite so satisfactory as that of barley. There has had to be some re-sowing on account of insect damage.

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The final estimate of the 1927 oats crop in France is officially reported at 343,279,000 bushels. This is almost 30,000,000 bushels below the earlier estimate, and 5.7 per cent below the 1926 production, as well as being some 25,000,000 bushels below the pre-war average. The European oats crop for 1927 now stands at 1,843,773,000 bushels, or 4.1 per cent below that of 1926, while the world total for the 42 countries reported is 3,585,579,000 bushels, or 2.2 per cent below that of 1926.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have totaled 45,089,000 bushels, which is a decrease of nearly 28 per cent from the exports of the same countries for the corresponding periods of the preceding year. United States exports of oats for the week ended June 23 continued almost negligible, while quotations were unchanged. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for that week was 68 cents a bushel, or 20 cents above the price during the corresponding week last year.

Corn

The development of the 1928 corn crop in Manitoba, Canada, is said in the report of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be backward on account of unfavorable weather conditions.

The European corn production for 1927 now stands at 26.5 per cent below that of 1926, while the Southern Hemisphere total and also the world total for the 27 countries reported are 2.4 per cent below the 1926 harvest. The final estimate of the 1927 corn crop in France is officially reported at 20,721,000 bushels. Although a small decrease from the earlier figure for this year, it is much larger than that of 1926, and above that of 1925. In the Union of South Africa the third preliminary estimate of the 1927-28 corn crop is about 68,700,000 bushels. This is a decrease of some 2,250,000 bushels from the second estimate, but is still 5.6 per cent above the crop for the preceding year.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Russia, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 175,544,000 bushels, which is a decrease of about 24 per cent from the exports of the same countries during the corresponding periods the preceding year. It is reported that a corn shortage is being felt in Guatemala, requiring considerable importations from the United States. In Mexico the situation is said to be somewhat improved, and the corn crop should turn out not far from normal.

United States exports of corn were only moderate for the week ended June 23. Imports for July delivery from Argentina, while still of small

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volume, show an increase over June contracts. The Argentine corn export for the week of June 23 was almost 8,500,000 bushels, which, while about 1,500,000 bushels below that of the previous week, shows that a heavy exportation is under way, following the settlement of the Argentine transport strike. During May only about 23,000,000 bushels were exported compared with 30,000,000 bushels last May, but the June exports will equal those of June last year if 10,000,000 bushels more should go out during the last week.

During the past week there has been a slight increase in Argentine corn prices, the price for July delivery rising from 83 cents on June 19, which was the lowest price since the middle of April, to 87-1/4 cents on June 27. During the week ended June 23 the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago remained just over $1.00, but advanced slightly thereafter. On June 26 the margin between the United States and the Argentine corn prices was about 16 cents, which was 10 cents less than the margin at the same time last year. The temperature in the corn zone of Argentina averaged 50°, or normal, for the week ended June 25, according to the United States Weather Bureau, and there was no rainfall. This should be favorable for the large exportations of corn which are taking place now.

Results of crop planting campaign in Ukraine

Rumors concerning the reduction of the area under crops in Ukraine, an important grain producing section of Russia, have not materialized, according to the Assistant Commissar of Agriculture for Ukraine in an interview published in "Economic Life" for June 14, 1928. Not only was a normal spring acreage sown, but also the winter killed area was almost fully replanted. As a result, the total area sown is said to remain unchanged. It is stated that the acreage of the cultivated crops in the "Steppe" region, an important commercial grain section of Ukraine, increased considerably, but no detailed information is available regarding specific crops in this group. In view of the fact that the section indicated is an important corn producing region, comprising approximately 75 per cent of the Ukrainian corn acreage in 1926, it is fair to assume that corn had a large share in the expansion of the area under "cultivated crops". Other important cultivated crops of the region are sunflower seed and potatoes. It is not stated whether this group of crops was substituted for wheat, of which the "Steppe" region is a heavy producer, comprising over 70 per cent of the Ukrainian winter and spring wheat acreage, with winter wheat leading in absolute figures.

The process of making contracts with the growers for acreage under various crops was successful, the total area under contracts being estimated on June 1 at 2,076,000 acres, or 108 per cent of the "plan". The considerable and timely aid given to the poorer peasants resulted in their

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ability to sow the same or even extend their acreage. The producers' co-operatives and the poorer peasants obtained over 73 per cent of the total ordinary seed distributed to the population, 62 per cent of agricultural machinery, 100 per cent of tractors, 68 per cent of the total agricultural credits, etc. The number of agricultural producers' cooperatives, so-called "Kolhozy" or collectivist farms increased almost by 5,000, or 44 per cent, compared with last year.

U. S. S. R. has harvest machinery shortage

There appears to be a shortage of agricultural implements in the U. S. S. R., particularly harvesting and haying machinery, and machinery for preparing crops for market or for use, according to "Economic Life" of June 8, 1928. The late spring and the almost simultaneous development of the winter and spring crops with the probable shortening of the interval between the harvests of these two crops in the southern regions will require the exertion of a maximum of effort to harvest th crops in time. A large supply of harvesting machinery, threshers, etc., is considered essential to accomplish this. The peasants, realizing the situation, have exhibited a very strong demand for harvesting implements, exceeding all previous estimates.

A new purchaser of agricultural implements on a large scale appeared on the scene during the present campaign, namely the producers' cooperatives, so-called "Kolhozy" or collectivist farms, thus augmenting the already large demand on the part of the individual peasant proprietors. In the face of this large demand, there seems to be a shortage of many kinds of machinery, including also small implements, such as scythes, etc. It is stated by local representatives that the distributive organizations will enter the harvesting campaign without any reserve stocks. Siberian representatives claim that Siberia as a whole will not be supplied by harvesting and threshing machinery either according to the "plan" or according to the actual needs.

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SUGAR

The total Cuban sugar crop for the season just ended is reported by Guma-Mejer at 4,522,373 short tons, or 10.4 per cent below that of the previous season when 5,049,632 short tons were produced, according to official statistics. Estimates reported by other Cuban sugar statisticians are about 500 short tons above Guma-Mejer's figure. As previously reported, about 28,000 to 34,000 short tons of this year's sugar crop were destroyed by the fire at the San German Sugar Central and in the loss of a small cargo of sugar by shipwreck. This leaves an approximate net amount of about

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4,491,000 short tons, which is 11,000 short tons in excess of the 4,480,000 short tons decreed by the Sugar Defense Law. The excess amount will be turned over to the Cuban Export Corporation for distribution. According to the Cuban Sugar Club, 39,134,300 short tons of cane were ground for the present crop. The quantity of cane left standing is said to be about 40 per cent of the quantity milled, or enough to have made roughly an additional 1,800,000 short tons, at the average rate of yield recorded for the crop.

It is the general opinion of the trade that the Cuban Government will not restrict sugar production during the 1928-29 season, except possibly to defer grinding operations until January. As previously stated, however, (see "foreign Crops and Markets", April 30, 1928, page 618) certain conditions prevailing in Cuba will tend to have a restrictive effect. Among these are: Damage through drought, loss through left over cane, and the fact that no replantings of sugar cane have been permitted. An additional factor, according to Vice Consul Harry W. Story at Santiago de Cuba, is the restriction of immigration from Haiti and Jamaica which furnish much of the labor supply.

So far restriction of the Cuban sugar crop has not brought about the expected improvement in prices. The average monthly price of centrifugal sugar 96° polarization at Havana during the first five months of 1928 as compared with the two previous years in cents per pound have been as follows:

Month	1926	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	2.053	2.942	2.454
February	2.165	2.823	2.199
March	1.977	2.713	2.414
April	2.043	2.663	2.375
May	2.084	2.757	2.389

COTTON

Little change in the continental cotton textile situation as a whole is indicated by May and June reports, according to cabled and written information received from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Declines in spinning and weaving activity continued in Germany and Central Europe, but there was some improvement in France and Italy. Probable continental decline in cotton consumption is indicated for the continent as a whole, but no sharp reduction is in prospect. Demand for raw cotton promises to remain at relatively good levels, considering the present price of cotton.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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PARLIAMENT GETS IMPORTED APPLE MARKING DRAFT: The draft of the Order in Council, requiring a mark or label clearly indicating the source of origin of all fresh apples inported into the British market has been presented to Parliament, according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner in London. Parliamentary action on the Order is not expected before August 1.

GRAPEFRUIT SITUATION IN PORTO RICO: The extended drought in Porto Rico, which has coused heavy damage and delay to the blooming of grapefruit trees for the 1928-29 season, was broken late in May by heavy rains, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Roland Welch, acting in charge of the office of the American Trade Commissioner in San Juan, Porto Rico. The rains brought out a new bloom which is reported to be larger than any previous bloom in the grapefruit industry in Porto Rico. The present bloom, however, is late and is not expected to produce fruit until December 1928. This allows considerable time for other factors to alter present harvest indications. See Foreign Service release, F.S./CF-55, June 25, 1928.

GERMAN PRUNE IMPORTS: Imports of prunes into Germany during May amounted to 3,500,000 pounds as compared with 3,099,000 pounds during May last year, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Reports from Hamburg indicate a marked upward tendency in prices during May, but very little business was transacted. Total imports of prunes into Germany from September 1, 1927 to May 31, 1928 amounted to 49,200,000 pounds as against 44,700,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year. Of that amount the United States supplied 72 per cent as against 42 per cent last year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-56, June 28, 1928.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipemnts of Spanish onions to the United States from June 15 to June 19 amounted to 100 cases, 10,200 half-cases, and 11,006 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. These onions are being shipped on the steamer "San Francisco" due in New York on July 2. Quotations c.i.f. New York at present are 99 cents per crate of 38½ pounds. The aggregate shipment of Spanish onions to the American market from the beginning of the season up to June 19, 1928, amounts to 382 cases, 17,740 half-cases, and 51,805 crates, or a total of approximately 61,350 bushels. Shipments from the beginning of the 1927-28 season up to June 23, 1927 amounted to 1,126 cases, 30,855 half-cases, and 85,709 crates, or approximately 104,400 bushels.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

CUBAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENT DURING MAY: Exports of Cuban vegetables to the United States during the month of May 1928 amounted to 1,965,000 pounds, as compared with 296,000 pounds during May 1927, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. This brings total shipments to the American market from the beginning of the season in November 1927 up to May 31, 1928 to 32,788,000 pounds as against 42,718,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. While the Cuban vegetable exporting season is now practically at an end, shipments of lima beans are still being made in considerable quantities. The decline in total shipments of all vegetables this season was the result of smaller exports of eggplant and peppers. All other items show an increase. Shipments this season began in November and reached their peak in March. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-27, June 25, 1928.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

A substantial advance in the prices of both hogs and pork products has been in evidence during May and June in the leading European markets for American exports of those products. The prices of some important hog feeds, however, were somewhat easier, with a downward movement in German potato prices and in American corn prices. May slaughter figures in Europe, however, exceeded those of April, particularly in Germany. The May exports of pork products from the United States were slightly under those of April, with the exception of hams and shoulders. Exports of those products to Great Britain showed a slight increase, as did exports of bacon to that market. From the export viewpoint, the outstanding feature during May and June has been the increased quantities of cured pork from all sources that have been imported into Great Britain at advancing prices. Domestic pork supplies in that country continued to decline during May and June. Germany took slightly larger quantities of American lard at slightly advanced rates. United States lard exports to Great Britain, however, were slightly smaller and stocks in America continued to increase. As compared with this time last year, the situation in Europe is one of enhanced prices in the face of immediate heavier supplies. United States exports of bacon and lard continue in excess of last year, but exports of hams and shoulders remain in smaller volume than a year ago.

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

Germany

The tendency to reduce hog numbers continues in most continental European countries, including Germany. The advance in hog prices, however, has brought some improvement in the relationship between hog and feed prices as against the situation in April 1928 and May 1927. The May average price of heavy hogs at Berlin stood at $12.24 per 100 pounds, an increase over April of more than 11 per cent, while the Leipzig average for barley advanced very little and potatoes showed a distinct downward tendency. The June average of Berlin hog prices reached $14.51 against $12.63 a year ago. Hog receipts at 14 German markets during May totaled 360,000 head, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. That figure exceeded April by about 9,000 head, and was some 34,000 head larger than in May 1927. Slaughterings at 36 German centers reached 467,000 head against 439,000 head in the preceding month and 401,000 head a year ago. The receipts and slaughter figures, however, represent materially smaller marketings than those which occurred during the first quarter of the current calendar year. For the season November-May, 1927-28, German receipts have exceeded the same period of the 1926-27 period by 33.6 per cent and slaughterings were heavier by 43 per cent.

German imports of pork products continue substantially under those of 1927, with May figures indicating further sharp reductions. Bacon imports into Germany for that month totaled only 331,000 pounds against 440,000 pounds in April, and 847,000 pounds in May 1927. Lard imports have been slightly better sustained so far in 1928, but the May figure stood at 14,330,000 pounds against 18,519,000 pounds for the preceding month and 16,353,000 pounds in May 1927. The lard prices in Germany, however, have not maintained their recent advances as firmly as have hog prices. The May average of lard quotations at Hamburg stood at $14.31 per 100 pounds against $13.75 in April, but dropped off to little more than $14.00 during June. Those levels were somewhat under those prevailing during the corresponding months of last year. For the season November - May 1927-28, lard imports into Germany were 13.9 per cent under those of the corresponding period of the 1926-27 season, while bacon imports show a decline of 46.5 per cent.

Great Britain

The British pork market during May and June has continued to be characterized by (1) price advances for most pork products; (2) a continued seasonal downward tendency in domestic supplies, and (3) heavier importations of foreign cured pork. Lard imports for May were heavier than in April, but under the usual volume of recent months. The price of lard, however, showed additional strength during May.

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

Domestic receipts of fat pigs at certain British markets have averaged 10,169 head weekly during June against 9,485 in May and 7,751 in June a year ago. The receipts of recent months have been substantially larger than in 1927, but figures for May and June indicate a seasonal reduction in that movement. Purchases of hogs in Ireland for curing, however, have shown little or no indication of following the downward movement in English receipts. The Irish purchases averaged 22,588 weekly for the first 3 weeks in June against 21,115 for May 1928, and 18,114 in June last Year. At the London Central Markets, the supplies of fresh British and Irish pork in May reached 4,173,000 pounds against 6,404,000 pounds for the preceding month and 2,872,000 pounds in May 1927. For the season November - May, 1927-28, such supplies have been 44.1 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of the 1926-27 season.

Outstanding increases in imports of cured pork products into Great Britain occurred in May. Total bacon imports reached 88,704,000 pounds, the largest figure on record. All of the important sources of supply contributed to the increase, including the United States. For Denmark, however, the contributions to the British market in May were lower than the usual figures reached during the early months of 1928. The ham imports for May, at 9,269,000 pounds, were larger than in April or in May 1927 but were within the average of recent months. The Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on May 31 stood at 5,824,000 pounds, a moderate figure in the light of the heavy imports. There are indications, however, that the large supplies of cured pork in British markets are checking the price advances of recent weeks. The peak of the recent rise came during the week ended June 13, when Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool averaged $23.90 per 100 pounds, according to advices cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. For the two weeks ended June 27, the average for Danish Wiltshires stayed at $22.59, making the average for June $22.48 against $20.84 for May. The June average, however, was $2.64 per 100 pounds in excess of June 1927. Canadian Wiltshires have moved in sympathy with the quotations on Danish.

The situation in lard also has been one of heavier supplies since May 1. The British imports of lard for that month reached 24,398,000 pounds, which was 1,317,000 pounds larger than in April, but more than 4,000,000 pounds under the figure for May a year ago. Lard stocks at Liverpool reached 8,183,000 pounds, the largest figure since October 1926. Lard prices have tended upward in recent months, but the heavy supplies on hand held the May average at Liverpool to $13.36 per 100 pounds, which was only a slight gain over the April average, and still about 70 cents per 100 pounds under the level of a year ago.

United States and Canada

Hog slaughter in the United States and Canada appears to have conformed to the usual seasonal downward movement for May. The United States

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

figure of 3,884,000 head for May was under the average of recent months, but was slightly higher than the figures for April 1928 and May 1927. By June 23, the average Chicago price of hogs, basis of packer and shipper purchases, had reached $10.36 per 100 pounds against the May average of $9.62, and $8.78 for June 1927. The Chicago quotation for prime steam western lard has been steady so far in June at around $13.50 against $13.10 in May, and $13.35 for June 1927. Corn prices, however, were easier during June, reaching $1.85 per 100 pounds, the average of daily quotations to June 27 at Chicago. The price movements indicated show some improvement in the relationship between corn and hogs from the feeding viewpoint, as against the situation in May and in June 1927.

The United States export trade in pork products shows some decline in most lines except hams and shoulders. That item made a slight increase over April to reach 11,390,000 pounds, but was still considerably under the figure for May 1927. The current figure, however, showed some increase in exports to Great Britain. Bacon exports for May dropped slightly to reach 9,692,000 pounds, but were a little larger than last year's exports. There was some increase in the quantity sent to Great Britain as against both the preceding month and a year ago, while exports to Germany showed little change from recent levels. Fresh pork exports, at 977,000 pounds, were also smaller than in April. Exports of lard fell off about 1,000,000 pounds from the April figures to reach 55,540,000 pounds in May, which was about 9,000,00 pounds under the movement of May 1927. In spite of the reduced total, however, there was a slight increase in the shipments to Germany. See summary table, page 38.

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MAY AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The May index of agricultural exports, 44 commodities, was 92, showing a considerable improvement over the preceding month and with the exception of last year the highest for any May since 1921. Heavy exports of cotton account for most of this increase. Due to low stocks in the hands of English spinners and the activity of German mills, both the United Kingdom and Germany took more cotton than usual at this season of the year. Exports to Russia were also heavy. Exports of wheat and flour were lower than for any corresponding month since 1923, while the lower indices for bacon, hams, lard, fruits and vegetables reflect the usual seasonal decline. Tobacco was slightly under the index for April and also for May a year ago. See detailed figures, page 26.

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FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

The principal foreign butter markets continue to be characterized by the same firm undertone recently prevailing in the domestic market, comparatively light supplies accounting largely for the strength in both. During the last week of May, the official quotation in Copenhagen reached its lowest point to date and probably for the season. In Germany the low point in butter prices apparently was reached late in June. At present the European output is heavy, but the backwardness of the season there, together with the early curtailment of New Zealand supplies, has resulted in light stocks generally with speculative demand now a factor of some importance. Since the first of March, although domestic prices have been maintained at unusually high levels, the margin between Copenhagen and New York has held with but little variation at from 8 to 10 cents in favor of the domestic price. Had the New Zealand season continued as it began, with unusually heavy output, and had the flush or production in the European dairy regions been as early as usual, direct foreign competition would certainly have been felt for a longer period in our markets. As conditions have developed, our butter market has been protected for several months past by an unusually narrow price margin for this time of year. Imports of all dairy products, with the exception of fresh milk and cream, were lighter in May than a year ago. Exports of condensed and evaporated milk, on the other hand, were considerably heavier.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products, April and May, 1928 and May, 1927

Item	Unit	Imports 1927 May	Imports 1928 April	Imports 1928 May	Exports 1927 May	Exports 1928 April	Exports 1928 May
Butter	Pounds	270,457	179,976	192,968	414,307	392,244	358,954
Cheese	"	4,071,594	6,228,979	6,279,931	297,484	186,563	302,800
Condensed milk	"	203,854	213,140	161,600	4,234,522	9,129,728	11,084,624
Milk	Gallons	342,294	441,415	598,082	4,452	6,534	9,062
Cream	"	436,652	295,228	456,851			

British supplies light during May and market is firm

Imports of butter into Great Britain were only slightly heavier during May than they were during April and considerably lighter than during May of last year. The butter imports totaled 53,472,000 pounds during May, 51,746,000 pounds during April and 62,070,000 pounds during May 1927. For the 5 months January to May, butter imports have amounted to 299,504,000 pounds this year against 266,285,000 pounds a year earlier. Cheese imports into Great Britain during May represented a considerable increase over the preceding month and a year ago, amounting to 31,485,000 pounds in May 1928 against 21,593,000 pounds in April 1928 and 24,651,000 pounds in May 1927. New Zealand cheese still accounts for most of the increase in supplies, as imports of Canadian are only now beginning to reflect the seasonal changed in the source of supply.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

For the 5 months, January to May, cheese imports have amounted to 144,382,000 pounds this year against 132,029,000 pounds in 1927. Although there are no reliable statistics on storage holdings, much of the firmness manifested in the recent trend of price in the London butter market is attributed to light stocks as well as to the comparatively light receipts from the continent and from New Zealand.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, April and May, 1928 and May, 1927.

Commodity and country	May 1927	April 1928	May 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER			
Russia	4,388	3,095	2,012
Finland	2,785	2,029	2,900
Sweden	1,490	1,332	1,274
Denmark	18,880	17,540	18,569
Netherlands	3,029	924	1,550
France	63	63	826
United States	---	126	---
Argentina	4,044	5,093	2,659
Irish Free State	5,993	1,801	5,179
Australia	5,994	11,187	10,152
New Zealand	14,285	7,357	7,221
Canada	---	1,199	---
Others	1,164	---	1,130
Total	62,070	51,746	53,472
Total, Jan. 1 to date	266,285	246,032	299,504
CHEESE			
Netherlands	2,208	2,238	2,074
Italy	1,351	1,288	1,505
United States	15	1	40
Australia	587	633	1,244
New Zealand	18,524	16,579	23,070
Canada	946	391	2,948
Others	1,020	463	604
Total	24,651	21,593	31,485
Total Jan. 1 to date	132,029	112,896	144,382

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

German production light and importation heavy

In Germany, as in the exporting countries of Europe, it is now evident that the early summer production is to be lighter this year than normally. Fair supplies were appearing early in June, but arrivals were not as heavy as was to have been expected, according to the Berlin trade paper, "Nachrichten fur den Butter- und Fettwarenhandel" of June 7, 1928. The slowly increasing supplies were in active demand, and it appeared at that time, according to the review, that the low point of price for the season had already been passed. Domestic supplies were already largely in demand for storage and this helped to stimulate foreign buying. The influence of storage interests was especially important in north and northwestern Germany. Imports totalled 21,605,000 pounds in May against 19,510,000 pounds in April and 19,012,000 pounds in May, 1927, according to cabled information from Acting Agricultural Commissioner, L. V. Steere in Berlin.

GERMANY: Imports of butter, by countries, April and May, 1928, and May, 1927

Country or section	May 1927	April 1928	May 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark	6,223	6,191	6,614
Netherlands	6,244	6,338	7,496
Russia	1,143	1,449	1,268
Baltic group	5,170	4,882	5,291
Others	232	650	936
Total	19,012	19,510	21,605

Australian surplus now larger than New Zealand

Imports into Great Britain, where the bulk of the "Colonial" butter is sold, indicate the shift that has taken place by this time in the conditions affecting surplus for export in Australia and New Zealand. From New Zealand imports amounted during May of this year to 7,221,000 pounds or about half as much as in May of last year when 14,285,000 pounds were received. Australia, on the other hand, supplied 10,152,000 pounds in May of this year while a year ago the Australian supply for the month was 5,944,000 pounds. Shipments now afloat reflect the same conditions. On June 9, shipments afloat from New Zealand amounted to 8,232,000 pounds and from Australia to 9,184,000 pounds. On June 11, 1927, such shipments totalled 15,904,000 pounds from New Zealand and 2,576,000 pounds from Australia.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Item and country	July-May 1926-27	July-May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	3	20	0	0
Guatemala	77	72	6	8
Honduras	136	132	11	13
Panama	551	297	35	42
Mexico	801	670	67	59
Cuba	670	436	54	23
Haitian Republic	462	432	55	43
Other West Indies	511	364	36	34
Peru	336	337	16	47
Other South America ..	574	362	37	54
Philippine Islands ...	157	166	12	11
Other countries	415	376	85	25
Total exports	4,693	3,664	414	359
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is. ..	1,486	653	108	99
United Kingdom	3,923	858	16	0
Other Europe	189	451	1	1
Total Europe	5,598	1,962	125	100
Canada	583	202	50	13
Syria	49	45	1	1
New Zealand	3,561	2,322	87	79
Other countries	713	153	7	0
Total imports	10,504	4,684	270	193
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
France	1,697	2,781	49	44
Germany	171	1,786	58	119
Argentina	21,403	16,046	2,309	1,643
Other countries	337	948	127	141
Total imports	23,608	21,561	2,543	1,947
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	12	118	a/	20
Canada	308	247	28	13
Panama	409	401	47	28
Central America, other	261	268	22	22
Mexico	616	553	47	116
Jamaica	187	48	1	a/
Cuba	791	333	96	34
Other West Indies	267	257	24	24
South America	180	138	14	33
China	249	140	10	1
Other countries	252	190	8	12
Total exports	3,532	2,693	297	303

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-May 1926-27	July-May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-				
Denmark and Faroe Is..	287	597	36	72
Finland	1,137	519	92	24
France	4,740	5,465	488	402
Germany	660	660	34	38
Greece	2,150	2,260	321	423
Italy	34,442	28,822	2,787	2,922
Netherlands	3,329	3,429	233	283
Norway	487	576	54	52
Switzerland	17,926	14,578	1,863	1,564
Other Europe	812	478	163	1
Total Europe	65,970	57,484	6,071	5,781
Canada	16,704	10,770	956	439
Mexico	209	238	18	46
Argentina	221	304	25	11
Other countries	22	46	2	3
Total imports	82,126	68,842	7,072	6,280
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL & VEGETABLE:				
Exports -				
Netherlands..........	116	0	0	0
Canada	76	61	2	0
Panama	310	307	26	43
West Indies	222	206	31	22
Newfoundland & Lab. ..	79	19	0	0
Argentina	0	23	0	0
Other countries	67	69	24	3
Total exports	870	685	83	68
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe	376	149	48	5
Panama	855	903	68	54
Central America, other	1,031	1,192	85	122
Mexico	1,244	884	71	127
Jamaica	711	439	42	21
Cuba	12,059	10,586	1,107	1,222
China	3,502	2,278	481	109
Hongkong	1,704	3,570	420	596
Japan, incl. Chosen ...	3,571	4,787	570	483
Philippine Islands ..	5,633	6,919	604	300
Other countries.......	1,923	2,214	146	240
Total exports	32,609	33,921	3,642	3,279

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-May		May	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
MILK AND CREAM, EVAPORATED	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-				
Belgium..............	254	357	0	0
France...............	410	0	0	0
Germany..............	1,851	16	0	1
United Kingdom.......	22,706	23,081	2,801	2,610
Other Europe.........	545	175	4	3
Total Europe.......	25,766	23,629	2,805	2,614
Canada...............	535	385	235	64
Panama...............	3,770	3,386	402	631
Mexico...............	2,463	1,961	302	283
Newfoundland & Lab...	663	1,024	6	129
Cuba.................	2,725	2,313	270	522
Peru.................	3,978	3,306	167	383
Other South America..	1,698	1,656	86	218
British Malaya.......	1,763	2,416	172	194
China................	2,666	2,714	374	448
Hongkong.............	1,064	1,750	207	133
Japan, incl. Chosen...	1,283	2,218	181	361
Philippine Islands...	11,338	14,166	1,614	1,144
Other countries......	4,505	5,581	484	682
Total exports......	64,217	66,505	7,305	7,806
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
France...............	124	143	a/	1
Germany..............	55	54	1	0
Italy................	90	137	2	10
United Kingdom	114	45	57	4
Other Europe.........	57	188	a/	16
Total Europe	440	567	60	31
Canada...............	62	36	4	6
Panama...............	203	197	28	18
Central America, other	81	143	6	19
Mexico...............	297	220	74	11
Cuba.................	212	249	47	8
Colombia.............	107	177	22	37
Venezuela............	156	211	11	20
Other South America..	350	361	33	25
China................	393	335	50	57
Japan, incl. Chosen....	304	352	32	20
Philippine Islands..	39	40	2	7
Other countries......	112	176	18	14
Total exports......	2,756	3,064	387	273

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-May 1926-27	July-May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports- b/				
Netherlands..........	133	3,413	13	117
United Kingdom.......	5	350	1	0
Other Europe.........	7	17	a/	0
Total Europe.......	145	3,780	14	117
Canada...............	4,475	4,103	128	175
New Zealand..........	38	5	a/	5
Other countries......	1	1	0	0
Total imports......	4,659	7,889	142	297
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED				
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is....	22	33	2	6
Netherlands...........	44	533	29	79
United Kingdom........	55	0	0	0
Canada................	81	152	4	38
Jamaica...............	40	0	0	0
Other countries.......	1	30	0	2
Total imports.......	243	748	35	125
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands..........	0	1,273	0	36
Canada...............	1,419	243	168	a/
Japan, incl. Chosen....	0	50	0	0
Other countries......	1	27	0	0
Total imports......	1,420	1,593	168	36
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000 dozen	1,000 doz.	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-				
United Kingdom........	302	748	0	0
Other Europe..........	1	2	a/	a/
Total Europe........	303	750	a/	a/
Canada................	3,158	1,123	4	31
Honduras..............	134	133	12	12
Panama................	1,173	1,484	209	152
Mexico................	3,446	3,364	341	131
Bermuda...............	118	130	6	8
Cuba..................	10,774	8,000	1,111	541
Other countries.......	6,992	6,604	902	624
Total exports.......	26,098	21,588	2,585	1,499

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-May 1926-27	July-May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Imports-				
Canada	53	13	1	1
China	6	9	a/	1
Hongkong	206	207	13	18
Other countries	17	16	a/	a/
Total imports	282	245	14	20
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-				
Total Europe	27	106	0	0
Canada	259	588	3	10
Jamaica	3	1	a/	0
Cuba	7	12	0	0
Chile	5	a/	0	0
British Malaya	24	0	0	0
Other countries	24	23	1	a/
Total exports	349	730	4	10
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	42	49	0	31
China	1,073	292	30	37
Other countries	14	a/	6	0
Total imports	1,129	341	36	68
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	2,569	0	0	0
China	5,196	404	47	101
Hongkong	11	12	a/	1
Other countries	6	a/	6	0
Total imports	7,782	416	53	102
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	4,093	3,073	58	277
Other countries	168	252	0	0
Total imports	4,261	3,325	58	277

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States
July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-May 1926-27	July-May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-				
United Kingdom	680	2	0	2
China	3,436	994	353	0
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	4,116	996	353	2
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	3,481	2,132	187	145
Japan, incl. Chosen	66	7	0	0
Other countries	66	59	0	12
Total imports	3,613	2,198	187	157
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZED OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	785	0	0	0
China	2,836	546	195	11
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	3,621	546	195	11

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, May, 1928, as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	May 1926	May 1927	March 1928	April 1928	May 1928
All commodities	82	108	100	82	92
All commodities, except cotton ..	113	135	117	99	103
Grains and products	150	186	97	101	117
Animal products	109	104	127	96	97
Dairy products and eggs	307	331	437	333	281
Cotton including cake and oil ...	56	85	85	66	80
Fruits and vegetables	98	151	185	115	110
Cotton fiber, including linters ..	58	87	87	69	84
Wheat, including flour	139	157	85	89	98
Tobacco	87	124	143	128	121
Hams and bacon	104	75	96	76	75
Lard	147	163	203	143	141

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. See current detailed figures, page .

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DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-May 1926-27	July-May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Imports-				
Canada	53	13	1	1
China	6	9	a/	1
Hongkong	206	207	13	18
Other countries	17	16	a/	a/
Total imports	282	245	14	20
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-				
Total Europe..........	27	106	0	0
Canada	259	588	3	10
Jamaica	3	1	a/	0
Cuba	7	12	0	0
Chile	5	a/	0	0
British Malaya........	24	0	0	0
Other countries	24	23	1	a/
Total exports	349	730	4	10
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	42	49	0	31
China	1,073	292	30	37
Other countries	14	a/	6	0
Total imports	1,129	341	36	68
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom.........	2,569	0	0	0
China	5,196	404	47	101
Hongkong	11	12	a/	1
Other countries	6	a/	6	0
Total imports	7,782	416	53	102
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	4,093	3,073	58	277
Other countries	168	252	0	0
Total imports	4,261	3,325	58	277

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	July-May 1926-27	July-May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-				
United Kingdom	680	2	0	2
China	3,436	994	353	0
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	4,116	996	353	2
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	3,481	2,132	187	145
Japan, incl. Chosen	66	7	0	0
Other countries	66	59	0	12
Total imports	3,613	2,198	187	157
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZED OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	785	0	0	0
China	2,836	546	195	11
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	3,621	546	195	11

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, May, 1928, as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	May 1926	May 1927	March 1928	April 1928	May 1928
All commodities	82	108	100	82	92
All commodities, except cotton ..	113	135	117	99	103
Grains and products	150	186	97	101	117
Animal products	109	104	127	96	97
Dairy products and eggs	307	331	437	333	281
Cotton including cake and oil ...	56	85	85	66	80
Fruits and vegetables	98	161	185	115	110
Cotton fiber, including linters ..	58	87	87	69	84
Wheat, including flour	139	157	85	89	98
Tobacco	87	124	143	128	121
Hams and bacon	104	75	96	76	75
Lard	147	163	203	143	141

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. See current detailed figures, page .

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UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Article exported	July-May				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
LIVE ANIMALS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle-					
Bulls for breeding ...	No	1	2	150	240
Cows for breeding	No	6	5	512	509
Other cattle	No	14	8	506	296
Poultry, live	lb	563	559	267	332
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	4,693	3,664	2,182	1,893
Cheese	lb	3,532	2,693	1,031	834
Milk-					
Condensed	lb	32,609	33,921	5,027	5,380
Evaporated	lb	64,217	66,505	6,644	6,907
Powdered	lb	2,756	3,064	774	887
Eggs in the shell	doz	26,098	21,588	7,465	6,013
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef, canned	lb	2,702	2,038	1,785	736
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	1,999	1,667	708	360
Beef, pickled or cured ..	lb	17,838	10,340	709	1,209
Total beef	lb	22,539	14,045	3,202	2,305
Bacon	lb	108,013	109,265	19,898	15,290
Canned pork	lb	6,165	7,877	2,444	3,124
Pork carcasses, fresh ..	lb	2,163	1,793	383	244
Hams and shoulders	lb	129,271	113,260	30,918	20,602
Loins & other fresh pork	lb	8,317	8,915	1,806	1,485
Pickled pork	lb	24,918	29,122	3,946	3,859
Sides, Cumberland	lb	7,764	7,648	1,738	1,280
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	851	862	211	124
Total pork	lb	287,462	278,742	61,344	46,008
Mutton and lamb	lb	793	818	180	192
Poultry & game, fresh ..	lb	4,291	2,660	1,279	781
Other canned meats, inc. canned poultry	lb	2,652	2,732	805	897
Sausage, canned.........	lb	3,580	2,859	1,065	882
Sausage, not canned	lb	3,771	3,442	1,091	965
Sausage casings	lb	29,304	32,446	6,699	6,255
Other meats, inc. meat extracts & edible offal	lb	35,415	36,498	4,156	4,264
Total meats	lb	389,808	374,242	79,820	62,549
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	609,409	662,925	87,964	87,596
Lard compounds	lb	9,953	5,374	1,242	701
Lard, neutral	lb	18,016	21,740	2,850	3,039
Oleo oil	lb	85,638	59,495	9,733	8,285
Oleo stock	lb	10,653	7,828	1,142	1,040

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, cont'd

Article exported	July-May				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Total stearins and fatty acids	lb	11,339	11,317	1,213	1,105
Tallow	lb	8,658	4,441	754	393
Other animal oils, greases and fats....	lb	83,632	67,965	7,827	6,292
Total oils & fats..	lb	837,297	841,085	112,724	108,451
Coffee, total	lb	23,103	11,374	6,904	3,686
Cotton (500 lb)........	bale	10,800	7,431	822,184	762,565
Linters (500 lb).......	bale	263	214	6,499	6,561
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh........	box	7,781	5,336	16,625	12,967
Apples, fresh........	bbl	4,463	1,348	22,029	6,732
Apples, dried........	lb	31,689	21,731	3,155	2,711
Apricots, dried......	lb	17,335	22,769	3,590	3,603
Oranges..............	box	2,891	2,775	11,940	13,428
Prunes, dried........	lb	169,966	250,513	10,614	13,564
Raisins..............	lb	141,062	182,117	10,712	12,176
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat................	bu	148,791	140,950	215,474	196,838
Wheat flour..........	bbl	12,522	12,230	84,567	79,317
Wheat, including flour	bu	207,645	198,431	300,041	276,155
Corn, incl. cornmeal..	bu	18,695	18,381	15,922	18,929
Rye, including flour..	bu	18,096	25,030	20,469	27,774
Barley, excl. flour..	bu	15,858	34,917	12,531	34,123
Oats, incl. oatmeal..	bu	13,286	9,512	8,521	7,257
Buckwheat,incl.flour..	bu	66	552	86	552
Rice,incl.flour,meal and broken rice.....	lb	282,393	280,568	11,062	9,901
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal	lb	954,306	664,237	14,878	13,885
Linseed cake and meal	lb	574,085	561,171	11,679	12,260
Cottonseed oil, crude	lb	33,837	50,086	2,578	4,281
Cottonseed oil,refined	lb	17,966	9,876	1,897	1,134
Sugar.................	s.ton	87	100	6,938	7,487
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	lb	277,494	309,273	98,647	104,939
Burley..............	lb	16,280	8,756	2,188	1,674
Dark-fired Ky.& Tenn..	lb	122,111	80,764	16,919	12,245
Dark Virginia........	lb	17,790	20,178	4,088	3,993

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, cont'd

Article exported	July-May				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
TOBACCO LEAF, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maryland & Ohio export	lb	13,871	14,999	2,176	2,193
Green River (Pryor)...	lb	11,624	8,878	2,047	1,180
One Sucker leaf.......	lb	2,718	3,855	376	578
Cigar leaf............	lb	631	929	466	470
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	lb	201	805	39	145
Other leaf tobacco....	lb	14,597	4,854	2,387	1,259
Total leaf tobacco..	lb	477,317	453,291	129,334	128,676
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc...........	lb	5,600	6,288	202	303
VEGETABLES:					
Beans & peas, dried...	bu	604	599	2,452	2,070
Potatoes, white.......	bu	1,701	1,979	2,656	2,782
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose...............	lb	126,334	131,148	4,027	4,253
Hops..................	lb	13,163	11,625	3,401	2,837
Starch, corn..........	lb	174,772	252,499	5,340	7,860
GRAND TOTAL...........				1,685,368	1,594,603

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Article imported	July-May				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle...............	No	245	503	6,844	18,646
Horses...............	No	3	3	2,078	1,591
Sheep................	No	42	30	281	274
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter...............	lb	10,504	4,684	3,542	1,622
Casein...............	lb	23,608	21,561	2,878	2,961
Cheese...............	lb	82,126	68,842	23,067	21,042
Cream................	gal	4,548	4,377	6,983	6,914
Milk, sweet, sour, etc...	gal	5,661	4,860	962	961
Eggs and egg products-					
Eggs in the shell...	doz	282	245	92	73
Whole eggs, dried...	lb	1,129	541	572	194
Whole eggs, frozen	lb	7,782	416	1,385	64
Yolks, dried........	lb	4,261	3,325	1,553	1,529

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Article imported	July-May				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
DAIRY PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Eggs & egg products, contd					
Yolks, frozen........	lb	4,116	996	741	144
Egg albumen, dried..	lb	3,613	2,198	2,307	1,279
Egg albumen, frozen..	lb	3,621	546	527	82
Hides and skins, total..	lb	326,504	473,246	84,411	128,963
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh..	lb	19,867	45,370	2,223	5,719
Mutton and lamb, fresh	lb	2,759	4,091	438	646
Pork, fresh..........	lb	14,666	8,411	3,102	1,548
Silk, raw...............	lb	66,725	71,010	375,397	352,521
Wool, unmfd. total......	lb	253,774	227,347	78,539	73,733
Honey...................	lb	231	227	38	29
Sausage casings, total..	lb	16,650	17,701	12,629	13,684
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans.............	lb	399,360	359,272	46,969	48,595
Coffee..................	lb	1,334,008	1,415,424	273,040	269,839
Cotton (478 lb).........	bale	361	351	33,216	42,548
FRUITS:					
Bananas...............	bunch	50,248	56,775	28,441	31,736
Currants..............	lb	12,642	10,418	736	886
Dates.................	lb	49,227	43,308	2,679	1,885
Figs..................	lb	39,501	31,423	2,726	2,012
Lemons................	lb	35,978	80,638	829	2,270
Pineapples, fresh.....		a/	a/	1,544	1,386
Raisins...............	lb	3,970	1,316	445	261
Olives................	gal	4,855	5,885	4,268	4,109
GRAINS & GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn..................	bu	1,065	5,416	881	4,274
Oats..................	bu	94	131	36	59
Wheat, incl. flour......	bu	12,766	14,604	17,362	18,424
Rice					
Uncleaned............	lb	11,601	5,890	402	307
Cleaned..............	lb	52,602	32,320	2,511	1,329
Patna................	lb	2,194	1,676	158	104
Flour, meal & broken.	lb	2,925	2,543	95	57
Nuts, total............		a/	a/	30,552	26,546
Oil cake and meal.......	lb	128,945	186,077	2,212	3,422
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Chinese wood..........	lb	90,603	72,877	10,668	9,527
Cocoa butter..........	lb	253	16	73	7
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands	lb	265,503	260,638	22,121	20,661
Linseed.............	lb	1,166	700	93	29

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Article imported	July-May				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
OILS, VEGETABLE, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Olive, edible, total	lb	76,953	62,073	15,430	12,701
Olive, inedible, total ..	lb	42,954	41,874	4,110	3,805
Palm kernel	lb	11,994	52,985	1,103	4,319
Palm oil	lb	101,860	171,340	7,562	11,422
Peanut	lb	7,717	4,748	795	510
Soybean	lb	19,647	13,223	1,356	786
Castor beans	lb	105,933	107,474	3,580	3,703
Copra	lb	426,227	409,704	20,407	19,253
Flaxseed	bu	21,299	16,468	37,962	29,614
Seeds, except oilseeds		a/	a/	10,220	8,276
Spices, total	lb	97,795	84,932	17,121	17,389
Sugar, cane	s.ton	4,000	3,810	227,246	219,192
Tea	lb	92,059	85,324	29,103	27,349
Tobacco, leaf, unmfd.	lb	85,901	74,800	71,950	54,282
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	55,500	131,360	2,057	5,218
Peas, dried	lb	15,918	15,484	753	550
Garlic	lb	3,794	3,850	227	194
Onions	lb	98,892	71,592	1,990	1,636
Potatoes, white	bu	5,874	3,796	6,067	3,566
Vegetables, canned	lb	87,664	109,093	4,985	6,399
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc......	lb	105,253	98,461	8,126	8,608
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured ...	ton	4	4	1,856	2,896
Hemp, unmanufactured ...	ton	5	5	925	970
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	ton	81	76	11,414	9,737
Kapok	ton	7	8	3,359	4,190
Manila	ton	56	43	14,361	10,411
Sisal and henequen	ton	110	117	18,482	17,235
Hay	ton	176	63	1,659	631
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning materials,		a/	a/	7,816	8,850
Gums, resins, balsams, etc.,		a/	a/	29,546	29,657
Rubber, crude	lb	888,447	963,528	340,692	291,451
Wood, total				151,207	135,620
GRAND TOTAL				2,146,115	2,076,117

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries, July-May, 1926-27, and 1927-28

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour January-May		Wheat May		Wheat flour May	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928	1927	1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom	44,945	40,922	2,650	467	152	63
Irish Free State	4,637	3,375	265	40	11	5
Netherlands	23,960	18,368	707	70	116	83
France	15,153	5,124	1,703	136	1	a/
Germany	10,931	7,963	176	0	61	21
Italy	9,778	10,311	452	303	3	2
Belgium	8,933	8,714	282	102	8	1
Greece	5,883	3,246	191	0	20	13
Denmark	2,519	3,104	20	37	32	30
Finland	2,260	2,170	0	0	27	27
Norway	2,141	1,787	114	0	29	20
Sweden	1,037	1,151	0	0	5	6
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	303	527	0	0	2	a/
Poland and Danzig	41	72	0	0	3	0
Other Europe	934	3,459	0	0	11	14
Total Europe	133,457	110,293	5,960	1,155	481	291
Canada	24,199	42,761	2,440	3,077	8	7
Cuba	5,280	5,364	3	1	88	82
Mexico	2,283	1,265	25	86	9	5
Panama	2,076	2,946	288	230	9	8
Haitian Republic	1,213	1,343	0	0	17	19
Brazil	7,089	3,848	0	a/	61	58
Japan, including Chosen..	7,398	6,504	181	167	2	29
China	3,013	3,594	a/	0	40	32
Hongkong	2,589	4,773	0	0	88	80
Kwantung	890	639	0	0	5	0
Philippine Islands	2,959	3,184	0	0	71	46
Egypt	1,790	833	0	0	30	10
Other countries	13,409	11,084	63	57	190	178
Total exports	207,645	198,431	8,960	4,823	1,099	845
Total imports	12,766	14,604	671	2,108	a/	a/
Total reexports	93	50	0	4	1	1
Net exports	194,972	183,877	8,289	2,719	1,100	846

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Article, imported	July-May				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1926-27	1927-28	1926-27	1927-28
OILS, VEGETABLE, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Olive, edible, total	lb	76,953	62,073	15,430	12,701
Olive, inedible, total ..	lb	42,954	41,874	4,110	3,805
Palm kernel	lb	11,994	52,985	1,103	4,319
Palm oil	lb	101,860	171,340	7,562	11,422
Peanut	lb	7,717	4,748	795	510
Soybean	lb	19,647	13,223	1,356	786
Castor beans	lb	105,933	107,474	3,580	3,703
Copra	lb	426,227	409,704	20,407	19,253
Flaxseed	bu	21,299	16,468	37,962	29,614
Seeds, except oilseeds		a/	a/	10,220	8,276
Spices, total	lb	97,795	84,932	17,121	17,389
Sugar, cane	s.ton	4,000	3,810	227,246	219,192
Tea	lb	92,059	85,324	29,103	27,349
Tobacco, leaf, unmfd.	lb	85,901	74,800	71,950	54,282
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	55,500	131,360	2,057	5,218
Peas, dried	lb	15,918	15,484	753	550
Garlic	lb	3,794	3,850	227	194
Onions	lb	98,892	71,592	1,990	1,636
Potatoes, white	bu	5,874	3,796	6,067	3,566
Vegetables, canned	lb	87,664	109,093	4,985	6,399
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	lb	105,253	98,461	8,126	8,608
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured ...	ton	4	4	1,856	2,896
Hemp, unmanufactured ...	ton	5	5	925	970
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	ton	81	76	11,414	9,737
Kapok	ton	7	8	3,359	4,190
Manila	ton	56	43	14,361	10,411
Sisal and henequen	ton	110	117	18,482	17,233
Hay	ton	176	63	1,659	631
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning materials		a/	a/	7,816	8,850
Gums, resins, balsams, etc..		a/	a/	29,546	29,657
Rubber, crude	lb	888,447	863,528	340,692	291,451
Wood, total				151,207	135,620
GRAND TOTAL				2,146,115	2,076,117

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries, July-May, 1926-27, and 1927-28

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	January-May		May		May	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928	1927	1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom	44,945	40,922	2,050	467	152	63
Irish Free State	4,637	3,375	265	40	11	5
Netherlands	23,960	18,368	707	70	116	83
France	15,155	5,124	1,703	136	1	a/
Germany	10,931	7,963	176	0	61	21
Italy	9,778	10,311	452	303	3	2
Belgium	8,933	8,714	282	102	8	1
Greece	5,883	3,246	191	0	20	15
Denmark	2,519	3,104	20	37	32	30
Finland	2,260	2,170	0	0	27	27
Norway	2,141	1,787	114	0	29	20
Sweden	1,037	1,151	0	0	5	6
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	303	527	0	0	2	a/
Poland and Danzig	41	72	0	0	3	0
Other Europe	934	3,459	0	0	11	14
Total Europe	133,457	110,293	5,960	1,155	481	291
Canada	24,199	42,761	2,440	3,077	8	7
Cuba	5,280	5,364	3	1	88	82
Mexico	2,283	1,265	25	86	9	5
Panama	2,076	2,946	288	230	9	8
Haitian Republic	1,213	1,343	0	0	17	19
Brazil	7,089	3,848	0	a/	61	53
Japan, including Chosen..	7,398	6,504	181	167	2	29
China	3,013	3,594	a/	0	40	32
Hongkong	2,589	4,773	0	0	88	80
Kwantung	890	639	0	0	5	0
Philippine Islands	2,959	3,184	0	0	71	46
Egypt	1,790	833	0	0	30	10
Other countries	13,409	11,084	63	57	190	178
Total exports	207,645	198,431	8,960	4,823	1,099	845
Total imports	12,766	14,604	671	2,108	a/	a/
Total reexports	93	50	0	4	1	1
Net exports	194,972	183,877	8,289	2,719	1,100	846

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

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WHEAT: Production, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States a/	441,602	401,734	627,433	552,384	512,252	92.7
Canada a/	b/ 22,294	23,325	21,785	22,266	c/ 17,500	78.6
Mexico	d/ 2,174	9,440	10,333	11,519	11,025	95.7
North America (3)	466,070	434,499	659,551	586,169	540,777	92.3
Europe, 3 coun. prev. rep't'd	587,364	611,649	473,795	541,475	486,094	89.8
Hungary	71,493	71,675	74,909	76,933	80,100	104.1
Poland, revised	63,675	57,797	47,080	54,230	e/ 43,800	80.8
Total Europe (5)	722,532	741,121	595,784	672,638	609,994	90.7
Algeria	35,161	32,724	23,551	28,323	34,539	121.9
Tunis	6,224	11,758	13,044	8,267	12,860	155.6
Total Africa (2)	41,385	44,482	36,595	36,590	47,399	129.5
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	372,087	333,212	89.6
Total above coun. (13)	1,613,814	1,591,149	1,655,528	1,667,484	1,531,382	91.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		

a/ Winter only.
b/ Four-year average
c/ Estimated on the basis of June 1 condition and acreage.
d/ Two-year average.
e/ Estimated at 42,600,000 to 45,000,000 bushels on the basis of June 1 condition and assuming spring acreage equal to 1927.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and country reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada b/	1,019	776	844	853	796	93.3
United States b/	28,382	31,234	36,987	37,872	35,858	94.7
North America (3)	31,575	33,171	39,117	39,952	37,883	94.8
Europe, 13 coun. prev. reptd.	56,219	52,435	52,329	52,445	52,523	100.1
Poland, revised b/	3,350	2,490	2,505	2,599	2,447	94.2
Total Europe (13)	59,569	54,925	54,834	55,044	54,970	99.9
Africa (3)	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,172	7,514	104.8
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,029	101.6
Total above coun. (23)	127,799	129,007	133,837	134,665	133,396	99.1
Russia b/		18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate number of countries included
b/ Winter acreage only.

continued-

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, world, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd.

Crop and country reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909 - 1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per Cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
RYE						
Canada b/..............	117	523	601	568	518	91.2
United States b/	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,670	3,562	97.1
Europe,13 coun.prev.rptd.	14,578	11,059	10,631	10,652	10,877	102.1
Poland, revised b/	12,127	12,044	11,864	12,008	11,152	92.9
Total Europe (14)	26,705	23,103	22,495	22,660	22,029	97.2
Total above coun. (16)..	29,058	27,600	26,674	26,898	26,109	97.1
Russia b/	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	68,297	98.7
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, world, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927.

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	690,108	864,423	676,429	831,040	871,691	104.9
Canada	197,119	262,097	395,475	407,136	440,025	108.1
North America (4)	898,908	1,137,110	1,081,494	1,248,709	1,323,455	106.0
Europe,27 coun.prev.reptd.	1,022,526	769,811	1,059,994	971,530	983,582	101.2
France, revised	325,644	281,179	330,844	231,767	276,128	119.1
Total Europe (28)	1,348,170	1,050,990	1,390,838	1,203,297	1,259,710	104.7
Africa (4)	92,047	85,368	104,602	89,976	105,738	117.5
Asia (6)	396,346	413,565	387,498	382,800	392,600	102.6
Southern Hemisphere (6)	277,094	402,655	554,804	431,919	411,378	95.2
Total above coun. (48)..	3,012,565	3,089,688	3,319,236	3,356,701	3,482,881	104.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	3,041,000	3,141,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000	103.4
RYE						
United States	36,093	65,466	46,456	40,795	58,572	143.6
Canada	2,094	13,751	9,158	12,179	14,951	122.8
Europe,24 coun.prev.reptd.	924,195	610,942	892,919	714,342	761,333	106.5
France, revised	52,501	40,241	43,662	30,076	33,955	112.9
Total Europe (25)	976,696	651,183	936,581	744,918	795,288	106.8
Southern Hemisphere (2)	751	1,502	4,808	3,325	6,768	203.5
Total above coun.(29)...	1,015,634	731,902	997,003	801,217	875,579	109.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	1,025,000	742,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000	109.2

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	7,620	8,088	7,970	9,492	b/ 11,761	123.9
Europe (6)	8,938	8,986	9,076	9,098	8,997	98.8
North Africa (3)	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,683	7,250	108.4
Syria, Lebanon Republic and Alauite	(450)	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total 11 N. Hemis. coun.	24,631	25,696	25,753	25,931	28,899	111.4
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,200	65,300	64,500	63,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,227	b/ 41,636	98.6
Europe (6)	14,351	14,094	14,245	14,144	13,678	96.7
North Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	757	110.8
Syria, Lebanon Republic and Alauite	(12)	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total 11 N. Hemis. coun.	52,327	59,770	59,258	57,119	56,099	98.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	102,200	110,800	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Intention to plant.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reported in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States..........	184,812	181,575	213,863	184,905	265,577	143.6
North America (3).....	237,108	275,329	304,783	288,894	367,089	127.1
Europe, 28 coun. prev. rept'd and unchanged..	648,496	529,391	641,814	644,462	629,704	97.7
France, revised.........	52,826	48,051	47,159	45,855	50,327	109.8
Total 29 European coun.	701,322	577,442	688,973	690,317	680,031	98.5
North Africa (6)........	109,267	91,300	107,840	69,492	88,771	127.7
Asia (6)................	282,306	258,222	265,563	262,682	245,160	93.3
Total 44 N. Hemis.coun.	1,330,003	1,202,293	1,367,159	1,311,385	1,381,051	105.3
Southern Hemisphere (5)..	11,101	13,897	26,161	26,624	23,539	88.4
Total above 49 coun...	1,341,104	1,216,190	1,393,320	1,338,009	1,404,590	105.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China..	1,407,000	1,290,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000	104.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China......	1,425,000	1,312,000	1,492,000	1,433,000	1,501,000	104.4
OATS						
United States..........	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006	95.8
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,634,719	100.3
Europe, 27 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged..	1,562,265	1,324,112	1,464,026	1,557,594	1,500,494	96.3
France, revised.........	368,462	305,535	327,645	364,120	343,279	94.3
Total 28 European Coun.	1,930,727	1,629,647	1,791,671	1,921,714	1,843,773	95.9
North Africa (3)........	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,637	127.8
Asia (4)................	7,820	14,635	14,892	16,610	17,794	107.1
Total 37 N. Hemis.Coun.	3,451,275	3,564,598	3,715,918	3,580,043	3,510,923	98.1
Southern Hemisphere (5)..	88,503	75,607	98,909	87,402	74,656	85.4
Total above 42 coun....	3,537,778	3,640,205	3,814,827	3,667,445	3,585,579	97.8
Est. N. Hemis.total excl. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,579,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000	98.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China........	3,581,000	3,683,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000	97.8

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reported in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percentage 1927 is of 1926
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States............	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,786,288	103.5
North America (4)......	2,869,268	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,790,121	2,875,852	103.1
Europe, 10 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged...	537,283	553,498	585,221	631,454	452,641	71.7
France, revised..........	22,467	18,027	20,003	12,686	20,721	163.3
Total 11 European coun.	559,750	571,525	605,224	644,140	473,362	73.5
North Africa (3).........	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia (4).................	114,156	128,735	115,943	125,297	125,191	99.9
Total 22 N. Hemis. coun	3,547,500	3,136,808	3,732,516	3,564,277	3,480,672	97.7
Southern Hemisphere, 4 coun. prev. rept'd & unchanged	203,518	199,459	292,231	335,844	322,474	96.0
Union of S. Africa, revised	33,517	86,769	39,000	65,058	68,679	105.6
Total 5 S. Hemis. coun.	237,035	286,228	331,231	400,902	391,153	97.6
Total above 27 coun....	3,784,535	3,423,036	4,063,747	3,965,179	3,871,825	97.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia............	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000	97.7
Est. world total excl. Russia............	4,126,000	3,858,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000	97.7

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BRAZIL: Exports of meat and animal products in 1926 and 1927

Commodity	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Frozen and chilled meat.........	15,419	71,879
Hides..........................	89,405	130,329
Skins..........................	8,287	11,166
Wool...........................	15,886	11,054
Preserved meat.................	2,116	6,792
Tallow.........................	5,838	3,585
Jerked beef....................	2,769	6,971
Lard...........................	18	174
Other products.................	27,306	30,155

Consul General Claud I. Dawson, Rio de Janeiro, March 1, 1928

FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments 1928, week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	1926-27	1927-28
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	27,181	17,044	236	146	219	181	16,521	35,530
Canada	30,893	42,533					b/38,849	b/21,962
Argentina	6,383	14,140	42	25			13,767	10,858
Danubian coun. c/ ..	17,159	36,658	0	233			25,792	26,625
Russia	36,940	20,465					d/20,457	d/ 1,716
Total	118,556	130,840					115,386	96,691
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	39,686	15,041	31	0	14	5	14,355	9,540
Canada	35,951	13,620					b/11,838	b/ 7,127
Argentina	32,006	40,103	341	341			35,227	27,544
Danubian coun. c/ ..	6,218	9,939	0	0			858	878
Total	113,861	78,703					62,258	45,089
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1								
United States	25,533	17,161	203	79	210	188	14,260	16,607
Danubian coun. e/ ..	67,863	82,985	0	463			26,434	13,251
Russia	8,579	6,806					f/ 5,464	f/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	5,151	5,344	10,068	8,465	184,117	136,322
Union of S. Africa .	18,833	8,562	g/ 43	g/ 43			g/ 943	g/ 9,900
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-May	Nov-May
United States	576	5,040					724	1,131
Total exports less U. S. imports	290,034	433,352					230,494	175,544

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ July-May. c/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. d/ July-May 11. e/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. f/ November-May 11. g/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand
(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 897 of Vol. 16)

Country and item	Unit	November to May					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-2
United Kingdom:							
Production -							
Fat pigs at certain mkts.	1,000's	377	318	401	313	333	393
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets.	1,000 pounds		22,996	21,596	10,992	37,873	54,580
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	142,079	245,482	250,323	228,509	298,088	371,94
Irish F.State	"	-	a/ 31,982	33,252	29,015	23,102	30,90
United States	"	110,472	122,437	109,379	94,450	48,043	36,51
Canada	"	25,490	58,968	84,444	65,325	33,530	21,18
Others	"	23,040	41,961	22,952	50,622	127,881	126,81
Total	"	301,081	500,830	500,350	470,921	530,644	587,37
Ham, total ...	"	54,407	93,792	103,209	88,542	58,081	56,20
Lard, total ..	"	121,449	161,118	159,411	156,934	139,568	180,94
Stocks - b/							
Ham, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month.	"						4,89
Lard, refined Liverpool, end of month.	"		c/ 3,351	4,631	3,839	3,483	3,70
Denmark:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		246,312	246,520	227,376	306,953	365,06
Canada:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	1,013	1,641	1,893	1,515	1,650	1,70
Germany:							
Production -							
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	"		c/ 1,427	1,509	1,491	1,936	2,5
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	2,621	c/ 1,611	1,834	1,916	2,246	3,2
Imports -	1,000 pounds						
Bacon, total .		7,129	22,713	14,743	11,434	10,054	5,3
Lard, total ..	"	542,199	144,407	148,881	120,610	132,833	114,3

Continued -

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand, continued

Country and item	Unit	November to May 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United States:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	20,046	30,227	31,189	25,829	26,846	32,286
Exports -							
Bacon -	1,000						
U. Kingdom ..	pounds	78,190	68,759	62,796	56,522	29,917	24,520
Germany	"	1,072	23,156	8,696	9,497	3,811	6,353
Total	"	105,752	154,451	109,315	103,481	61,601	67,740
Hams and shoulders, total	"	96,286	155,374	159,147	129,033	77,516	71,395
Lard -							
U. Kingdom ..	"	108,594	141,757	132,283	139,814	127,432	154,238
Germany	"	86,608	155,774	126,938	127,542	101,786	100,110
Total	"	293,149	509,701	443,589	436,418	400,697	432,028
Stocks - b/							
Lard in cold storage, end of month	"		78,853	114,481	64,974	78,153	108,506

a/ Four year average. b/ Figures for stocks are averages, not accumulative totals.
c/ November and December 1922 not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign and domestic prices, averages for the periods shown
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Item	May 1909-13 average	May 1923-27 average	May 1927	April 1928	May 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago	7.81	10.01	9.59	9.28	9.62
Corn, No. 3, Chicago	1.16	1.54	1.55	1.89	1.93
Hogs, heavy, Berlin	10.96	12.42	12.03	11.10	12.24
Potatoes, Breslau	.37	a/ .56	1.08	.58	.58
Barley, Leipzig	1.75	1.98	2.66	2.79	2.81
Lard -					
Chicago	10.68	14.61	14.12	12.50	13.10
Liverpool	11.80	14.84	14.07	13.31	13.36
Hamburg	-	b/ 15.71	14.59	13.75	14.31
Wiltshire sides -					
Liverpool -					
American	c/	b/ 18.63	c/	c/	c/
Canadian	14.64	21.13	20.86	d/18.03	18.94
Danish	15.60	24.76	23.02	19.66	20.84

a/ Three year average. b/ Four year average. c/ No quotation received. d/ One week only.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 23, 1926-27 and 1927-28
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-June 23, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-June 23		1928, week ending			
	1926-27	a/ 1927-28	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	153,744	143,942	908	614	1,639	394
Wheat flour c/	61,598	58,661	331	526	503	540
Rye	20,144	25,390	165	440	83	60
Corn	17,318	17,960	203	79	219	188
Oats	9,159	5,993	31	--	14	5
Barley b/	16,661	35,543	236	146	219	131
	January 1-June 23					
	1927	1928				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	58,768	62,979	1,599	1,766	1,908	2,579
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	54,587	67,022	1,910	2,136	2,246	1,987
Lard	342,364	378,363	9,488	10,805	10,979	11,361
Pickled pork	12,095	14,467	301	258	297	142

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Corrected to May 31, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 37,000 bushels, flour 44,200 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 83,000. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movements from July as far as reported		
	1925-26	1926-27	June 9	June 16	June 23	to & inc	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Canada exports b/..	320,277	304,540					c284,948	c280,154
Canada shipments from 4 markets d/.	320,410	297,961	5,292	7,185	7,686	June 23	286,638	317,864
United States	92,356	205,896	1,140	2,142	934	June 23	e202,576	e187,999
Argentina	99,903	139,790	3,648	5,739	3,675	June 23	139,467	183,227
Australia	77,234	96,584	664	f/	f/	June 9	94,393	67,957
Russia	27,085	49,202	0	0	0	June 23	33,438	6,272
Hungary	19,310	21,142	)		(	Feb.	17,513	16,807
Yugoslavia	11,544	10,216	) 0	0	0 (	Dec.	8,039	823
Rumania	8,432	11,388	)		(	Feb.	8,512	4,300
Bulgaria	4,128	2,236	)		(	Dec.	1,635	1,593
British India	6,727	8,660	248	f/	f/	June 9	g 7,676	g 10,211
Total	667,029	843,075	10,992	15,066	12,295		799,887	797,053

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through May less imports through March. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through June 23 less imports through May. f/ Not available. g/ Exports through June 9 less imports through April.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	June 30, 1927	June 21, 1928	June 28, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	42.50	44.25	44.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	32.58	33.25	35.25
Berlin: la quality	33.06	33.93	33.93
London: a/			
Danish	35.20	37.80	38.02
Dutch, unsalted	33.89	36.28	36.72
New Zealand	34.76	38.02	38.45
New Zealand, unsalted	36.72	38.89	39.76
Australian	34.76	35.63	35.85
Australian, unsalted	35.85	36.28	36.72
Argentine, unsalted	34.33	33.89	34.11
Siberian	31.28	33.29	33.57

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	June 29, 1927	June 20, 1928	June 27, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	60,833	68,904	78,104
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	12.81	14.48	14.12
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.62	13.90	14.25
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	7,135	9,532	9,775
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	17,239	22,063	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	19.12	22.59	22.59
Danish " "	"	20.86	23.46	23.46

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C

VOLUME 17 JULY 9, 1928 NO. 2

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN HUNGARY

The 1928 production of wheat in Hungary is 84,399,000 bushels and of rye 29,880,000 bushels, according to the second estimate as cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The first estimate of barley production is 24,848,000 bushels and of oats 21,633,000 bushels. The estimate of wheat production is the largest since the war and is 4,299,000 bushels above the estimate received June 25, and 7,466,000 bushels above the estimate of the 1927 crops. The production of rye and barley is above the 1927 crop but below the 1925 and 1926 crops. The estimate of oats production is the lowest since 1924.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market recovered during the week ended July 4 from the slight depression of the preceding week, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Hog receipts at 14 markets, at 63,700 head, were the smallest for any week since April 11, and the average quotation for heavy hogs at Berlin rallied to \$14.32 per 100 pounds. That figure was about \$2.00 above the level of the corresponding week last year. The average lard quotation at Hamburg reached \$14.42 per 100 pounds for the week under review, a point 10 cents under last year. See table, page 63.

Prices on the British bacon market rose sharply during the week ended July 4, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The average Liverpool quotation rose over \$1.60 to reach \$24.12 per 100 pounds for Danish Wiltshire sides, a point nearly \$3.70 above the corresponding week of last year. Canadian Wiltshires also rose to reach \$23.00 per 100 pounds, or more than \$4.39 higher than a year ago. See table, page 63.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

Estimates or forecasts of wheat production in 1928 from 13 countries total 1,531,382,000 bushels against 1,667,484,000 in 1927 when these countries produced approximately 47 per cent of the estimated world wheat crop excluding Russia and China. No estimates or revisions have been received during the past week. The estimate of United States total acreage, condition as of July 1, and indicated production will be released July 10. The preliminary estimate of acreage in Canada and condition of the crop will be issued also on July 10. The 1927 wheat production as reported by 48 countries was 3,942,881,000 bushels against 3,356,701,000 bushels in 1926. In both years those countries produced about 98 per cent of the estimated world total wheat crop excluding Russia and China.

Wheat areas in 1928

The 1928 wheat area as reported by 24 countries is 133,544,000 acres against 134,815,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 57 per cent of the estimated world total wheat acreage excluding Russia and China. The first estimate of the area in Netherlands is 148,000 acres against 150,000 acres in 1927.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

The warm weather in Canada during the last week of June brought rapid development of the wheat crop, according to the third crop report of the "Manitoba Free Press," issued June 30. It indicates that the crop made good progress during the last three weeks. General weather conditions over the west were wet and cool until June 20, but since that time it has been bright and sunny with a continual rise in temperature, until the weather became warm with local showers, an almost ideal condition. A few points still report lack of moisture, while, on the other hand, a few have had too much rain, but both conditions are in the minority. A feature of the report is the absence of crop damage. Light hail storms fell in some parts about the middle of June, but the crops have practically recovered from whatever damage they may have caused. According to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau, the weather for the week ending July 3 was mostly cloudy and warm until June 30. The remainder of the week was cooler in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, with showers in all sections. The mean temperature was normal or slightly below in Alberta and southwest Saskatchewan and in other sections, 2° to 6° above normal.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Europe

European weather was unsettled with scattered showers everywhere during the first half of the week ended July 5 and the second half was mostly warm and clear but a sharp drop in temperatures occurred at the end of the week, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The condition of the wheat crop appears to be favorable throughout Hungary, Ukraine, and the Balkans, except in southern Bessarabia where it is reported as poor. The crop in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria continues to be relatively satisfactory; France, Belgium and Netherlands report some improvement but conditions are still not particularly satisfactory. Conditions in Poland and the Baltic countries are unsatisfactory.

The local administration of North Caucasus is planning to increase the winter grain area, which is mostly wheat, by about 4 per cent for the next season and has sent a request to the Central government for 35,000 short tons of seed to be delivered by the end of August, according to the Russian publication, "Economic Life," dated June 15, 1928.

Egypt

The condition of the wheat crop in Egypt as of July 1 was 95 per cent of the past ten-year average, 1918-1927, as compared with 98 per cent as of June 1, and 107 per cent as of July 1, 1927.

China

The wheat crop which was harvested in June in the lower Yangtze Valley is considered by the milling trade as very good both as to quality and quantity, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Millers believe that it is the largest crop in a number of years. The arrivals of new wheat are excessive and wheat prices have dropped to the lowest level since 1924, both in local currency and in gold prices. The wheat crop in the Honan-Shantung district was poor due to the drought in May, but an investigation showed that most of that wheat is for home milling and very little of it has moved out of the interior to the machine mills in the port cities in recent years.

Southern Hemisphere

In Argentina fair and cooler weather prevailed during the week ended July 2, with unusually low temperatures in southern wheat districts where the weekly mean was 39°, or 7° below normal, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the north the temperature averaged 46°, or 4° below normal. No precipitation was reported from any section.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Movement to Market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928 were 204,236,000 bushels against 219,160,000 bushels for the 1926-27 season. Exports during the week ended June 30 were 1,093,000 bushels against 934,000 bushels the week ended June 23.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on June 29 were 73,649,000 bushels against 77,619,000 bushels the previous week and 31,719,000 bushels a year ago. These stocks include wheat in store at western country elevators, interior terminal elevators, public and private elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and interior private and manufacturing elevators. Stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on June 29 were 47,843,000 bushels against 50,107,000 bushels the previous week and 20,446,000 bushels on June 30, 1927. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended June 29 were 5,549,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season are 244,674,000 bushels against 242,377,000 bushels last year. Shipments during the week ended June 29 were 7,813,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 218,215,000 bushels against 233,068,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, during the week ended June 29 were 458,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season are 90,678,000 bushels against 43,410,000 bushels. Shipments during the week ended June 29 were 684,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 84,972,000 bushels against 41,302,000 bushels last year.

China

There is no prospect of any interest in foreign wheat from flour mills in the vicinity of Shanghai for the next two or three months at least, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai, because of the large domestic crop in the lower Shanghai Valley.

Argentina and Australia

Exports of wheat including flour from Argentina during the week ended June 30 were 2,734,000 bushels against 4,208,000 bushels the preceding week. Since the exportable surplus was officially estimated at 79,700,000 bushels as of April 19, the weekly exports have totaled 39,961,000 bushels, leaving an indicated surplus of 40,000,000 bushels as of July 1 against a similar estimate of 63,000,000 at the corresponding time last year. Exports of wheat including flour from Australia during the week ended June 30 were 2,664,000 bushels against 3,048,000 bushels during the week ended June 23.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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European grain markets

European grain markets maintained a better tone during the week ended July 3 than for the preceding few weeks, although trade was limited on the Central European markets, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The report that Russia was purchasing grain on the European markets and the decreasing port stocks acted as a stimulus to business. The Russian grain markets continue tense and there is apparently considerable difficulty in supplying grain to the cities and some deficit agricultural districts. The season is expected to end with short stocks in the hands of the Government. German grain papers estimate the reported Russian grain purchases on European markets at 110,000 short tons of Argentine and Canadian grain. These purchases would tend to confirm the reported shortage of grain supplies in Russia. Bread grain prices on the German markets showed little change during the week. Wheat prices at Hamburg on July 4 were $1.64 per bushel against $1.65 on June 27. Rye prices at Berlin were $1.63 per bushel, or the same as on June 27.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat as represented by the weighted average price of all classes and grades strengthened somewhat during the week ended June 29. At the six principal markets, the average price advanced two cents to $1.41 per bushel as compared with $1.44 a year ago and $1.39 in 1926. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined four cents to $1.45, which is five cents higher than at the close of the crop year last season. Some new wheat has been received on the Kansas City market. No. 2 soft red winter declined three cents to $1.72 per bushel but finished the crop year 25 cents above the price a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 amber durum each advanced one cent to $1.52 and $1.27 respectively as compared with $1.53 and $1.51 per bushel a year ago. Western white wheat at Seattle strengthened slightly also, advancing approximately one cent to $1.40 per bushel as indicated by the average of cash quotations. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened one cent during the week ans was 18 cents in favor of Minneapolis for the week ended June 29 as compared with nine cents in favor of Winnipge a year ago.

After a decline on July 29, future closing prices of wheat showed considerable strength on the United States markets during the middle of the week following June 28, but most of the gain was lost when futures declined about 2-1/2 cents on July 5. Unofficial reports of more wet weather in the southwest which slowed up harvesting operations there, and an advance in Liverpool prices apparently were largely responsible for the stronger prices on the United States markets. The decline on July 5 apparently was due to

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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rapidly increasing receipts of new wheat at points in the southwest. On July 5, the closing prices of July futures as compared with those of the week before were approximately one cent lower at Chicago, two cents lower at Kansas City, and unchanged at Minneapolis. The same futures were two cents higher at Winnipeg and six cents higher at Liverpool. At Buenos Aires, July futures were three cents higher than the week before (see table for price quotations). As compared with July futures last year, Chicago futures were ten cents lower, Kansas City and Minneapolis eight cents, Winnipeg 24 cents, Liverpool 13 cents and Buenos Aires futures were nine cents lower.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 25	149	147	145	153	159	161	161	138	146	179
June 1	152	146	149	155	161	161	161	136	151	183
8	149	145	145	151	159	156	158	136	150	185
15	150	142	145	149	158	151	159	129	151	180
22	149	139	144	149	137	151	154	126	151	175
29	144	141	140	145	153	152	151	127	147	172
July 6	146		141		158		156		147	
13	143		139		160		156		143	
20	138		136		156		153		141	
27	136		134		161		149		139	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	July futures											
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 7	146	142	138	134	145	140	160	142	164	152	145	137
14	147	139	138	132	145	139	160	139	163	149	142	134
21	142	138	133	131	141	137	156	138	161	148	143	130
28	145	137	135	130	143	136	159	136	160	145	144	130
July 5	146	136	136	128	144	136	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143		---		140		161		163		142	
	September futures											
19	138		131		137		b/146		b/159		142	
26	138		130		138		b/145		b/161		142	
Aug. 2	138		131		140		b/146		b/159		142	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October futures.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

1928 rye areas

The 1928 rye area as reported by 17 countries is 26,592,000 acres against 27,380,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 59 per cent of the estimated world total rye acreage excluding Russia and China. The 1928 rye area in Netherlands is estimated at 483,000 acres against 482,000 acres in 1927.

FEED GRAINS

Total barley and oats acreage so far reported including United States intentions to plant, is about 2 per cent larger than for the same countries last year when it accounted for about 48 per cent of the world's total barley and oats acreage exclusive of Russia and China. Actual United States acreage estimates, however, are to be released July 10, which may alter the situation. The increase is mostly in the United States and North African barley. European barley acreage reported is slightly smaller than in 1927, and oats acreage is indicated to be smaller in most reporting countries. No revisions have occurred in 1927 feed grain production estimates during the past week. In Canada, weather conditions appear to be generally favorable for feed grains. Provincial departments of agriculture report generally good conditions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan through June 26. No similar report is available for Alberta.

Barley

The Balkan countries are harvesting good barley crops, according to trade reports. The central European barley crop is reported to be good, except in Poland where it is unfavorable, while that in Western Europe is moderate to good. India's barley crop is said to be poor this year. Australian barley seeding is unofficially reported to be completed under good conditions with an increase in acreage. Australian barley is of interest to the Northern Hemisphere from the malting standpoint.

The United States barley exports during June as given in the weekly reports have been about 788,000 bushels, which is somewhat smaller than in May, and smaller than the total exports of June a year ago, which amounted to 1,186,000 bushels. Exports for the week ended June 30 were 142,000 bushels, a drop of 39,000 bushels from exports the preceding week. The price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis rose 3 cents during the week ending June 29 to 97 cents, the highest weekly price reported during the year. It is 17 cents higher than for the corresponding week last year.

Barley shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, from August 1 to June 29 amounted to 22,378,000 bushels

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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compared with 34,939,000 bushels for that period last year. Visible stocks remaining in the western grain division of June 29 were 2,616,000 bushels compared with 2,364,000 a year ago.

Oats

The United States weekly average price of No. 3 white oats rose one cent during the week ending June 29, to 69 cents a bushel. This is the highest average weekly price of the year and was reached only once before during the year, in the week of May 25. At this time last year the weekly price was only 46 cents. United States exports have been small in June, according to the sum of weekly reports amounting to only about 52,000 bushels compared with the monthly report of 453,000 in May, and 1,462,000 bushels in June last year.

Canadian oats shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver including Prince Rupert were 19,251,000 bushels from August 1, 1927 to June 29, 1928 compared with 13,502,000 bushels for the same period last year. Visible supplies still remaining in the western grain division of June 29 were 5,549,000 bushels compared with 3,340,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Corn

There was an upward movement in the Chicago corn price for No. 3 yellow from June 21 when it was 100.1 cents a bushel to June 29 when it was 106 cents. It dropped on Saturday, June 30, to 103.9 cents, when it was 15.8 cents above the price of Argentine corn for early delivery at Buenos Aires. This margin is not high enough to encourage imports to any extent. United States corn exports in June, according to the sum of weekly reports, amounted to about 763,000 bushels compared with a total of 1,104,000 bushels for the month of May and 1,008,000 bushels in June of last year.

Argentine corn exports for the week ending June 30 were 9,449,000 bushels, according to trade reports, making a total of about 35,000,000 during the month compared with the official estimate of 35,244,000 bushels for June of last year. Total Argentine corn exports since April 1, the beginning of the new Argentine corn export year, as reported by the trade amount to 67,324,000 bushels compared with the official estimate of 82,825,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

Russian crop prospects

There has been an abundance of moisture this year for the development of Russian crops, according to an editorial analysis of the Russian crop situation in "Economic Life" on June 18, 1928. Lack of moisture is usually the important limiting factor in Russian crop production, but there

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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was enough moisture in the ground to enable the plants to resist a temporary drought. The limiting factor so far this year has been temperature, which has been below normal, retarding the crop. Other conditions during the present season were, on the whole, favorable to crops, and especially helpful in strenthening the winter crops in those regions where they had been in poor condition at the opening of spring.

It is stated that the condition of the winter and spring crops and of wild and tame grasses in mid-June was quite satisfactory. In some places, largely in the consuming area, they were below average, while on the contrary, in some producing regions, particularly in Volga region, Kazakstan and Siberia, they were above the average. At the same time, due to low temperatures, the growth of all vegetation was somewhat retarded. Warm weather, especially a gradual rise of temperature, was expected to affect favorably the growth of the crops, and this rise took place in southern Russia the last week of June, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Harvest prospects about the middle of June were approaching average and in some producing regions, such as middle Volga, Kazakstan and Siberia, even above average.

The various factors in the Russian crop situation so far this season are indicated as follows in the same editorial quoted above:

(a) A serious delay in winter crops beginning their spring growth.

(b) Shortening of the period of spring field work due to the late season, especially in the south and southeast, and sharp fluctuations of temperature affecting unfavorably the planting of the spring acreage and replanting of area under damaged winter crops.

(c) A relatively late transfer of the live stock from stall feeding to pasturing.

(d) The existence of a sufficient supply of soil moisture after the disappearance of the snow, and an ample rainfall during the whole period, which is particularly important in May and during the first ten days of June. In view of the location of important producing sections of Soviet Russia in dry areas, sufficient moisture this season is a favorable factor.

(e) The return of cold weather and a general lack of warmth, accompanied even by frosts in some places. These frosts, however, did not damage grains generally, but only caused some damage of a purely local character, to cultivated crops and vegetables. The cold weather, however, has retarded the development of crops and grasses.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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TOBACCO

The 1926-27 tobacco production of the Philippine Islands is officially estimated at 110,707,000 pounds, an increase of 10.5 per cent over the 1925-26 crop of 100,196,000 pounds. The 1925-26 crop was produced on 184,806 acres. No official estimates are available for the 1927-28 crop, which was sown in the fall, but unofficial estimates indicate a reduction in quantity compared with the 1926-27 crop, according to Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard at Manila.

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HEMP

The present prospects are that the hemp crop in southern Italy this year will be unusually good in both quantity and quality, if favorable weather conditions continue to about August 1, according to a report dated June 12, received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Sydney B. Redecker at Naples. The sowing was delayed about a month owing to exceptionally heavy rains and the development of the plants was subsequently hindered by very rainy weather and low temperature. However, warm weather with abundant bright sunshine has prevailed for some weeks and apparently came just when most required for the best development of the plants.

The average height of the plants at the time of reporting was about four feet, while some plants were already up to six feet. The farmers generally were very confident as to the final results and felt that the plants should attain an average height of about nine feet this year if existing atmospheric conditions continued. If the plants attain that average, the production in southern Italy should amount to approximately 50,000 short tons, or an amount about double that of last year's crop. Reports from the country districts indicate that the hemp is of very good quality. The fibers are reported to be long, strong and very pliable. It is still too early to make a prediction concerning the color of the fiber as this will depend upon the weather prevailing during the harvesting period.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

Flaxseed situation in June 1928

Flaxseed prices decreased in June in Buenos Aires, Winnipeg and Minneapolis after having maintained a steady upward movement from November through May, according to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The decline is partially attributed by the trade to a falling

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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off in demand for linseed cake in European countries, and large reserves of seed held by buyers, but there is a tendency toward a seasonal decline in flax prices about this time. Flaxseed stocks in North America continue to move rapidly into consuming channels and on June 23 were 27.9 per cent below those of the same time last year. In the United States the decrease compared with last year was 45.7 per cent, while Canada reports a decrease of 15.7 per cent.

United States imports for the season continue below those of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom, which were low during the beginning of the season, have increased and for the period September 1 to May 31 were 3 per cent above those for the same period last year. Continental European imports continued heavy during April, but have been reported as declining since then. Total exports from four principal exporting countries, although above those of recent years, are not maintaining the lead shown earlier in the season. Exports from September 1 to June 16 were 7 per cent above those for the same period last year, while from September 1 to May 19 the increase amounted to 8.9 per cent. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-26, July 7, 1928.

Chinese peanut shipments to the United States during May 1928

Shipments of Chinese peanuts to the American market during the month of May 1928 amounted to 2,953,000 pounds of shelled and 910,000 pounds of unshelled nuts, according to information cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Consuls in Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin. Shipments during May last year amounted to 1,560,300 pounds of shelled and 400,000 pounds of unshelled nuts.

Total exports from these ports to the American market from the beginning of the season on October 1, 1927 to May 31, 1928, amounted to 48,764,000 pounds of shelled and 14,009,000 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 38,928,000 pounds of shelled and 6,038,000 pounds of unshelled nuts during the corresponding eight months last season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./PN-11, July 6, 1928.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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FOREIGN APPLE AND PEAR CROP PROSPECTS: Official and trade reports on conditions during the first half of June in most of the important apple and pear producing countries on the Continent, indicate a 1928 apple crop

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T' D

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somewhat larger than that of last year, if weather conditions remain favorable, according to a report from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is still too early in the season to make any definite forecast of the crops. Conditions in Canada were also good the first of June, while in England and Wales prospects were variable compared with a good crop last year. The European pear crop, in spite of unfavorable prospects in southern Europe, may be considerably larger than last year's poor crop. Frosts have caused some damage this spring, but apparently mainly to pears and early fruits in southern Europe, and in the case of apples only locally. Early prospects for pears are favorable in Canada also, and average in England and Wales. See Foreign Service release, F.S./F-64, July 6, 1928.

BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS: Exports of fresh vegetables from Bermuda to the United States during the first two weeks of June amounted to 1,181,000 pounds as compared with 2,437,000 pounds during the corresponding two weeks last year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Robertson Honey at Hamilton. This brings total shipments from the beginning of the season on November 1, 1927 to June 15, 1928, to 13,696,000 pounds. Total shipments from November 15, 1926 to June 28, 1927 amounted to 13,768,000 pounds.

There are still quite a few potatoes in Bermuda but it is not believed that these will be exported because of the low prices offered in New York. There are also a few carrots left for export but the best part of their season is over. Celery has been a disappointment to all interested. The crop was as large and as fine as any ever produced in Bermuda, but prices in New York ranged from only $4.50 to $5.00 per crate, and most of the Bermuda shipments had to be placed in cold storage in New York to await better prices. Much of it still remained in storage late in June and should have been disposed of before the end of the month to avoid heavy arrivals of the domestic crop in the United States. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-28, July 5, 1928.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of spanish onions to the United States from June 19 to June 30 amounted to 100 cases, 9,740 half-cases, and 28,254 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. These onions are being shipped on the steamer "Hellen", due in New York on July 3, carrying 100 cases, 5,015 half-cases, and 10,754 crates, and the steamer "Carnia II", due July 11 with 4,725 half-cases and

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T' D

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17,500 crates. Quotations c.i.f. New York at present are 99 cents per crate of 38½ pounds. The aggregate shipment of spanish onions to the American market from the beginning of the season up to June 30, 1928, amounts to 482 cases, 27,480 half-cases, and 80,059 crates, or a total of approximately 94,640 bushels. Shipments from the beginning of the 1927-28 season up to June 30, 1927, amounted to 1,126 cases, 30,855 half-cases, and 85,709 crates, or approximately 104,400 bushels.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES STEADY: There was no significant change in butter quotations in the principal European markets on July 5 as compared with those of a week earlier or with the level of domestic prices in recent weeks. Copenhagen was unchanged at the equivalent of 35,25 cents and 92 score in New York was a half-cent lower at 44 cents. The margin in favor of the domestic market thus holds at around 9 cents. On the London market New Zealand has been quoted for the last two weeks slightly higher than Danish. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in London and Berlin, see page 63.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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BRITISH PORK SUPPLIES FOR JUNE: The June report of the London Central Markets shows additional seasonal declines in the amount of British and Irish fresh pork handled through the Markets during that month, according to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The June total for domestic fresh pork reached 3,356,000 pounds, a decrease of about 800,000 pounds from the May figure, but some 587,000 pounds in excess of June 1927. Stocks of cured pork at the end of the month were moderate, the Liverpool figure for hams, bacon and shoulders standing at 4,959,000 pounds against 5,824,000 pounds on May 31, and 6,757,000 pounds on June 30 last year. Lard stocks, at Liverpool, however, stood at 8,774,000 pounds on June 30 last, the largest volume of that class since September 1926.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WHEAT						
Canada b/	1,019	776	844	833	796	95.3
United States b/...........	28,382	31,254	36,987	37,873	35,858	94.7
North America (3)........	31,575	33,171	39,117	39,952	37,885	94.8
Europe, 13 coun.prev.rept'd	59,569	54,925	54,834	55,044	54,970	99.9
Netherlands................	138	132	132	150	148	98.7
Total Europe (14)........	59,707	55,057	54,966	55,194	55,118	99.9
Africa (3).................	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,173	7,514	104.8
Asia (4)...................	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,029	101.6
Total above countries (24)	127,237	129,139	133,969	134,816	133,544	99.1
Russia b/..................	--	18,802	21,144	27,057	27,724	102.7
Est.world total excl. Russia and China......	204,200	227,300	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada b/..................	117	523	601	568	518	91.2
United States..............	2,336	3,974	3,573	3,670	3,562	97.1
Europe, 14 coun.prev.rept'd	26,705	23,103	22,435	22,660	22,029	97.2
Netherlands................	557	490	488	482	483	100.2
Total Europe (15)........	27,262	23,593	22,923	23,142	22,512	97.3
Total above countries (17)	29,615	28,090	27,162	27,380	26,592	97.1
Russia b/..................	--	67,609	62,648	62,297	57,423	98.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China......	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Winter acreage only.

WHEAT: Production, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States a/	441,602	401,734	627,433	522,384	512,252	92.7
Canada a/	b/ 22,294	23,325	21,785	22,266	c/ 17,500	78.6
Mexico	d/ 2,174	9,440	10,333	11,519	11,025	95.7
North America (3)	466,070	434,499	659,551	586,169	540,777	92.3
Europe (5)	722,532	741,121	595,784	672,632	609,994	90.7
Algeria	35,161	32,724	23,551	28,323	34,539	121.9
Tunis	6,224	11,758	13,044	8,267	12,860	155.6
Total Africa (2)	41,385	44,482	36,595	36,590	47,399	129.5
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	372,087	333,212	89.6
Total above coun. (13)	1,613,814	1,591,149	1,655,528	1,667,484	1,531,382	91.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		

a/ Winter only. b/ Four-year average. c/ Estimated on the basis of June 1 condition and acreage. d/ Two-year average.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, world average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	864,428	676,429	831,040	871,691	104.9
Canada	197,119	262,097	395,475	407,136	440,025	108.1
North America (4)	898,908	1,137,110	1,081,494	1,248,709	1,323,455	106.0
Europe (28)	1,348,170	1,050,990	1,390,838	1,203,297	1,259,710	104.7
Africa (4)	92,047	85,368	104,602	89,976	105,738	117.5
Asia (6)	396,346	413,565	387,498	382,800	392,600	102.6
Southern Hemisphere (6) ..	277,094	402,655	364,804	431,919	411,378	95.2
Total above coun. (48)	3,012,565	3,089,688	3,319,236	3,356,701	3,492,881	104.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,141,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000	103.4
RYE						
United States	36,093	65,466	46,456	40,795	58,572	143.6
Canada	2,094	13,751	9,153	12,179	14,951	122.8
Europe (25)	976,696	651,183	936,581	744,918	795,288	106.8
Southern Hemisphere (2) ..	751	1,502	4,808	3,325	6,768	203.5
Total above coun. (29)	1,015,634	731,902	997,003	801,217	875,579	109.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	742,000	1,012,000	813,000	887,000	109.2

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States...............	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,492		
Europe, 6 coun. prev. rept'd	8,938	8,986	9,076	9,098	8,997	98.9
Netherlands...............	68	73	67	66	70	106.1
Total Europe (7).........	9,006	9,059	9,143	9,164	9,067	98.9
North Africa (3)...........	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,686	7,250	108.4
Syria, Lebanon Republic and Alaouite..............	(450)	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total 12 N. Hemis. coun.	24,699	25,678	25,820	25,997		
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China.....	64,200	65,300	64,500	63,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
United States...............	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,227		
Europe, 6 coun. prev. rept'd	14,351	14,094	14,245	14,144	13,678	96.7
Netherlands...............	346	366	380	366	374	102.2
Total Europe (7).........	14,697	14,460	14,625	14,510	14,052	96.8
North Africa (3)...........	607	780	776	683	757	110.8
Syria, Lebanon Republic and Alaouite..............	(12)	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total 12 N. Hemis. coun.	52,673	60,136	59,638	57,485		
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China.....	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	102,200	110,800	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ intention to plant.

FEED GRAINS: Production, world average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reported in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	181,575	213,863	184,905	265,577	143.6
North America (3)	237,108	275,329	304,783	288,894	367,089	127.1
Europe (29)	701,322	577,442	688,973	690,317	680,031	93.5
North Africa (6)	109,267	91,300	107,840	69,492	88,771	127.7
Asia (6)	282,306	258,222	265,563	262,682	245,160	93.3
Total 44 N. Hemis. coun.	1,330,003	1,202,293	1,367,159	1,311,385	1,381,051	105.3
Southern Hemisphere (5)	11,101	13,897	26,161	26,624	23,539	88.4
Total above 49 countries	1,341,104	1,216,190	1,393,320	1,338,009	1,404,590	105.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,290,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000	104.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,312,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,501,000	104.4
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,195,006	95.8
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,634,719	100.3
Europe (28)	1,930,727	1,629,647	1,791,671	1,921,714	1,843,773	95.9
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,637	127.8
Asia (4)	7,820	14,635	14,892	16,610	17,794	107.1
Total 37 N. Hemis. coun.	3,451,275	3,564,598	3,715,918	3,580,043	3,510,923	98.1
Southern Hemisphere (5)	88,503	75,607	98,909	87,402	74,656	85.4
Total above 42 countries	3,537,778	3,640,205	3,814,827	3,667,445	3,585,579	97.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,579,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000	98.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,683,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000	97.8
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,786,288	103.5
North America (4)	2,869,268	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,790,121	2,875,852	101.1
Europe (11)	559,750	571,525	605,224	644,140	473,362	73.5
North Africa (3)	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia (4)	114,156	128,735	115,943	125,297	125,191	99.9
Total 22 N. Hemis. coun.	3,547,500	3,136,808	3,732,516	3,564,277	3,480,672	97.7
Total 5 S. Hemis. coun.	237,035	286,228	331,231	400,902	391,153	97.6
Total above 27 countries	3,784,535	3,423,036	4,063,747	3,965,179	3,871,825	97.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000	97.7
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,126,000	3,858,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000	97.7

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments 1928, week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30	1926-27	1927-28
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Year beginning July 1								
United States	27,181	17,044	146	219	181	142	17,044	35,672
Canada	30,893	42,533					b/ 38,849	b/21,962
Argentina	6,383	14,140	25	83	200		13,967	11,141
Danubian coun. c/..	17,159	36,658	233	125	492		26,334	27,242
Russia	36,940	20,465					d/ 20,457	d/ 1,716
Total	118,556	130,840					116,651	97,733
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States	39,686	15,041	0	14	5	23	15,041	9,563
Canada	35,951	13,620					b/ 11,838	b/ 7,127
Argentina	32,006	40,103	341	1,024	682		37,070	29,250
Danubian coun. c/ ..	6,218	9,939	0	0	0		858	878
Total	113,861	78,703					64,807	46,819
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States	25,533	17,161	79	219	188	177	14,381	16,734
Danubian coun. e/ .	67,863	82,985	463	386	386		29,811	13,637
Russia	8,579	6,806					f/ 5,464	f/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	5,344	10,068	8,465	9,449	193,554	145,771
Union of S. Africa.	18,833	8,562	g/ 43	0	43		g/ 986	9,943
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1							Nov.-May	Nov.-May
United States	576	5,040					724	1,131
Total exports less U. S. imports	290,034	433,352					243,472	186,599

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ July-May. c/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. d/ July-May 11. e/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. f/ November-May 11. g/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, July-May, 1926-1927 and 1927-28
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	July - May 1926-27	July - May 1927-28	May 1927	May 1928	May, 1928 Long staple	May, 1928 Short staple
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:						
Germany	2,730,636	2,001,578	151,691	137,261	14,348	122,913
United Kingdom	2,542,546	1,366,386	101,213	111,620	16,431	95,189
France	1,029,155	873,391	33,923	42,468	7,130	35,338
Italy	793,738	669,800	39,459	75,337	5,317	70,020
Soviet Russia in Europe	405,254	379,029	87,152	67,432	35,455	31,977
Spain	352,143	302,242	28,455	28,319	2,911	25,408
Belgium	270,377	197,217	17,853	12,327	1,267	11,060
Netherlands	143,298	135,896	5,423	12,214	2,195	10,019
Sweden	65,187	53,776	2,338	5,675	1,569	4,106
Other Europe	101,811	95,668	9,464	11,474	581	10,893
Total Europe	8,434,145	6,074,983	476,971	504,127	87,204	416,923
Canada	240,965	214,322	19,520	17,338	1,029	16,309
Japan	1,584,877	927,018	94,380	73,804	253	73,551
China	245,812	124,402	8,338	7,577	0	7,577
British India	283,404	84,414	25,992	1,405	0	1,405
Other countries	11,122	5,446	1,471	988	329	659
Total exports ...	10,800,325	7,430,585	626,672	605,239	88,815	516,424
Total imports a/.	360,720	351,354	22,330	20,755		
Total re-exports a/	19,058	17,195	1,751	239		
Net exports	10,458,663	7,096,426	606,093	584,723		
LINTERS:						
Germany	145,400	123,876	7,474	7,858		
United Kingdom	49,481	21,192	2,169	916		
France	23,223	30,417	4,358	1,909		
Other Europe	26,435	22,386	2,775	2,730		
Total Europe	244,539	197,871	16,776	13,413		
Canada	18,517	16,208	922	1,479		
Other countries	254	220	65	124		
Total exports ...	263,310	214,299	17,763	15,016		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 30, 1926-27 and 1927-28
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-June 30, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-June 30		1928, week ending			
	1926-27	a/ 1927-28	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	156,250	144,316	614	1,639	394	374
Wheat flour c/	62,910	59,920	526	503	540	719
Rye	21,614	25,430	440	83	60	40
Corn	17,563	18,137	79	219	188	177
Oats	9,245	6,016	--	14	5	23
Barley b/	17,044	35,685	146	219	181	142
	January 1-June 30					
	1927	1928				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	66,366	65,093	1,766	1,908	2,579	2,114
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	58,930	69,044	2,136	2,246	1,987	2,022
Lard	371,270	389,256	10,805	10,979	11,361	10,393
Pickled pork	14,152	14,765	258	297	142	298

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Corrected to May 31, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 5,000 bushels, flour 29,500 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 118,000. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1925-26	1926-27	June 16	June23	June30	to & inc	1926-27	1927-2
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada exports b/ .	320,277	304,540					c284948	c280,15
Canada shipments from 4 markets d/	320,410	297,961	7,185	7,385	8,497	June 30	289,697	325,36
United States	92,356	205,896	2,142	934	1,093	June 30	e205394	e189,63
Argentina	99,803	139,790	5,744	4,208	2,734	June 30	142,199	185,96
Australia	77,234	96,584	868	3,048	2,564	June 30	99,569	73,66
Russia	27,085	49,202	0	0	0	June 30	33,454	6,27
Hungary	19,310	21,142)				(Feb.	17,513	16,80
Yugoslavia	11,544	10,216)	0	0	0	(Dec.	8,039	82
Rumania	8,432	11,388)				(Feb.	8,512	4,30
Bulgaria	4,128	2,236)				(Dec.	1,635	1,59
British India	6,727	8,660	704	1,000	216	June 30	g/9,476	g/11,42
Total	667,029	843,075	16,643	16,876	15,204		816,488	816,84

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through May, less imports through March. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through June 30, less imports through May. f/ Not available. g/ Exports through June 30 less imports through April.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	July 7, 1927	July 29, 1928	July 5, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	41.50	44.50	44.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	32.34	35.25	35.25
Berlin: la quality	33.06	35.22	35.22
London: a/			
Danish	35.09	38.02	38.02
Dutch, unsalted	34.33	36.72	35.60
New Zealand	34.87	38.45	38.45
New Zealand, unsalted	36.39	39.76	39.76
Australian	34.76	35.85	35.63
Australian, unsalted	35.41	36.72	36.06
Argentine, unsalted	34.33	34.11	33.89
Siberian	31.72	33.57	33.24

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending July 6, 1927	Week ending June 27, 1928	Week ending July 4, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	9,144	78,104	63,709
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	12.35	14.12	14.32
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.52	14.25	14.42
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,346	9,775	8,598
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	19,477	21,920	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	18.68	22.59	23.00
Danish " "	"	20.43	23.46	24.12

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: MUTTON AND LAMB

WHEAT AND BARLEY PRODUCTION IN TUNISIA

The second estimate of wheat production in Tunis for 1928 places the harvest at 12,631,000 bushels, against a total crop for 1927 of 8,267,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The new figure is about 918,000 bushels under the first report on the 1928 crop put out in the middle of June. No estimate is available as to the percentage of the crop represented by durum wheat, which last year was estimated at 6,614,000 bushels, or 79.5 per cent of the total, against 10,656,000 bushels, or 82.3 per cent, in 1926. The 1928 barley estimate remains at 12,631,000 bushels, against 4,134,000 bushels produced in 1927.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market retained the strength of recent weeks during the week ended July 11, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Hog receipts were moderate, and the average quotation at Berlin rose 54 cents per 100 pounds to reach $14.86, against $13.51 for the corresponding week last year. Lard prices at Liverpool also moved upward, averaging $14.35 for the week under review. See table, page 119.

Additional strength was noted also in the British bacon market for the week ended July 11, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The average quotation in Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool went up 43 cents, standing at $24.55 per 100 pounds. That figure is the highest reached since October 14, 1927, and is nearly $3.50 higher than the corresponding week of July, 1927. Canadian Wiltshires also rose during the current week to reach $23.25. See table, page 119.

At the London wool sales of the week ended July 13, a moderate quantity of merinos was sold at full May rates, or 5 per cent higher, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Prices have been firm for greasy merinos and medium crossbreds, of which Germany has been the chief buyer. Offerings of sliped wool were very heavy, however, with prices about 5 per cent below May rates. Yorkshire has been the chief buyer of slipes. The United States brought very little. At Bradford during the week there was little new business in yarn, according to Vice Consul Fleming. Spinners have been reducing their output and unemployment is at the highest point of the year. Business in the better grades of worsted cloth has been moderate. In the woolen section there has been little demand except in the novelty lines.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

Estimates or forecasts of wheat production in 1928 for 15 countries total 1,886,347,000 bushels against 2,040,950,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced approximately 58 per cent of the estimated world crop exclusive of Russia and China. Adding rough indications of production in other countries, on the basis of acreage and condition reports, gives a total indicated Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Canada, Russia and China, of 2,532,000,000 bushels, assuming average conditions the remainder of the season, compared with 2,652,000,000 harvested last year. Present indications for Canada are for an increased harvest with an acreage and a reported condition on July 1 better than a year ago, but later conditions may change the outlook for Canada materially. A more detailed report on new crop outlook is given in Foreign Service release, WH-20, to be released at about the same time as this report.

The condition of all wheat in the United States on July 1 is reported at 74.3 per cent of normal, indicating an average yield of 13.9 bushels per acre and a total production of 799,937,000 bushels against 872,595,000 bushels in 1927. Winter wheat is forecast at 543,782,000 bushels against 553,288,000 bushels in 1927. The condition of spring wheat, other than durum, is reported at 71.7 per cent of normal and production is forecast at 182,623,000 bushels against 243,152,000 bushels in 1927. The condition of the durum crop as of July 1 was 76.3 per cent of normal and production is forecast at 73,532,000 bushels against 76,155,000 bushels in 1927.

The first estimate of production in Netherlands is 6,026,000 bushels against 5,096,000 bushels in 1927. The first estimate of production in Bulgaria is 51,110,000 bushels against 47,346,000 bushels in 1927. The production in Finland is 845,000 bushels against 813,000 bushels in 1927. The revised estimate of production in Hungary is 84,399,000 bushels, an increase of 4,299,000 bushels over the June estimate and an increase of 7,466,000 bushels over the 1927 estimate.

Wheat areas in 1928

The total 1928 wheat area as reported by 24 countries is 178,893,000 acres against 177,779,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 75 per cent of the estimated world total wheat acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The 1928 total wheat acreage in the United States is 55,750,000 acres, according to the crop report released July 10. This is a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the 58,649,000 acres harvested in 1927. The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is estimated at 36,125,000 acres, a decrease of 4.8 per cent from the acreage harvested last season. An increased winter acreage was sown last fall, but in the four states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky about 5,000,000 acres, or nearly two-thirds of their

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sown acreage, was lost from winter killing. The acreage of spring wheat other than durum remaining for harvest is estimated at 15,478,000 acres as compared with 15,440,000 acres harvested in 1927. Durum wheat acreage has increased to 6,147,000 acres as compared with 5,271,000 acres in 1927. The Canadian wheat acreage for 1928 is officially estimated at 23,406,000 acres , of which 22,610,000 are spring wheat and 796,000 are winter wheat. This is an increase of 4 per cent over the 1927 acreage of 22,460,000 acres. The total wheat acreage in Rumania is 7,829,000 acres against 7,663,000 acres in 1927, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

The condition of the wheat crop in Canada improved during June. The condition as of June 30, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent promises a yield per acre equal to the average yield during the ten years 1918-27, was 102 per cent against 100 per cent as of May 31, 1928 and June 30, 1927. Normal temperatures prevailed in western Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan and eastern Manitoba during the week ended July 10, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In other parts of the Prairie Provinces temperatures averaged 1° and 2° above normal. Heavy rains were reported in northern Alberta and Manitoba but elsewhere only scattered showers were reported but were heavy in some localities.

Europe

European weather for the first half of the week ended July 12 was mostly cool with scattered rains, while the second half was mostly warm and clear, favoring grain crops, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. There was some further improvement in crop conditions generally during the week. However, for France there is some indication of qualities below last year, and Italy reports some damage from drought in the northern section. Both wheat and rye in Denmark are reported to be below average, but they were also below average at this time last year. An unofficial estimate places the wheat crop of Yugoslavia at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels compared with last year's poor harvest of 56,568,000 bushels, and the quality so far is reported to be excellent. The condition in Rumania continues mostly above average with the exception of Bessarabia, where it remains unsatisfactory. Reports for Poland and the Baltic countries also continue unsatisfactory.

Russian officials state that the crop of cereals with the exception of barley will be smaller this year than last in southern and central Russia but considerably larger in the eastern regions, particularly Siberia and Kasakstan, according to Mr. Steere. This distribution of the crop is

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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expected to cause considerable difficulties in procuring and transportation, and is not favorable to exports. For barley and for sunflower seed, both crop and export prospects are favorable in the southern regions.

The total acreage in spring cereals in R. S. F. S. R. (Russia proper) is reported as showing an increase of 11 per cent over last year, the increase being chiefly on land belonging to the poorer peasants. However, the spring acreage sown to bread grains shows some decrease. Crop conditions the third ten days of June were generally unchanged. On June 15 the condition of spring cereals had been above average and above last year. However, growth was further retarded in central and northern sections of European Russia, particularly in spring crops. Harvesting began in some southern regions with favorable weather.

The condition of the wheat crop in Great Britain as of July 1 as estimated by "The London Times" was 97 per cent of the average July 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927. The condition of the wheat crop in Latvia as of July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent promises a yield per acre equal to the average yield for the past ten years, was 98 per cent against 121 per cent as of July 1, 1927.

The condition of the winter wheat crop in Germany as of July 1, 1928 was 97 per cent of the average condition as of that date for years 1918 - 1927 against 100 per cent as of July 1, 1927. The condition as of June 1 was 94 per cent of the average June 1 conditions for the years 1918 - 1927. The condition of spring wheat as of July 1 was 100 per cent of the ten year average against 103 per cent as of July 1, 1927. These wheat conditions indicate a wheat yield of 25 to 26 bushels to the acre provided average conditions are experienced for the balance of the season. With a wheat acreage equal to the large acreage of 1927 this would result in a crop of 108,000,000 to 112,000,000 bushels.

The condition of the winter wheat crop in Austria also improved during June and on July 1 was reported at 103 per cent of the average condition as of July 1 for the years 1918 - 1927, or the same as on July 1, 1927. The condition of winter wheat in Austria as of June 1 was 92 per cent of the average June 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927. The condition of the grain crops in Poland improved during June, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of the winter rye crop as of July 1, expresse in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average July 1 condition for the years 1922-1927, was 86 per cent against 100 per cent as of July 1, 1927 84 per cent as of June 15, 1928, and 73 per cent as of June 1, 1928. Winter rye acreage comprised 99 per cent of the total rye acreage in 1927. This condition for rye indicates a yield per acre of about 14 to 15 bushels providing average conditions prevail the balance of the season, and a crop between 155,000,000

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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and 165,000,000 bushels. Last year's harvest was 224,000,000 bushels. The condition of winter wheat as of July 1 was 83 per cent of the 1922 - 1927 average against 85 per cent as of June 15, 1928, and 100 per cent as of June 1, 1927. The condition of spring wheat was 97 per cent against 100 per cent as of June 15, 1928, and June 1, 1927. These conditions indicate a wheat yield of roughly 15 bushels to the acre and a total crop of about 40,000,000 bushels provided conditions for the balance of the season are about average. Last year's production was about 54,000,000 bushels. The condition of winter barley was 97 per cent against 94 per cent as of June 1, 1928 and 106 per cent as of June 1, 1927. The condition of summer barley was 103 per cent against 100 per cent last year. The condition of oats was 106 per cent against 94 per cent as of June 1, 1928, and 103 per cent as of June 1, 1927.

The condition of wheat, barley and oats in Sweden as of July 1 was average, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of spring wheat as of July 1, 1927 was slightly below average but winter wheat was above average. The condition of barley as of July 1, 1927 was average, but oats was slightly below. The condition of the rye crop as of July 1 was below average both in 1927 and 1928.

Southern Hemisphere

The temperatures in Argentina during the week ended July 9 averaged 15° higher than the preceding week, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The average temperature in the northern wheat zone was 61°, or 11° above normal, and in the south 54°, or 8° above normal. No rain was reported from any section, this making the sixth week in the northern district with a total of only 0.1 inch of rain, compared with the normal of 1.3 inches for the period. The high temperature might be causing too rank a growth of the young plants except for the lack of moisture.

Seeding of wheat is now completed in Australia, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the principal agricultural sections favorable conditions prevailed during seeding time and an increase in acreage is reported. Prospects in Queensland and Victoria are most promising. The outlook in South Australia has improved with good to fair rains and good growing weather. In New South Wales some damage from grasshoppers necessitated resowing in places, but otherwise conditions are good. The present outlook as a whole is much better than at the same date last season.

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Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States during the first week of the new season were 397,000 bushels against 2,552,000 bushels during the same time last season. The amount of wheat remaining on farms in the United States on July 1, 1928 is estimated at 2.69 per cent of the 1927 crop, or about 23,450,000 bushels, as compared with 27,215,000 bushels on July 1, 1927, according to the crop report issued July 10, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on July 6 were 62,872,000 bushels against 73,643,000 bushels the previous week, and 31,196,000 bushels a year ago. These stocks include wheat in store at western country elevators, interior terminal elevators, public and private elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and interior private and manufacturing elevators. Stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on July 6 were 41,278,000 bushels against 47,843,000 bushels the previous week and 21,017,000 bushels on July 8, 1927. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended July 6 were 4,924,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season since August 1, 1927 are 248,870,000 bushels against 244,364,000 bushels last year. Shipments during the week ended July 6 were 11,489,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 228,454,000 bushels against 234,481,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, during the week ended July 6 were 694,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season are 91,372,000 bushels against 43,475,000 bushels. Shipments during the week ended July 6 were 1,030,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 86,002,000 bushels against 41,567,000 bushels last year.

Russia

Russian grain procurements during June were 391,000 short tons against 341,000 short tons during June 1927, according to a preliminary estimate as cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The procurements in Ukraine during June were 58,000 short tons and in North Caucasus 32,000 short tons. Ukraine executed 98 per cent of the procurements plans for the year, North Caucasus 94 per cent, and Siberia 95 per cent. The official estimate of total procurements during the 1927-28 season has not been issued except for Ukraine and Siberia, where procurements were 4,716,000 and 1,400,000 short tons respectively.

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Argentina

The Argentine surplus of wheat on July 12 still available for export and carryover is officially estimated at 37,652,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 14,457,000 bushels less than the similar estimate of 52,109,000 bushels as of the same date last year. Last year's estimate is slightly smaller than the amount indicated by official reports of exports the balance of the season and of carryover.

Exports from July 1 to December 31 as officially reported were 40,139,000 bushels. Subtracting trade estimates of exports from July 1 to July 12 of about 3,000,000 bushels leaves a total export for the rest of the season of about 37,000,000 bushels. Carryover at the end of the year is officially reported at 18,255,000 bushels, indicating a total surplus as of July 12 of about 55,000,000 bushels.

Foreign grain markets

Europe

European grain markets during the week ended July 11 maintained the good tone noted last week, although business was quiet the last few days, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Wheat prices at Hamburg on July 11 were $1.63 per bushel against $1.64 on July 4. Rye prices at Berlin on July 11 were $1.64 against $1.63 on July 4.

Farm stocks in Germany on June 15 were: Winter wheat 9,850,000 bushels, winter rye 15,900,000 bushels, spring barley 2,149,000 bushels, oats 52,470,000 bushels, and potatoes 55,191,000 bushels. The farm stocks on June 15, 1927 were: Winter wheat 4,154,000 bushels, winter rye 14,183,000 bushels, spring barley 2,740,000 bushels, oats 53,160,000 bushels, and potatoes 36,413,000 bushels.

China

The wheat crop which was harvested in June in the lower Yangtze Valley in China is considered by the milling trade as very good, both as to quality and quantity, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Although no information has been received as yet on the crop in North China proper or Manchuria, the lower Yangtze Valley is important in supplying the flour mills in and near Shanghai, the largest flour milling

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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center in China, and thus is the wheat with which United States, Canadian and Australian wheats compete in supplying the Shanghai mills. Millers believe it is the largest crop in a number of years. Receipts at Shanghai are large and wheat prices have dropped to the lowest level since 1924, both in local currency and in gold prices. Domestic wheat was selling at Shanghai for immediate delivery at $1.07 a bushel on July 2, and $1.19 for September delivery, compared with $1.60 for American Western Red No. 2, $1.47 for Canadian No. 3, and $1.59 for Australian, all for July shipment. The higher milling ratio of United States and Canadian wheat compared with the native allows some importation even when the foreign wheats are somewhat higher than the native, but the margin is now too high to encourage importation even when the milling ratio is taken into consideration. Usually China imports very little if any foreign wheat in the season when domestic wheat is coming on the market in large quantities. With ample supplies of low priced native wheat available, there is no prospect of an interest in foreign wheat for the next two or three months at least. All the local mills are running at full capacity. See Foreign Service release, F.S./ WH-19, July 10, 1928.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat generally declined for the week ended July 6, 1928. All classes and grades declined 4 cents and sold at $1.37 as compared with $1.46 a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City showed the greatest decline of the various classes, selling at $1.36, a decline of 9 cents from the previous week and being 5 cents under last year's price for the corresponding period. The Kansas City price materially affected the classes and grades price, due to the increased number of car-lot sales. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced 1 cent and was 5 cents under last year. No. 2 amber durum sold at $1.52, an advance of 3 cents over the previous week. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis remained as last week, $1.72, with the same spread over last year's price as last week. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis stayed at 18 cents in favor of Minneapolis, while a year ago the spread was 10 cents in favor of Winnipeg.

Futures prices show a decline at all markets for the closing prices on July 12 as compared with July 5. The lowest prices were reached on July 11, however, and the July 12 prices show an advance of about 2 cents over the July 11. The closing price at Chicago on July 12 was $1.31, a decline of 5 cents from the previous week and 12 cents under last year. Winnipeg for similar dates showed a price of $1.32, 6 cents under last week, and 29 cents under last year. The Liverpool price was $1.44, or 7 cents below prices of the previous week and 19 cents under last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 1	152	146	149	155	161	161	161	136	151	183
8	149	145	145	151	159	156	158	136	150	185
15	150	142	145	149	158	151	159	129	151	180
22	149	139	144	149	137	151	154	126	151	175
29	144	141	140	145	153	152	151	127	147	172
July 6	146	137	141	136	158	153	156	132	147	172
13	143		139		160		156		143	
20	138		136		156		153		141	
27	136		134		161		149		139	
Aug. 3	134		133		155		152		137	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 14	147	139	138	132	145	139	160	139	163	149	142	134
21	142	138	133	131	141	137	156	138	161	148	143	130
28	145	137	135	130	143	136	159	136	160	145	144	130
July 5	146	136	136	128	144	136	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143	131	---	125	140	132	161	132	163	144	142	120
	September futures											
19	138		131		137		b/146		b/159		142	
26	138		130		138		b/145		b/161		142	
Aug. 2	138		131		140		b/146		b/159		142	
9	142		134		144		b/152		b/165		144	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October future.

Rye production in 1928

Forecasts and estimates of the 1928 rye production in 8 countries total 534,100,000 bushels against 633,944,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries represented 71 per cent of estimated world production exclusive of Russia and

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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China. The condition of the rye in the United States on July 1 is reported at 66.7 per cent of normal, which indicates an average yield of 11.1 bushels per acre, compared with 16 bushels per acre harvested in 1927. The production is forecast at 39,273,000 bushels as compared with 36,676,000 indicated by the June 1 condition and 58,600,000 bushels harvested in 1927.

Forecasts and estimates for 7 European countries total 494,800,000 bushels against 575,144,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced 58 per cent of the estimated total European production exclusive of Russia. The estimates of production for Germany and Poland given in the table on page are rough indications made on the basis of condition reports and changes in conditions before harvest may change the estimates. The production estimates by countries are given in the table on page .

The 1928 rye areas and conditions

The 1928 rye area as reported by 17 countries is 26,846,000 acres against 27,632,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 60 per cent of the estimated world acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The rye acreage remaining for harvest in the United States is 3,535,000 acres against 3,690,000 acres in 1927, a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

The acreage remaining for harvest in Canada is 690,000 acres against 743,000 acres in 1927. The condition of rye in Canada as of June 30, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average yield per acre during the ten years 1918-1927, was 93 per cent against 104 per cent as of June 30, 1927. The condition as of May 31, 1928 was 93 per cent. The total winter and spring acreage in Rumania is 735,000 acres against 695,000 acres in 1925. The total European acreage as reported for 15 countries is 22,621,000 acres against 23,199,000 acres in 1927, or a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

The condition of winter rye in Germany improved during June and on July 1 was 97 per cent when 100 per cent equals the average July 1 condition during the years 1918 - 1927, against 83 per cent on June 1. 1928 and 97 per cent as of July 1, 1927. The condition of spring rye was 97 per cent on July 1, 1928 and on July 1, 1927. These conditions indicate a rye crop of about 245,000,000 bushels provided average conditions prevail the balance of the year, compared with a harvest of 269,000,000 bushels last year. In Austria the July 1 condition was slightly below the June 1 condition, being 92 per cent of the average July 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927, against 94 per cent on June 1, 1928, and 97 per cent on July 1, 1927. The condition of rye in Latvia on July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent promises a yield per acre equal to the average yield during the past ten years, was 95 per cent against 121 per cent on July 1, 1927.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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FEED GRAINS

The total feed grain acreage reported to date is nearly 7,000,000 acres larger than that reported for the same countries last year, amounting to 226,935,000 acres for 1928, compared with 220,105,000 acres in 1927. Both barley and corn acreages reported to date are larger than 1927, while oats is about the same as last year. Conditions generally appear favorable for crops of barley larger than last year, except in Germany and Poland, where crop conditions are poorer than last year. For oats, European conditions do not as yet point to any increase in production. It is still too early for any comprehensive reports on corn conditions.

Barley

Total barley acreage for 14 countries reporting amounts to 37,238,000 acres, or 10 per cent above the 33,825,000 acres for those countries in 1927 when they accounted for a little over half of the world's barley acreage. Estimates have come in during the week for the United States, Canada, and Rumania.

The United States acreage is increased by about 30 per cent, that for Canada only 3.4 per cent, while Rumania shows a decrease of 5 per cent. See table on acreage, page . Present indications in the United States are for a yield less than that obtained last year and, in spite of the big increase in acreage, the harvest now gives promise of being only 303,000,000 bushels or only 15 per cent greater than last year's 264,000,000 bushels. The condition of the Canadian crop on June 30, in terms of percentage of yield for the preceding ten years, was 102 this year compared with 97 at this time last year. Germany, the most important barley producing country in Europe aside from Russia, reports poorer conditions than last year, the condition on July 1, expressed in percentage of the average condition for the years 1918 to 1927, being 94 for winter barley compared with 100 a year ago, and 100 for spring barley compared with 103 a year ago. Germany's crop is almost entirely spring barley, of which roughly about a fourth is used for malting. Bulgaria reports a forecast of barley production at 15,662,000 bushels compared with 14,041,000 bushels harvested last year. Finland reports 5,649,000 bushels compared with 5,576,000 last year and the Netherlands 3,353,000 bushels compared with 3,027,000 last year.

The price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended July 6 dropped from the peak price of 97 cents the preceding week to 94 cents. Last year at this time the weekly average price was 92 cents. United States barley exports for the week ended July 11 amounted to 111,000 bushels compared with 142,000 the week ended June 30, and 181,000 the preceding week.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Total barley exports of the United States, Canada, Argentina, Russia, and the Danubian countries for the year ended June 30, 1928 are estimated to be 109,000,000 bushels compared with 130,840,000 thepreceding year. The figures for the year just closed are only preliminary and subject to considerable revision, but they indicate a considerable reduction from last year's exports. The reduction has been mostly in Canada and Russia. United States exports have been about double those of last year. See table, page 117.

Oats

Total oats acreage for 14 countries reporting is 73,037,000 acres, or practically the same as the 73,207,000 acres reported for those countries last year. The United States and Canada both report practically no change from last year. Rumania reports an 11.5 per cent increase.

United States growing conditions are favorable and the present expectation is for a 1,320,000,000 bushel crop compared with 1,184,000,000 last year. Canadian conditions on July 1, in terms of percentage of the average yield for the preceding ten years, was 101 this year compared with 98 a year ago. The average yield for the past ten years was 30.9 bushels to the acre. Germany, the most important oats producing country in Europe aside from Russia, reported a condition which, when expressed in terms of the average for the ten years 1918 - 1927, was 101 for July 1, 1928, compared with 106 in 1927. Production forecasts have been received for Finland, amounting to 34,447,000 bushels compared with 37,113,000 last year; for the Netherlands, amounting to 21,839,000 bushels compared with 22,873,000 last year, and for Bulgaria, amounting to 9,370,000 bushels compared with 7,481,000 in 1927.

The price of No. 2 white oats at Chicago averaged 68 cents a bushel for the week ended July 6, a price which has been maintained almost steadily since the week of May 11. In the weeks of May 25 and June 29 it went up to 69 cents, and on June 1 it went down to 65 cents. For the first week in January the average was 55 cents. Last year during the first week in July the weekly average price was only 46 cents, a price which had been maintained with little variation since the first of that year. Total exports from the United States, Canada, and Argentina, the most important exporting countries, are estimated to be about 47,000,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1928, compared with 68,764,000 bushels in the preceding year. These figures for 1928 are subject to more or less revision, but it appears that total exports from these countries have been considerably less than last year. There have been decreased shipments from all three countries, according to these indications. See table, page 117.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Corn

Total 1928 corn areas reported for 9 countries amount to 116,660,000 acres, or an increase of 3 per cent over last year's 113,074,000 acres in the same countries. Last year they accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total world acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The United States reports a 3.6 per cent increase in area and Rumania less than oneper cent increase. Bulgaria reports a production of 28,581,000 bushels compared with 20,614,000 last year. Yugoslavia, Italy, and Hungary, the other European corn producing countries of importance, have not yet reported corn acreage.

Chicago corn prices for No. 3 yellow rose from 104.2 cents a bushel on July 2 to 107.7 cents on July 5, after which they dropped back to 103.1 on July 10. Since March 1, No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago has ranged between 96.1 cents on March 13 and 113.1 on May 1. Argentine corn prices at Buenos Aires increased from 88.6 cents a bushel for July delivery on July 1 to 89.25 on July 10. The margin of the United States corn price over the Argentine rose to 19.8 cents for one day, July 5, but dropped again until it was only 13.8 on July 10. United States corn exports for the week of July 7 are reported at 238,000 bushels compared with 177,000 for the preceding week. Argentine exports amounted to 9,008,000 bushels, which was about the weekly average for June, but below the 9,824,000 bushels exported for the last week in June.

Russian state grain farms proposed

Organization of 11 large state grain farms in Soviet Russia is contemplated, along lines worked out by a special commission of the Commissariat of Agriculture of R. S. F. S. R., according to the Russian daily "Economic Life" of June 20, 1928. Four of the farms would be in North Caucasus, five in the province of Saratov, and two in the province of Samara, both of the last provinces being in the Volga region.

The plan contemplates shipping 530 tractors of various sizes to the designated areas this summer, all tractors to have plows, and by spring to be equipped with a full set of implements. Two state farms also are planned for this year in Kazakstan, a producing region of Asiatic Russia, situated between Siberia in the north and the Central Asiatic Republics in the south, provided thatit proves possible to supply them with tractors. These farms, it is thought, will mark the beginning of large scale state farming in this region, which it is planned to develop especially widely because of the large area of land available for the purpose. According to the plans of the Commission, the farms of this type would be united into a "Grain Trust," "Zernotrest", which would have centralized direction of all activity. Preliminary work on the project has already started, according to reports from the districts mentioned above.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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State farms have been in existence in Soviet Russia since the first years of the Soviet regime, but so far they have played a small part in Russian grain production, it having been established roughly that in 1926-27 the state farms and peasants' producers' cooperatives together accounted for less than 2 per cent of the total grain production and six per cent of the commercial grain production, according to a statement in "Economic Life" of June 2, 1928. Approximately from 80,000 to 110,000 acres are considered the most satisfactory size for farms of this type by the Commissariat of Agriculture, with further subdivision of the area into producing units of 7,000 to 10,000 acres, according to an article in "Economic Life" of June 17, 1928.

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POTATOES

The 1928 potato acreage in the United States is 3,842,000 acres, according to the crop report released July 10. The condition as of July 1 was 84.8 per cent, indicating a production of 443,640,000 bushels against 406,964,000 bushels in 1927. The area planted to potatoes in Canada is 581,300 acres, as compared with 572,373 acres in 1927, an increase of 8,927 acres or 2 per cent. The condition of potatoes on June 30, 1928, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average during the past ten years, was 99 per cent against 98 per cent on June 30, 1927.

The July 1 condition of the potatoes in Germany, the largest producer in Europe, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals the average July 1 condition for the years 1918 - 1927, was 94 per cent. The condition of potatoes in Great Britain on July 1 as estimated by "The London Times" was above the average July 1 condition during the years 1918 - 1927, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. The condition on July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage of the average July 1 condition during the years 1918 - 1927, was 106 per cent against 100 per cent on July 1, 1927. The first estimate of the production of potatoes in Netherlands is 105,858,000 bushels against 90,021,000 bushels in 1927 and 109,255,000 bushels in 1926. The production in Finland is estimated at 24,214,000 bushels against 22,947,000 bushels in 1927 and 31,269,000 bushels in 1926.

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TOBACCO

Chinese tobacco situation

The tobacco trade in China is considerably restricted by transportation difficulties, but in general the cigarette business is probably in better condition and looks more promising than at any time during the past

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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year and a half, according to a cable of July 9 to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The bulk of the demand, however, appears to be concentrating on the cheaper brands owing to the higher taxes and advanced retail price now prevailing. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-49, July 16, 1928.

Bulgarian 1928 tobacco crop

The 1928 tobacco crop of Bulgaria, an important producer of cigarette tobacco, is estimated at 42,990,000 pounds from an area of 64,000 acres. This is an increase of 23.4 per cent over the low figure of 34,820,000 pounds produced in 1927 from an area of a little over 63,000 acres. The practical stabilization of Bulgarian acreage during the last 2 years at a figure of 63,000 to 64,000 acres is noteworthy, in view of the fact that in 1925 the area planted to tobacco was estimated at 127,000 acres, yielding a crop of 88,115,000 pounds.

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SUGAR

Continued dry weather in Porto Rico has reached a point where its effect upon agricultural conditions is serious, according to a trade report. It is stated that well-informed sugar men consider the deficiency in rainfall has already reduced the production prospects for the 1928-29 sugar crop to a considerable extent.

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SUGAR BEETS

The acreage devoted to sugar beets in the United States and Canada this year is slightly below that of last year. The United States sugar beet acreage is placed at 699,000 acres as compared with 721,000 acres harvested in 1927. The Canadian acreage is placed at 44,000 acres, or about the same as last year. Official estimates received for Czechoslovakia, France and Netherlands check quite closely to those reported by F.O. Licht and Dr. Gustav Mikusch.

F. O. Licht has increased his estimate for the European sugar beet acreage from 6,410,000 acres to 6,561,000 acres, indicating an increase of 7.0 per cent over his final estimate for last year, according to a trade report. Increases over the early estimates occur in Netherlands, France and Russia. The acreage in Netherlands is now estimated at 161,000 acres as compared with the early estimate of 156,000 acres and 170,000 acres reported for 1927. In France and Russia the estimates have been increased from

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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578,000 acres to 593,000 and from 1,762,000 to 1,940,000 acres respectively. Licht reports the 1927 beet acreage in France at 579,000 acres and that of Russia at 1,581,000 acres. Reductions from the May estimates occur in England and Italy. England's sugar beet acreage has been reduced from 222,000 acres to 198,000, or 10 per cent below last year, while the Italian acreage is placed at 277,000 acres as compared with the April estimate of 284,000 acres and last year's acreage of 230,000 acres.

Prospects of the European beet crop improved materially during June, according to a trade report dated June 20. The weather, while far from ideal, had improved sufficiently to encourage plant growth and to permit field work to be brought more nearly up to date. The return of low temperature during the middle of the month, however, has kept the crop from making up the time lost earlier in the season. In Czechoslovakia 8 per cent of the factories report a poor stand, 59 per cent satisfactory, 31 per cent good, and 2 per cent very good. Field work in Germany had made good progress. Belgium reports good growing conditions and the crop is said to have partly overcome the setback occasioned by the cold weather during May. It is reported from Italy that while better weather prevailed in June, the crop was so backward that the commencement of harvest will be delayed beyond its usual date, i.e., the latter part of July or the beginning of August. The growth of beets in Bulgaria is very satisfactory. The recent earthquake in that country is said to have damaged one beet factory so seriously that it will not be able to operate this season. The area contracted by this factory was about 1,000 acres. Beets from that acreage will be taken by other factories.

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FLAXSEED

The surplus of flaxseed in Argentina remaining July 12 for export and carryover is estimated at 28,815,000 bushels, which is 7,032,000 bushels greater than the corresponding estimate of 21,783,000 bushels last year but 9 millions less than the amount actually exported. Exports as officially reported from July 1 through December were 32,547,000 bushels. Exports from July 1 to July 12 are estimated at about 1,900,000 bushels, according to weekly trade reports, leaving a total of 30,600,000 bushels exported between July 12 and December 31. A little of the December exports might have been from the new crop, but total December exports were only 5,113 bushels, so new crop movement cannot account for much of the difference.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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PRUNE MARKET SITUATION IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY: Retailers throughout Great Britain are loaded up with cheap prunes and stocks are not moving on account of the abundance of fresh fruit available, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The economic depression and consequent low purchasing power in many industrial areas has also been a factor in the slow demand for prunes. Buyers, therefore, are intentionally holding up the placement of orders for new California stock and the market is very slow. In Germany, the recent lowering of priceson offerings of new crop prunes from Yugoslavia has caused the trade in Hamburg to adopt a waiting attitude in placing contracts for purchases, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. L. V. Steere, Acting Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin. Prune stocks, however, are very moderate and the trade anticipates a satisfactory demand for prunes during the year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-57, July 16, 1928.

BERMUDA VEGETABLE SEASON ENDED: Exports of fresh vegetables from Bermuda to the United States during June 1928 amounted to 1,241,000 pounds as compared with 2,719,000 pounds during June last year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Robertson Honey at Hamilton, Bermuda. The export season closed on June 26 and there will be no further shipments until next October when the potato season opens. Total shipments to the American market from the opening of the 1927-28 season on November 1, 1927 to the close of the season on June 26, 1928 amounted to 13,766,000 pounds as compared with 13,768,000 pounds from November 15, 1926 to June 28, 1927. See Foreign Service Release, F.S./V-29, July 13, 1928.

MEXICAN WEST COAST VEGETABLE SEASON CLOSES: The 1927-28 season for the shipment of fresh vegetables to the United States from the Mexican West Coast is now definitely at an end, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Henry C. A. Damm at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. It began on November 10, 1927, when the first shipments to the United States for the 1927-28 season crossed the border at Nogales, and ended with the last crossing on June 8, 1928. Total shipments to the United States during the season amounted to 5,280 carloads as compared with 5,611 cars during 1926-27. In addition to these, 511 cars during 1927-28, and 479 cars during 1926-27 were sent to Canada. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-30, July 14, 1928.

SPANISH GRANO ONION PROSPECTS: About the usual acreage has been sown to grano onions in Spain this year, and prospects are that the crop will be abundant and of excellent quality, according to a recent cable from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia, Spain. The grano variety is the

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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principal commercial variety grown in Spain and constitutes over 90 per cent of the Spanish onions imported into the United States. The bulk of this variety is grown in the Province of Valencia, where the total onion crop last year amounted ot 10,596,000 bushels of 57 pounds each from 22,511 acres as compared with 11,218,000 bushels from 23,882 acres in 1926. Most of these onions consist of the grano variety. The other commercial variety is the babosa. This onion is relatively unimportant in the import trade of the United States.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of Spanish onions to the United States from July 1 to July 10, amounted to 6,290 half-cases and 43,595 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. The aggregate shipment of Spanish onions to the American market from the beginning of the season late in May to July 10 amounts to 482 cases, 33,770 half-cases, and 123,654 crates, or a total of approximately 136,000 bushels. Shipments from the beginning of the 1927-28 season up to July 11 amounted to 1,126 cases, 48,804 half cases, and 119,777 crates, or approximately 151,000 bushels. Spanish onions are still being quoted in Valencia at $0.99 per crate of 32-1/2 pounds, c.i.f. New York.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

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EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS ADVANCE FURTHER: Prices were generally higher in the principal European butter markets on July 12 than the previous Thursday, according to quotations cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners on that date. The Copenhagen official quotation advanced from the equivalent of 35.25 cents per pound to 36.23 cents, while Berlin advanced from 35.22 to 36.30 cents. London quotations were proportionately higher on all butters with the exception of New Zealand and Siberian. As compared with prices of a year ago, foreign markets are relatively stronger than domestic. On 92 score in New York the quotation on July 12 was 45 cents against 44 a week earlier, and 42-1/2 a year ago, while foreign prices, with the exception of Australian, are on the average about 4 cents higher. Shipments afloat on July 7 amounted to 7,952,000 pounds from New Zealand and 6,720,000 pounds from Australia. On July 9, 1927, shipments afloat from these sources were 12,712,000 pounds and 2,016,000 pounds respectively. See price table, page 119.

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB

There are some indications that the per capita consumption of mutton and lamb has been declining in the leading European markets for American pork products in the last few years as against the pre-war period and against the 5 years immediately following the war. The United States interest in the international movement of mutton and lamb lies primarily in the extent to which our European markets for pork exports are affected by available mutton and lamb supplies. There is a very limited business also in fresh mutton and lamb imported into the United States from Canada. At present the business with Canada involves larger quantities of mutton and lamb at higher prices than last year. Some consideration should be given also to the rate of sheep slaughter in important wool exporting countries, with Australia commanding the greatest amount of attention. In Great Britain, the leading export market for American pork products, imports of frozen mutton and lamb since January 1 have been under those of 1927, and prices are higher, whereas pork imports from all sources have been heavier at prices which until June were well below those of a year ago.

The estimated 1927 per capita consumption of mutton and lamb in the United Kingdom and in the important European continental consuming countries was below 1926 and considerably under the pre-war level. The 1927 figures for the continent were below 1925 also. In Great Britain, the leading market for American export pork, the per capita and actual consumption of mutton and lamb in 1927 stood only slightly under 1926, but were 15 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively under the pre-war levels. The 1927 per capita consumption of pork, however, is estimated at a point 18.4 per cent above 1926 and above any post-war year except 1924. As compared with the pre-war level, the 1927 pork figure shows an increase of 21.9 per cent. See table page 97.

In Germany, the other important export market for American pork, the per capita consumption of mutton and lamb has been declining fairly steadily since the war, being 30.7 per cent below the pre-war level in 1927. Pork consumption in Germany, on the other hand, has been climbing toward pre-war levels in recent years, standing in 1927 at a point only 2 per cent under pre-war against 46.5 per cent under the level in 1923. It should be pointed out, however, that since the war the estimated per capita consumption of mutton and lamb in Great Britain has averaged about 14 times that of Germany, whereas pork consumption in the latter country has averaged about 1.3 times greater than in Great Britain. The British pork figure, however, includes more American pork than does that of Germany.

Imports of mutton and lamb into Great Britain during most of the post-war years have been larger than they were in 1913, but a decline in domestic production and a growing population have helped to hold down the per capita consumption figures. Domestic pork production, however, has been increasing in recent years. Indications are that the 1928 imports of mutton and lamb will be no greater than they were in 1927, and probably will be smaller. On the basis of imports to date, however, imports of cured pork this year are expected to exceed those of 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

First quality British pork always brings lower prices per pound than does domestic fresh lamb, but the imported frozen mutton and lamb, upon which the bulk of the trade depends, sells at prices under those of fresh pork. In cured pork, which includes the products imported from the United States, excepting lard, the prices usually run about the same as or higher than those of good quality imported lamb. The reduced pork prices resulting from heavier supplies during most of the 1927-28 season to date have coincided with upward movements in mutton and lamb prices.

Strictly speaking, frozen mutton and lamb cannot be said to compete directly with cured pork. With no material improvement evident in British industrial conditions, however, and consequently no increase in purchasing power, such price shifts as those indicated may be expected to influence consumers' choice of different classes of meat. As far as the British market is concerned, it appears that total meat consumption has shifted only within narrow limits as a result of variations in industrial activity during the post-war years, in spite of the marked variations in the use of the several kinds of meat. At the London Central Markets, the average wholesale price of frozen New Zealand mutton in May 1928 was 10.3 per cent above May 1927, and 18.0 per cent higher than in May 1926. The advance in lamb prices over those 2 years has not been so striking. The May 1928 figure for New Zealand lamb was only 3 per cent above 1927, and 4.1 per cent under the average for May 1926. See table, page 103.

The advance in beef prices is even more striking than that of mutton. The May 1928 average price of Argentine chilled hindquarters at London showed an advance of 26.8 per cent over a year ago, and was 5.5 per cent above May 1926. In pork, however, the May average for first grade fresh British works out at 14.8 per cent under May 1927, and 20.6 per cent under May 1926. In cured meats, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool in May averaged 9.4 per cent under last year, and 20.6 per cent under May 1926. Bacon prices generally have been under those of the last 2 years until recently, when increases in June brought the Liverpool average for Danish Wiltshires up to a point 5.5 per cent higher than in June 1927. During the heavy pork marketing period, November-May, 1927-28, however, cured pork prices ran well below those of last year. From now until next November is normally the period of heaviest imports of mutton and lamb into Great Britain, and it is reasonable to expect some seasonal revival in interest in those meats, in spite of the relatively high prices now prevailing. In the light of the indicated smaller pork supplies for the coming season beginning in November, there may be some upward movement in pork prices as against last year.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Most of the mutton and lamb exported from Canada comes to the United States, although the total quantity received from that source in a good year is a very small fraction of the quantity designated as apparently available for consumption annually in the United States. In 1927, 645,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb were so designated, while the imports into the United States from Canada in that year reached only 1,599,000 pounds. In 1927 the estimated total production of mutton and lamb in Canada was 58,000,000 pounds against an inspected production in the United States of 502,000,000 pounds. A small quantity of Canadian mutton and lamb has gone to Great Britain in recent years, but none was shipped there in either 1927 or 1926. Production and consumption of mutton and lamb is on an almost wholly domestic basis in both the United States and Canada. See table, page 111.

Sheep numbers

The number of sheep in important sheep-raising countries appears to be recovering from the slump immediately following the war. In the European countries which import wool and mutton and lamb, sheep numbers do not appear to have recovered to the pre-war level, but substantial gains have been made in recent post-war years. Sheep numbers in the United States also have been advancing, in 1928 standing at 44,545,000 head, according to a preliminary estimate, against 51,929,000 head for the pre-war average, 1909-1913. In Australia, the leading exporter of wool, a preliminary estimate for 1927 places sheep at 103,000,000 head, a slight decrease below 1926, but an increase of about 11,000,000 head over the pre-war level. In 25 countries of the world reporting all years to 1927, sheep numbers amounted to 395,000,000 head, an increase of 1.8 per cent over 1926, and 3.6 per cent over the 1909-1913 average. Those figures do not include Argentina, upon which some details appear below.

The severe drought of 1927 in Australia had the effect of reducing the apparent numbers of sheep in the group of countries reporting such data at the beginning of 1928. France, Germany and Belgium are the only European countries to offer 1928 figures so far, and each of them represents a decrease below 1927. The United States is the only country so far reported to indicate increases in sheep for the current year. Belgium and Rumania are among the important European sheep producing countries excluding Russia, but Great Britain and Germany are the only countries important in the imported meat trade to give any indication of the 1928 status of domestic supplies.

Argentina ranks second to New Zealand as an exporter of mutton and lamb, and is about comparable with the United States in the matter of sheep numbers, according to the last Argentine livestock census, taken in 1922. In that year, Argentine sheep numbered 36,000,000 head against 43,000,000 head counted in the census of 1914. Commercial Attache A. V. Dye at Buenos Aires reports it as probable that the sheep population of Argentina has remained about stationary since 1922, although the census of 1927 for the

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

province of Buenos Aires put sheep numbers in the province at 12,550,000 against 15,350,000 in 1922. There have been some increases in sheep numbers in the southern provinces, however. In a recent detailed study of the sheep and wool situation made by the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, it is stated that sheep raising in Argentina has become adjusted to the new agricultural regime, with flocks probably numbering between 36,000,000 and 40,000,000 head.

Most sheep raising countries reported an increase of breeding ewes in 1927. The increases noted occurred largely in Europe and the United States, with the important exporting countries not yet reported. Figures for the 10 countries reporting breeding ewes at the beginning of 1927 were 2 per cent greater than in 1926. Of the 3 countries reporting breeding ewes so far for 1928, an increase appears in the United States, with decreases registered for France and Germany.

Lambing

In the principal mutton and lamb exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere, conditions appear to be much more favorable now than they were at this time last year for lambing. In Australia a heavy lambing is anticipated, especially in New South Wales, according to the London Chamber of Commerce Journal for June 8, 1928, quoting their Australian correspondent. In Argentina pastoral conditions are reported as being facorable except in the southeastern part of the province of Buenos Aires. New Zealand has recovered from the recent drought and pastures are reported as being in good condition, while a keen demand is felt for breeding sheep, according to the "Pastoral Review" of May 16. In Uruguay, sheep are reported as being on the increase.

In the most important importing countries, the United Kingdom, lambing has been satisfactory this year, and if anything a little above the average. The early lamb drop in the west was generally larger than last year. A larger number of feeder lambs have been contracted for with recent prices at 11.5 cents and 12 cents asked and some ewe lambs have been contracted for at 13.5 cents. Late lambing has been very favorable in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Oregon, Colorado and Utah. Some lambs were lost in New Mexico, Texas, Idaho and Montana. A material increase in the Western United States lamb crop this year is indicated.

(THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D)

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925, annual 1925-1928

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928 Preliminary
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Canada............	July	2,208	3,027	2,756	3,142	3,263	
United States.....	Jan.	51,929	37,215	38,112	39,730	41,846	44,545
Mexico............		b/c/3,424	1,424	1,162	2,698		
Guatemala.........		514	153	114	148	155	
Dominican Republic		(134)	148				
All N. & C. Amer. coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		58,075	41,819	42,144	45,718		
Pre-war to 1927		54,651	40,395	40,982	43,020	45,264	
Est. total N. & C. American countries d/		58,000	42,000				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia..........		e/ 246	776	780	800		
Venezuela.........		177	113				
Ecuador...........			500		700		
Peru..............			11,353			f/12,000	
Bolivia...........		1,750			3,436	4,220	
Chile.............		3,477	4,332	4,094			
Brazil............	Sept.	10,550	g/ 7,933				
Uruguay...........		bh/26,286	b/ 14,443				
Paraguay..........	Dec. i/	j/ 600					
Argentina.........	Dec. i/	bk/43,225	bl/36,209				
Falkland Islands..		711	649	631			
All S. Amer. Coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926.		246	776	780	800		
Est. S. America, total, d/		93,000	79,000				
EUROPE							
Iceland...........		589	665	566			
England and Wales.	June	18,346	14,385	15,975	16,859	17,070	
Scotland..........	June	7,028	6,827	7,119	7,203	7,424	
Ireland...........	June	3,787	3,453	3,297	3,533	3,721	
Norway m/.........	June	1,398	1,304	1,529	1,595	1,608	
Sweden............	June	1,205	1,384	n/ 1,200			
Denmark...........	July	533	380	261	233		

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(THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D)

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925 annual 1924-1927, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928 Preliminary
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
EUROPE, CONT'D							
Faroe Islands........		112	66				
Holland..............	May-June	842	668				
Belgium..............	Dec. i/	189	126				
France...............	Dec. i/	16,176	9,777	10,172	10,537	10,775	10,693
Spain................	Dec. i/	15,778	19,252	18,460	20,067	20,529	
Portugal.............		bo/ 3,073	3,768	3,684		f/ 4,450	
Italy................	Mar-Apr	11,615	12,014			f/12,500	
Switzerland..........	April	161	245		169		
Germany..............	Dec. i/	4,988	5,889	5,735	4,753	4,080	3,813
Austria..............	Dec. i/	301	526				
Czechoslovakia.......	Dec. i/	1,322	bg/ 986		861		
Hungary..............	April	2,406	1,661	1,891	1,804	1,611	
Yugoslavia...........	Jan.	10,496	7,728	7,907	7,933		
Greece...............		5,884	5,798				
Bulgaria.............	Dec. i/	8,551	8,186	7,450		8,682	
Rumania..............	Dec. i/	11,128	11,660	13,612	12,950	13,582	12,941
Poland...............		4,268	2,403			1,917	
Lithuania............		1,152	1,314	1,455	1,573	1,365	
Latvia...............	June	996	1,240	1,182	1,153	1,128	
Estonia..............	July	486	654	720	666	667	
Finland..............	Sept.	1,330	1,544	1,451	1,413		
Russia p/............	Summer	e/ 62,970	49,597	70,329	73,301	q/76,268	
All European coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		158,998	136,665	161,095	165,573		
Pre-war to 1927		146,639	127,013	151,476	155,994	159,828	
Est. European total d/........		197,000	173,000				
AFRICA							
Morocco..............		3,175	7,533	9,278	9,248	7,565	
Algeria..............	Sept.	8,757	5,944	6,171	6,786	5,076	
Libia (Italian)......		996					
Tunis................	Dec. i/	705	1,794	1,379	1,329	1,461	
French W. Africa.....			3,742				
French Sudan.........			2,173				
Gold Coast...........		250	373	320			
Nigeria..............			1,681	1,479	1,809		
Egypt................	Sept.	816	1,013	1,091	1,144	f/1,175	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan			1,638	1,639	2,000		

continued -

(THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D)
SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925 annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928 Preliminary
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
AFRICA, CONT'D							
Italian Somaliland			1,666				
Eritrea (Italian) p/		1,585	1,701				
Kenya Colony........		5,469	2,600	2,679	2,756	2,842	
French Cameroon.....		(200)	287	325	410		
Uganda..............		612	386	604	866		
Belgian Congo.......		300	304	310	300		
British Southwest Africa..........		555	954	966	1,069		
Bechuanaland........		358	125	129	132		
Union of S. Africa	Apr-Aug	30,657	32,622	35,570		39,551	
Basutoland..........		1,369	1,954	2,051	2,100		
Rhodesia, Southern..		300	333	340	349	332	
Swaziland...........		164	62				
Tanganyika Territory		2,793	3,672	4,333	4,462		
Madagascar..........		318	110	110	116		
All African coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		25,727	27,009	29,766	31,067		
Pre-war to 1927		19,222	19,217	20,938	21,612	18,451	
Est. African total d/		72,000	76,000				
ASIA							
Cyprus..............	March	279	257	244	207		
Turkey, European & Asiatic..........		19,713	10,452	11,469	12,872	13,512	
Iraq (Mesopotamia) p/			5,270	4,892	5,055		
Palestine...........			271	291	291	243	
Persia..............			4,000	4,000			
Syria...............			1,797	1,290	1,400		
India, British......	Dec-Apr	23,164	22,412	23,226	23,201		
Native States.....		8,038	12,273	13,591			
Russia p/...........		e/ 27,791	f/ 19,142	g/25,029	g/25,840	g/28,811	
China...............		25,951					
Philippines.........	Dec. i/	96	260	319	345		
Dutch East Indies - Java and Madura...			915				
Outer Possessions			115				
All Asiatic coun. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		71,043	52,523	60,287	62,465		
Pre-war to 1927		47,504	29,594	36,498	38,712	42,323	
Est. Asiatic total d/		127,000	113,000				

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

SHEEP: Number in countries having 100,000 and over, average 1909-1913 and 1921-1925 annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928 Preliminary
OCEANIA		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Australia..........	Dec. l/	89,008	t/ 85,556	t/93,155	t/103,563	u/103,000	96,000
New Zealand........	April	23,996	23,382	24,548	24,905	25,649	
All Oceania coun. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		113,004	108,938	117,703	128,468		
Pre-war to 1927		113,004	108,938	117,703	128,468	128,469	
Est. Oceania total d/.....		113,000	109,000	118,000	128,000	129,000	
All countries reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926..		427,093	367,730	411,775	434,091		
Pre-war to 1927..		381,020	325,157	367,697	382,806	394,515	
Est. world total. d/...........		660,000	592,000				

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. a/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated In countries having changed boundaries the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries b/ Census figures. c/ Year 1902. d/ These totals include countries with less than 100,000, interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. e/ Year 1916. f/ Unofficial. g/ Year 1920. h/ Year 1908. i/ Countries reporting as of December 31 are considered as of January 1 of the following year, i. e., figures for number of sheep in France as of December 31, 1924 has been placed in 1925 column. j/ Year 1915. k/ June 1914. l/ December 1922. m/ in rural communities only. n/ Estimate forwarded by Assistant Trade Commissioner Wrenn in his monthly report for January 1927 based on information furnished by Consuls or other commercial representatives in the separate countries. o/ 1906. p/ Goats included. q/ No estimate for Crimea so have used the 1926 estimate for that territory. Exclusive of Crimea the number is 75,625,000. r/ Includes estimated number in Turkestan and Azerbaijan (part of Transcaucasia) according to census of 1920 and the estimated number in Turkestan, Transcaucasia and Kazak-Kirghiz in 1924. s/ Includes 13,401,300 sheep in Turkestan, Kazak-Kirghiz and Transcaucasia in 1924. The number in Siberia and the Far East only was as follows: 1925, 11,627,500; 1926, 12,439,000; 1927, 13,410,000. t/ Revised estimates. These are on the average about 5 per cent above the unrevised estimates. u/ Preliminary estimate.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

NUMBER OF SHEEP: In undermentioned countries 1900 to date

Year	Australia	Argentina	Union of South Africa	New Zealand	United Kingdom
1900	70,603,000			19,355,000	31,055,000
1901......	72,040,000			20,233,000	30,830,000
1902......	53,668,000			20,343,000	30,057,000
1903......	56,933,000			18,955,000	29,659,000
1904......	65,824,000		16,323,000	18,281,000	29,105,000
1905......	74,541,000		19,596,000	19,131,000	29,077,000
1906......	83,688,000		a/15,649,000	20,108,000	29,210,000
1907......	87,650,000		b/19,915,000	20,984,000	30,012,000
1908......	87,043,000	* 67,384,000	29,082,000	22,449,000	31,332,000
1909......	91,676,000	65,082,000	30,508,000	23,481,000	31,840,000
1910......	92,047,000	72,540,000	22,198,000	24,270,000	31,165,000
1911......	93,004,000	80,365,000	30,657,000	23,996,000	30,480,000
1912......	83,254,000	76,279,000	35,889,000	23,750,000	28,967,000
1913......	85,057,000	81,485,000	35,808,000	24,192,000	27,629,000
1914......	78,600,000	* 43,225,000		24,799,000	27,964,000
1915......	69,257,000	43,677,000	31,434,000	24,901,000	28,276,000
1916......	c/80,562,000	44,855,000	31,981,000	24,788,000	28,850,000
1917......	c/88,864,000	45,309,000		25,270,000	27,867,000
1918......	c/91,874,000		29,914,000	26,538,000	27,063,000
1919......	c/79,455,000	45,767,000	31,739,000	25,829,000	25,119,000
1920.....	c/81,795,000	45,996,000	29,537,000	23,920,000	23,404,000
1921.....	c/86,119,000	46,134,000	31,730,000	23,285,000	24,273,000
1922.....	c/82,701,000	* 36,209,000	31,696,000	22,222,000	23,760,967
1923.....	c/84,011,000		31,418,000	23,081,000	24,155,000
1924.....	c/93,155,000		32,198,000	23,776,000	25,042,000
1925.....	c103,563,000		35,560,000	24,548,000	26,474,000
1926.....	103,000,000			24,905,000	27,684,000
1927.....	d/96,000,000		39,551,000	25,649,000	28,307,413

Official sources except where otherwise stated.
a/ Natal and Cape of Good Hope.
b/ Orange Free State excluded.
c/ Revised estimates are on an average about 5 per cent above unrevised figures.
d/ Preliminary.
* Census.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

BREEDING EWES: Trend in numbers in certain countries, 1922 - 1928

Countries	Date	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 Preliminary
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
United States a/.....	Jan. 1	--	--	--	25,769	26,459	27,648	29,187
New South Wales b/...	January	18,070	18,334	18,564	19,705	--	--	--
" " "	June 30	--	--	--	23,041	25,920	--	--
New Zealand..........	April	12,496	13,063	13,076	13,715	13,948	14,832	--
Iceland..............		413	413	421	379	--	--	--
England and Wales....	June	5,428	5,505	5,994	6,397	6,755	6,959	--
Scotland.............	June	2,873	2,903	2,992	3,056	3,115	3,193	--
Ireland..............	June	1,468	1,419	1,462	1,440	1,518	1,603	--
France b/c/..........	January	5,937	6,028	6,115	6,256	6,496	6,635	6,610
Germany b/d/.........	January	4,143	3,962	--	4,038	3,383	2,932	2,733
Czechoslovakia b/....	January	--	--	--	--	612	--	--
Hungary..............	April	--	--	995	1,084	1,037	963	--
Rumania b/...........	January	7,954	8,924	9,273	9,894	9,461	10,010	--
Spain b/.............	January	--	--	--	10,813	--	--	--
Uruguay c/...........		--	--	8,115	--	--	--	--
Algeria e/...........		--	--	--	3,570	3,939	2,984	--

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Estimated number of ewes 1 year and over not on feed.

b/ Estimates for countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January of the following years.

c/ Ewes one year old and over.

d/ Ewes and rams one year old and over. Rams numbered 476,307 in 1926, 390,097 in 1927 and 359,824 in 1928.

e/ Ewes and ewe lambs.

LAMBING RETURNS: New Zealand, for years 1921-1927

Year	Number of breeding ewes January 31	Estimated average percentage of lambing	Estimated number of lambs	Actual number of lambs tailed
	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
1921.........	12,147,788	86.59	10,518,780	10,267,910
1922.........	12,496,054	86.77	10,843,005	10,895,521
1923.........	13,063,003	88.02	11,498,456	11,133,336
1924.........	13,076,094	86.14	11,258,030	11,467,147
1925.........	13,715,333	82.43	11,305,858	11,435,780
1926.........	13,948,252	84.57	11,794,699	12,069,681
1927.........	14,831,730	86.76	12,868,840	

Compiled from official sources.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Slaughter

Slaughtering in the principal exporting countries, i.e., New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Uruguay and Canada, for the first 4 or 5 months of 1928 shows an increase of approximately 7 per cent over the corresponding periods of 1927. The total increased slaughter comes from larger killings in New Zealand and Argentina, the other countries having registered some decreases. According to a report from Christchurch, New Zealand, dated May 1, 1928, it was stated that if the favorable weather being experienced then should continue, a large number of lambs would be sent to the freezing works during May. It was observed, however, that the numbers of fat sheep were not over-plentiful and not likely to increase until the winter feeding on turnips (June, July, August) began. In spite of the killings running ahead of last year, it is believed that there will be a considerable carryover of lambs. The lamb crop was a large one, and had the fattening season been more favorable, there is no doubt that the killings would have been considerably heavier, states the "Pastoral Review" of April 1928. One of the encouraging features of the freezing season is seen in the fact that there was a rise in the prices paid by exporters for fat lambs and also for mutton, no doubt a reflection of the better market prevailing in Great Britain this year as against 1927. The advance in the New Zealand export lamb prices from the beginning of the season up to May 1 was about 3 cents per pound. Killings in Australia are expected to be light until the opening of the spring season (September-October-November).

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughtering in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928

Exporting and importing countries	Pre-war a/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date 1927	From beginning of year up to date 1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES b/ -						
New Zealand c/.........	7,088	d/ 8,187	d/ 8,752	e/	f/ 3,117	f/ 3,738
Australia..............	14,289	11,011			f/ 566	f/ 388
Argentina -						
In freezing, salting & preserved meat works..............	3,003	4,938	4,073	4,631	g/ 1,102	g/ 1,278
Total, excl. farm....	4,977	5,768				
Uruguay -						
Un freezing works....	310	457	1,238	1,495	g/ 623	g/ 385
Total excl. farm.....	693	643	1,469			
Canada -						
Farm and inspected...	938	1,206	1,397	1,453	h/ 102	h/ 94

continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Slaughtering in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928, cont'd

Exporting and importing countries	Pre-war a/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date 1927	1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES i/						
United States -						
Inspected	13,231	12,001	12,961	12,883	h/ 5,098	h/ 5,148
Total	17,069	15,454	16,689	16,589		
United Kingdom	j/ 12,007	k/ 10,258	k/ 11,204	l/ 11,323		
France -						
Inspected m/	5,819	3,961	4,482	3,848		
Inspected and farm n/	9,678	6,103	o/ 6,896	o/ 6,020		
Belgium -						
Inspected and farm	266	150	157			
Germany -						
Inspected and farm	2,360	2,520	2,150	1,838	p/ 343	p/ 323

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. b/ The Netherlands has been omitted as no estimate of slaughtering of sheep and lambs for the whole country is available. The number slaughtered and inspected for export was as follows: 1913, 223,895; 1925, 275,986; 1926, 248,223 1927, 295,358. c/ For years ending March 31 of following year. d/ In addition the following number was slaughtered on farms during the following years ending January 31, 1925, 597,051; 1926, 589,239; 1927,603,782. e/ The number of carcases exported from April 1, 1927 to March 30, 1928 was 8,224,502 compared wit 7,149,599 the preceding season, an increase of 15 per cent. f/ Shipment from January to April according to reports contained in the Pastoral Review. g/ Slaughtering in freezing plants January to April was reported by the Review of the River Plate. h/ Inspected slaughter first 5 months of year. i/ Denmark omitted as there are no slaughter statistics available. In Sweden it is estimate that the following number were slaughtered; 1913, 228,490; 1923, 282,860; 1924, 227,160. j/ Average agricultural years 1909-10 to 1913-14 as approved by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

k/ Estimates for years ending May 31 following, unofficial estimates based on official method of estimating slaughtering for England and Wales as published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the Agricultural Output of England and Wales 1925. l/ Preliminary. m/ Average 1909-13 slaughterings of sheep and goats at menicipal slaughter houses of all France. Subsequent years based on Paris slaughterings which during the years 1909-13 averaged 34 per cent of the slaughtering in all municipal slaughter houses in France. n/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. o/ Based on method of estimating used by Dr. Michael in the United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 37 entitled Agricultural Survey of Europe,-France. p/ Inspected slaughter first quarter.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Production

Information available on the supplies of mutton and lamb in the importing countries of Europe indicates that there has been some reduction in domestic production in 1928. Supplies of home produced mutton and lamb received at the London Central Markets during the first five months of 1928 were 6 per cent below similar receipts for 1927. In Germany, inspected production of mutton and lamb during the first quarter of 1928 was approximately the same as that of last year. Indications are that production in the leading importing countries for 1927 was about 3 per cent under that of 1926, while production in the exporting countries was roughly 5 per cent greater in 1927 than in 1926. In 1927 the United States and Great Britain produced a little more than in 1926, while France and Germany produced less.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928

Exporting and importing countries	Pre-war a/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date 1927	1928
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES b/	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
New Zealand c/	335	d/ 367	d/ 393	e/	f/ 94	f/ 112
Australis		g/ 410				
Argentina -						
In freezing, salting and preserved meat workd	175	224	180	201		
Total excl. farm h/ .	237	260				
Uruguay - h/						
In freeaing works ...	16	24	52	62		
Total excl. farm	36	33	61			
Canada -						
Farm and inspected....	62	48	56	58		
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
United States -						
Inspected	534	467	501	502	i/ 201	i/ 208
Total	689	599	643			
United Kingdom	j/ 719	k/ 553	k/ 583	l/ 589	m/ 32	m/ 30
France -						
Inspected n/	238	174	188	162		
Inspected and farm o/	393	242	p/ 276	p/ 241		
Belgium -						
Inspected and farm ..	15	8	7			
Germany -						
Inspected and farm ..	131	123	105	90	q/ 17	q/ 17

Notes appear on next page.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

ENGLAND: Supplies of mutton and lamb at Central Produce Market, five months 1927 and 1928

Country of origin	Five months 1927	Five months 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Britain and Ireland......	32,496	29,752
New Zealand	55,839	54,338
Argentina................	23,625	24,239
Australia	19,871	19,484
Other	8,138	5,530
Total	139,969	133,343

Compiled from London Central Market Report.

NOTES TO TABLE ON PRECEDING PAGE

MUTTON AND LAMB: Estimated production in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925 - 1928, cont'd

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. b/ Netherlands has been omitted as data are not available. c/ For years ending March 31 of year following. d/ Farm production for the following years ending January 31 is estimated as follows; 1925, 34,741,884 pounds; 1926, 34,265,220 pounds; 1927, 35,016,384. e/ The amount of meat exported for the season ending March 31, 1928 is estimated at approximately 327,904,000 pounds against 291,449,200 for the preceding one an increase of 13 per cent. f/ Exports first 3 months of year. g/ Production during three years ending 1925-26. h/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights at packing plants. i/ Inspected slaughter first 5 months. j/ Official estimates for years ending May 31, following. k/ Estimates for years ending May 31 following. Unofficial estimates based on official method of estimating meat production for England and Wales. See note 1 on slaughtering table. l/ Preliminary. m/ Receipts of home produced at London Central Markets for five months. n/ Estimated by multiplying slaughtering by average dressed weights at the Villette and Vaugirard markets, Paris. o/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
See notes on slaughter table.
p/ See note on slaughter table.
q/ Inspected production first quarter.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927.

(Figures for beef and pork for some countries to be brought up to date in future beef and pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada -				
Pre-war	60.9	9.1	66.7	136.7
1921	71.0	11.4	73.5	155.9
1922	72.9	9.8	74.0	156.8
1923	70.6	8.6	81.5	160.7
1924	70.2	5.2	90.4	165.8
1925	70.2	5.0	72.5	147.7
1926	70.1	6.0	75.2	151.3
1927	68.8	6.1	81.4	156.3
United States a/ -				
Pre-war	74.0	7.3	72.7	154.0
1921	63.9	5.9	74.8	144.6
1922	67.7	5.0	80.3	153.0
1923	69.1	5.2	90.0	164.3
1924	69.7	5.2	90.1	165.0
1925	70.8	5.2	80.8	156.8
1926	71.6	5.5	79.2	156.3
1927	65.4	5.4	82.3	153.1
Argentina b/ -				
Pre-war	254.9	32.2	15.1	302.2
1921	195.0	38.7	26.8	260.5
1922	293.3	29.1	24.1	346.5
1923	320.8	23.4	26.1	370.3
1924	300.7	15.7	27.7	344.1
1925	264.7	15.8	24.3	304.8
1926	245.7	19.6	25.0	290.3
1927	260.7	20.2	28.5	309.4
United Kingdom c/				
Pre-war	61.3	29.3	34.2	124.8
1921	57.2	26.9	33.2	117.3
1922	62.9	26.5	37.0	126.4
1923	63.8	24.9	41.2	129.9
1924	d/ 62.5	d/ 22.1	43.1	---
1925	d/ 64.3	d/ 23.9	e/ 38.9	---
1926	d/ 64.8	d/ 25.0	e/ 35.2	---
1927		d/ 24.9	e/ 41.7	---

Continued -

WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-27, - continued

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Denmark f/ -				
Pre-war	44.5	8.2	45.4	98.1
1921	---	---	---	---
1922	57.7	5.9	37.2	100.8
1923	---	---	---	---
1924				
1925				
1926				
1927				
Belgium -				
Pre-war	41.6	2.0	42.2	85.8
1921	33.8	1.2	33.0	68.0
1922	41.8	1.2	27.4	70.4
1923	46.6	0.7	31.3	78.6
1924	49.9	0.9	34.9	85.7
1925	45.2	1.2	34.7	81.1
1926	45.2	1.1	33.9	80.2
1927	---	---	---	---
France g/ -				
Pre-war	49.2	9.5	47.0	105.7
1921	46.4	6.8	35.6	88.8
1922	47.4	6.8	37.8	92.0
1923	47.0	7.2	38.0	92.2
1924	49.3	7.0	40.0	96.3
1925	49.7	6.6	37.3	93.6
1926	49.0	7.8	---	---
1927	---	6.6	---	---
Germany h/ -				
Pre-war	40.6	2.3	73.1	116.0
1921	31.7	2.1	46.0	
1922	32.5	1.9	41.4	
1923	22.8	1.2	39.1	
1924	34.7	1.8	54.7	---
1925	39.6	2.0	59.9	---
1926	39.8	1.8	62.0	---
1927	---	1.6	71.6	---
Australia i/ -				
New South Wales -				
Pre-war	152.3	97.5	14.4	264.2
1921	94.0	66.1	10.7	170.8
1922	112.6	86.1	14.6	213.3
1923	123.0	78.3	13.9	215.2
1924	126.1	59.9	14.8	200.8
1925	125.3	54.7	15.6	195.6
1926	---	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1926

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
New Zealand j/ -	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Pre-war	---	---	---	---
1921	)	)	---	---
1922	)	)	29.3	---
1923	) 180.8	) 91	26.3	298.1
1924	)	)	27.9	---
1925	)	)	35.3	---
1926	)	)	33.9	---
1927	---	) ---	---	---

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. In some cases the figures in this table differ slightly from those in the mutton and pork issues of "Foreign Crops and Markets" published on July 11, 1927 and July 18, 1927. The changes are due mostly to the receipt of additional information after the publishing of these issues. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports the classification used in the international trade tables for beef and beef products, pork and pork products and mutton as published in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used. a/ Extimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard is included so as to make these figures more comparable with the figures for per capita consumption in other countries. The lard consumption only is as follows: pre-war, 13.6 pounds; 1921, 11.3; 1922, 14.2; 1923, 15.3, 1924, 15.4; 1925, 13.2; 1926, 13.5; 1927, 13.8. b/ In Federal District of Buenos Aires. c/ For season ending May 31 following year except for pork when estimates are for calendar years pre-war, 1921-24. Official estimates of pork per capita consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in pounds; average 1909-13, 38.7; 1921, 38.5; 1922, 42.4; 1923, 47.6, 1924, 50.3. Year ending May 31, 1926, 44.1; 1927, 40.3; 1928, 47.7. d/ Preliminary unofficial. e/ For season ending May 31 following year. f/ Figures based on estimates of meat consumption in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled "Agricultural Production in Denmark" published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, January 1924. g/ Figures for beef and mutton are estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pork per capita consumption estimated by adding net imports of pork and pork products to production and dividing by population. h/ Unofficial estimates obtained by adding net imports as compiled from international trade tables to estimated production and dividing by population. i/ Average per capita consumption in all Australia for the 7 years ending 1920-21 is officially estimated as follows: Beef and Veal, 109.7 pounds; mutton and lamb, 69.5 pounds and for three years ending 1925-26 for beef and veal, 166 pounds and mutton and lamb 60 pounds. Per capita consumption, bacon and hams only is estimated for Australia for 1921, 10.2 pounds; 1922, 10.8 pounds; 1923, 11.5 pounds; 1924, 11.6 pounds; 1925, 12 pounds. j/ Average per capita consumption for 10-year period ending with 1926 for beef and 1927 for mutton. For pork the estimates are based on estimated production, net imports or exports divided by population.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927

(Figures for beef and pork for some countries to be brought up to date in future beef and pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada -				
Pre-war...........	426,451	63,582	466,955	956,988
1921..............	623,939	99,817	646,259	1,370,015
1922..............	651,891	87,419	661,977	1,401,287
1923..............	640,778	78,611	740,339	1,459,728
1924..............	648,043	47,984	833,714	1,529,741
1925..............	657,481	46,911	678,616	1,383,008
1926..............	658,277	56,270	706,421	1,420,968
1927..............	654,544	58,192	775,151	1,487,887
United States a/ -				
Pre-war...........	6,915,000	685,000	6,809,000	14,409,000
1921..............	6,922,000	639,000	8,109,000	15,670,000
1922..............	7,440,000	545,000	8,818,000	16,803,000
1923..............	7,722,000	576,000	10,045,000	18,343,000
1924..............	7,928,000	589,000	10,241,000	18,758,000
1925..............	8,170,000	597,000	9,316,000	18,083,000
1926..............	8,393,000	641,000	9,273,000	18,307,000
1927..............	7,758,000	645,000	9,754,000	18,157,000
Argentina b/ -				
Pre-war...........	1,336,874	87,245	29,467	1,453,586
1921..............	1,212,834	153,848	77,239	1,443,921
1922..............	1,966,845	169,483	80,396	2,216,724
1923..............	2,699,220	128,671	78,474	2,906,365
1924..............	1,928,233	21,300	53,871	2,003,404
1925..............	2,439,493	57,005	76,147	2,572,645
1926..............	---	---	---	---
1927..............	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom c/ -				
Pre-war...........	2,768,192	1,321,152	1,546,496	5,635,840
1921..............	2,717,120	1,274,560	1,570,240	5,561,920
1922..............	3,006,080	1,265,600	1,758,400	6,030,080
1923..............	3,046,400	1,061,760	1,968,960	6,077,120
1924..............	d/ 3,005,695	d/ 1,065,718	2,071,209	
1925..............	d/ 3,113,621	d/ 1,152,243	e/ 1,873,102	
1926..............	d/ 3,150,571	d/ 1,210,074	e/ 1,703,270	
1927..............		d/ 1,209,083	e/ 2,023,987	
Denmark f/ -				
Pre-war...........	122,644	22,487	125,111	270,242
1921..............	---	---	---	---
1922..............	188,458	19,158	121,738	329,354
1923..............	---	---	---	---
1924..............	---	---	---	---
1925..............	---	---	---	---
1926..............	---	---	---	---
1927..............	---	---	---	---

continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Ewtimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927
(Figures for beef and pork for some countries to be brought up to date in future beef and pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium -				
Pre-war	314,477	15,098	318,878	648,453
1921	252,593	9,047	246,892	508,532
1922	315,757	9,087	206,600	531,444
1923	354,494	5,385	237,676	597,555
1924	383,449	6,884	268,277	658,610
1925	350,515	9,726	268,808	629,049
1926	356,436	8,856	267,218	632,510
1927				
France g/ -				
Pre-war	2,036,193	393,223	1,950,647	4,380,063
1921	1,821,446	266,239	1,394,276	3,481,961
1922	1,864,544	265,973	1,487,705	3,618,222
1923	1,862,121	285,458	1,506,476	3,654,055
1924	1,964,396	278,675	1,554,375	3,797,446
1925	1,994,641	265,354	1,502,804	3,762,799
1926	h/ 1,998,000	316,071	---	---
1927	---	270,328	---	---
Germany i/ -				
Pre-war	2,372,250	131,847	4,321,925	6,826,022
1921	1,914,777	133,773	2,874,467	4,923,017
1922	1,977,702	118,612	2,569,266	4,665,580
1923	1,403,699	78,199	2,439,775	
1924	2,153,622	114,512	3,439,895	
1925	2,477,465	123,366	4,784,137	
1926	2,511,321	113,183	3,948,341	
1927	---	99,538	4,553,865	
Australia -				
Pre-war	---	---	---	---
1921	j/ 558,487	j/ 362,881	k/ 55,927	977,295
1922	---	---	k/ 60,754	---
1923	---	---	k/ 66,372	---
1924	j/ 809,130	j/ 405,373	k/ 67,969	1,282,472
1925	j/ 903,162	j/ 371,408	k/ 72,205	1,346,775
1926	j/ 972,964	j/ 349,623	---	---
1927				

continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927, continued

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
New Zealand -				
Pre-war........	---	---	---	---
1921...........	120,138	)	37,645	---
1922...........	218,839	) 1,117,375	34,447	---
1923...........	260,721	) 1/	37,261	---
1924...........	333,654	)	48,012	---
1925...........	300,913	)	47,166	---
1926...........	---	---	---	---
1927...........	---	---	---	---

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise stated.
a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard included with pork. The consumption of lard only was as follows in millions of pounds; pre-war, 1,065; 1921, 1,223; 1922, 1,558; 1923, 1,707; 1924, 1,749; 1925, 1,522; 1926, 1,584; 1927, 1,634. b/ Excludes consumption of meat produced on farms.
c/ Consumption for season ending May 31 following year except for pork when figures are for calendar year pre-war, 1921-1924. Official estimates of pork consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in million pounds; average 1909-13 - 1,747; 1921 - 1,821: 1922 - 2,014; 1923 - 2,272; 1924 - 2,418 years ending May 31, 1926 - 2,125, 1927 - 1,950.* d/ Preliminary unofficial. Estimates obtained by adding net imports to estimated production. e/ Estimated consumption seasons ending May 31, following years. f/ Estimates of meat consumed in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled Agricultural Production in Denmark as published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society January 1924.
g/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except pork which in this table includes imported lard. Dr. Michael's estimates excluding imported lard are as follows in millions of pounds; pre-war, 1,934; 1921 - 1,3[illegible]; 1922, 1,443; 1923 - 1,444; 1924 - 1,506; 1925 - 1,476.
h/ Preliminary. i/ Estimated by adding net imports to production. j/ Consumption as officially estimated for 7 years ending 1920-21 and 3 years ending 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26. k/ Bacon and hams only. l/ Average for 10-years, 1917-18 to 1926-27.

* 1928: 2,315

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON (FROZEN): Monthly average prices at London Central Markets,
January 1926 - June 1928
(In cents per pound)

Year and month	New Zealand, Canterbury	Australian, first quality	Argentine,
	Cents	Cents	Cents
1926 -			
January..........	14.45	11.09	13.18
February.........	13.69	10.03	12.33
March............	13.59	9.73	11.05
April............	13.24	9.69	10.77
May..............	12.67	9.00	10.02
June.............	13.08	8.62	9.24
July.............	13.30	8.62	9.31
August...........	13.18	8.50	9.63
September........	13.18	8.16	9.92
October..........	13.12	8.56	11.05
November.........	12.49	8.33	10.39
December.........	12.57	8.57	10.80
1927 -			
January..........	13.55	9.19	11.46
February.........	13.43	8.57	10.89
March............	13.30	7.79	9.69
April............	13.30	7.73	9.75
May..............	13.56	8.17	10.01
June.............	12.74	8.11	9.50
July.............	12.23	8.11	9.38
August...........	12.48	8.74	8.26
September........	13.28	9.80	11.46
October..........	13.56	a/	11.66
November.........	13.05	b/ 9.63	a/
December.........	12.72	10.24	a/
1928 -			
January..........	13.18	10.65	11.09
February.........	c/ 13.45	10.65	11.41
March............	14.75	a/	11.61
April............	13.88	a/	11.91
May..............	14.95	a/	13.55

a/ No quotation.
b/ November 25 quotation only.
c/ February 3 and 10 quotations only.
" " 10 and 17 " "

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

Lamb: Monthly average prices at London, January 1926 - June 1928
(In cents per pound)

Year and Month	Country of origin: Great Britain, fresh	New Zealand, frozen	Australia, frozen	Argentina, frozen
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1926 -				
January	39.96	23.26	20.59	19.64
February	40.94	23.57	19.07	18.50
March	42.48	22.20	17.24	18.10
April	40.30	21.80	17.74	18.69
May	33.96	21.80	20.02	20.40
June	30.16	21.80	18.76	18.35
July	28.70	20.28	17.81	18.09
August	25.85	19.52	17.24	17.55
September	24.23	19.57	a/	16.73
October	23.70	21.57	a/	19.07
November	22.56	20.66	19.90	20.28
December	23.70	20.78	19.26	18.82
1927 -				
January	36.67	21.47	19.16	18.05
February	38.27	21.99	18.43	16.09
March	39.79	20.91	17.74	16.41
April	39.03	20.09	17.17	16.35
May	33.46	20.28	17.39	16.88
June	28.32	19.77	18.08	17.24
July	26.26	19.67	a/	17.03
August	24.02	20.02	a/	16.35
September	23.13	20.28	a/	16.98
October	22.20	20.78	18.42	19.26
November	21.54	20.40	18.57	18.38
December	20.87	19.77	17.57	16.81
1928 -				
January	28.05	22.05	19.31	17.74
February	38.78	21.61	19.64	17.17
March	38.53	20.84	18.19	17.17
April	38.53	20.22	17.62	16.91
May	33.76	20.89	18.45	17.59

Compiled from Agricultural Market Report (weekly of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). Conversion to United States currency at monthly average rates of exchange as quoted by Federal Reserve Board for 1926; subsequently at par of exchange.

a/ No quotations or too few to be representative of values.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED HINDQUARTERS): Monthly average prices at London, 1924 to 1928 (in cents per pound)

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January..........	10.54	15.81	13.18	11.79	13.94
February.........	12.60	14.79	12.93	11.91	14.00
March............	10.40	15.24	12.98	10.90	14.13
April............	13.89	14.59	14.00	11.53	15.52
May..............	13.00	14.57	15.08	12.55	15.92
June.............	11.83	15.70	15.61	15.11	
July.............	11.21	17.27	14.07	15.52	
August...........	12.89	17.05	15.01	15.92	
September........	14.07	16.32	14.07	14.76	
October..........	13.61	15.95	15.33	14.45	
November.........	15.43	14.55	12.88	14.55	
December.........	14.73	14.00	14.28	14.11	
Average.........	12.83	15.48	14.12	13.59	

Sources: Agricultural Market Report.

PORK (FRESH): Monthly average prices of first quality British, London, 1925-1928
(In cents per pound)

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
January........	22.15	25.85	29.78	22.91
February.......	20.57	25.66	28.64	22.43
March..........	21.39	26.16	28.08	22.44
April..........	22.67	25.60	28.77	22.18
May............	21.16	a/ 25.68	23.95	20.33
June...........	20.45	25.85	22.30	
July...........	20.75	27.12	21.42	
August.........	21.96	28.19	21.70	
September......	24.48	31.18	24.02	
October........	25.22	32.44	23.83	
November.......	27.01	31.33	22.10	
December.......	27.09	29.91	22.64	

Agricultural Market Report, London, weekly.
a/ Two weeks.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON AND LAMB (FROZEN): Imports into Great Britain, by months and countries, January 1923-May 1928

Year and month	Total	New Zealand	Argentina	Australia
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923				
January	64,988	4,583	20,821	37,094
February	67,913	12,317	16,840	36,217
March	71,729	27,337	18,220	21,439
April	88,153	41,568	23,988	18,427
May	78,865	32,843	22,400	12,594
June	68,592	27,660	22,455	6,857
July	40,246	18,745	18,690	1,202
August	48,343	27,434	14,340	1,392
September	34,004	19,732	9,630	206
October	25,939	17,998	7,438	7
November	28,013	20,395	6,492	799
December	a/ 27,367	5,496	14,283	6,213
Total	644,152	256,108	195,597	142,447
1924				
January	30,189	2,245	13,018	11,097
February	53,741	12,615	20,682	11,145
March	63,820	33,822	20,501	4,582
April	57,167	32,117	17,602	969
May	80,292	45,912	22,997	1,332
June	42,612	22,013	16,034	446
July	58,433	33,041	15,982	757
August	47,551	22,190	20,725	160
September	39,081	22,931	10,191	206
October	34,163	22,768	6,385	3,167
November	25,767	13,759	7,100	4,379
December	a/ 24,459	5,639	5,906	12,422
Total	557,275	269,052	177,123	50,662
1925				
January	46,982	10,301	17,042	13,850
February	48,638	14,759	19,584	6,883
March	50,217	28,358	18,436	1,275
April	62,208	37,134	19,461	1,313
May	64,056	33,366	24,292	1,042
June	64,399	41,902	16,619	1,570
July	66,270	34,582	21,694	1,566
August	46,852	26,124	16,709	498
September	45,840	20,979	14,574	13
October	23,563	10,108	10,783	1,915
November	27,382	4,208	13,473	8,796
December	a/ 52,815	18,495	13,587	20,286
Total	599,222	280,216	206,254	59,007

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON AND LAMB (FROZEN): Imports into Great Britain, by months and countries, January 1923-May 1928, cont'd

Year and month	Total	New Zealand	Argentina	Australia
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1926				
January	62,070	19,478	17,472	20,974
February	33,449	11,567	6,869	9,670
March	52,328	28,955	11,370	4,353
April	59,637	29,768	12,885	5,907
May	60,904	23,477	21,000	2,688
June	68,252	37,658	13,537	2,730
July	67,830	45,330	12,002	2,072
August	43,060	29,912	10,997	376
September	33,367	19,635	11,147	2,152
October	41,566	33,132	5,127	2,762
November	37,718	12,563	10,594	13,308
December	a/ 37,246	a/ 8,796	a/ 9,189	a/ 17,106
Total	597,427	300,271	142,189	84,098
1927				
January	42,448	7,586	16,799	12,081
February	41,747	7,335	13,042	15,911
March	77,440	42,421	17,475	8,976
April	53,378	27,194	14,319	2,211
May	70,969	30,304	21,012	3,610
June	64,522	38,087	14,965	1,931
July	60,419	38,412	15,630	1,838
August	46,973	26,788	16,487	2,601
September	47,169	30,147	10,342	5,294
October	48,149	35,420	8,173	1,850
November	34,104	16,597	10,769	5,357
December	31,298	6,289	13,073	8,672
Total	618,616	306,580	172,086	70,332
1928				
January	50,543	5,975	21,641	4,884
February	35,311	14,877	8,032	5,671
March	60,540	42,517	12,309	2,843
April	60,106	37,415	13,202	3,567
May	71,572	34,892	19,071	2,733

Compiled from Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ December figures adjusted to make total of monthly figures agree with Annual Statement.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of mutton and lamb, fresh and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1925-1927, January-May, 1928.

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31 1913	1925	1926	1927	Jan.-May 1927	Jan.-May 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Fresh:						
Netherlands	13,781	13,455	3,721	0	0	0
Other countries	335	451	140	1,517	59	215
Total	14,116	13,906	3,861	1,517	59	215
Frozen:						
New Zealand	246,459	280,216	300,271	306,580	114,840	135,676
Australia	186,576	59,007	84,098	70,332	42,789	19,699
Argentina	113,383	206,254	142,189	172,086	82,647	74,255
Uruguay	18,478	13,274	35,657	35,532	29,561	32,520
Chili	17,981	27,302	29,316	a/	a/	a/
United States	0	9	234	a/	a/	a/
China	0	6,259	2,955	a/	a/	a/
Other countries	0	6,901	2,707	34,086	16,144	15,923
Total	582,877	599,222	597,427	618,616	285,981	278,073
Total mutton and lamb, fresh and frozen	596,993	613,137	601,288	620,133	286,040	278,288
Reexports, mutton & lamb ..	1,492	2,566	1,719	3,368	1,428	740
Net imports, mutton and lamb	595,501	610,561	599,569	616,765	284,612	277,548

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1913, 1925 and 1926, and Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1927 and May 1928. a/ If any, included in other countries.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Imports into France, fresh and frozen, by countries 1909-13 and 1925-1927

Country	Year ending December 31 Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina.........	306,395	14,923,378	11,942,980	10,718,765
Belgium...........	162,214	260,584	a/	a/
United Kingdom....	94,489	a/	a/	a/
Netherlands	19,797	376,987	a/	a/
Austria-Hungary...	1,587	a/	a/	a/
Australia.........	1,587	a/	a/	a/
Uruguay...........	a/	3,665,148	5,656,342	5,664,940
Italy.............	a/	370,373	a/	a/
Brazil............	a/	a/	a/	a/
Germany...........	a/	724,872	a/	a/
Chile.............	a/	2,812,629	a/	a/
Other countries...	49,341	603,398	2,786,173	13,438,360
Total.........	635,410	b/23,737,369	c/20,385,495	d/29,822,065

Compiled from Tableau General du Commerce et de la Navigation 1909-13, 1925; and Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Exterieur de la France 1926-27.

a/ If any, included in all other countries. b/ Of this amount 21,867,648 pounds are frozen. c/ Of this amount 19,004,975 pounds are frozen. d/ Of this amount 19,182,004 pounds are frozen.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB CONT'D

MUTTON AND LAMB, FROZEN; Exports, New Zealand, by countries, 1913, 1925-1927, January-February 1928

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31 -				January - February	
	1913	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	245,951	290,746	279,556			
Gibraltar	279	--	--			
Canada	120	27	29			
Hawaii	--	163	38			
Other countries ...	13	103	108			
Total	246,363	291,039	279,731	311,135	63,080	76,095

Compiled from Trade and Shipping in the Dominion of New Zealand 1913, 1925-1926; Monthly Abstract of Statistics 1927, and February 1928.

MUTTON AND LAMB: Exports from Australia to United Kingdom and other countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1919-20 to 1926-27

Year a/	To the United Kingdom	To other countries	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average, 1909-13	142,490	8,934	151,404
1919-20	239,154	7,817	246,971
1920-21	47,792	7,102	54,894
1921-22	88,631	3,084	91,715
1922-23	162,653	4,960	167,613
1923-24	35,997	3,808	39,805
1924-25	46,026	4,246	50,272
1925-26	80,584	5,098	85,682
1926-27	88,057	5,463	93,520

Official Yearbook of Australia, No. 1, page 239, No. 6, page 344, No. 11, page 319, No. 15, and No. 17, No. 18 and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics December 1925, page 20, June 1926, September 1926, page 41.
a/ Year ending December 31, 1909 to 1913 year ending June 30, 1920 to 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

MUTTON FROZEN: Exports, Argentina, 1913, 1925-1927.

Country	Year ended December 31 -			
	1913	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	99,496	183,072	139,381	165,096
France	560	11,186	3,587	3,728
United States	540	452	1,371	267
Other countries	657	7,866	3,873	9,471
Total	101,253	202,576	148,213	178,562

Compiled from Anuario de la Direccion General de Estadistica, 1913, Anuario de Comercio Exterior de la Republica Argentina, 1925 and 1926, and Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, December 1927.

MUTTON, FROZEN a/: Exports from Uruguay, years 1922-1926, and January-June 1927

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31					January - June b/	
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 b/	1926	1927
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina			4,303				
Belgium..	111,945	1,019,566	1,237,565	1,195,250			
Brazil ..	122,624	25,362	33,942	34,773			
Chile ...	939	5,379	5,930				
France...	3,057,174	6,709,023	5,444,974	1,999,960			
Germany .		878,156	55,693				
Italy....			67,646	155,171			
Netherlands		16,755	11,129				
Spain....	1,556	4,396		2,174			
United Kingdom.	15,547,732	25,195,961	27,113,200	19,256,041			
United States..	854,073	653,933	438,960	11,160			
Other countries...	2,206	2,029	2,873	3,574			
Total..	19,698,249	34,508,560	34,416,515	22,658,103	50,328,419	35,799,267	32,596,63

Compiled from Anuario Estadistico de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay 1925, and Sintesis Estadistica de la Republica Oriental de Uruguay Augosto, de 1926 and 1927.
a/ Average for 1911-13 equals 3,261,610 pounds.
b/ Data by countries not available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

SHEEP AND MUTTON: Exports from Canada to the United States, United Kingdom and total, years 1923-27

Year	Sheep and lambs			Mutton and lamb		
	To the United States	To Great Britain	Total	To the United States	To Great Britain	Total
	Number	Number	Number	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923....	28,748	---	30,603	1,553	30	1,707
1924 ...	18,745	---	20,719	110	690	922
1925....	38,612	---	40,383	2,115	294	2,641
1926....	20,437	---	21,755	1,060	---	1,274
1927 ...	18,566	---	20,138	1,599	---	1,889

Eighth Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1927.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Disposition of animals sold at Canadian stock yards, 1923-27

Year	Canadian Packers	Local butchers	Country points	Other Stock Yards	Shipments to the United States	Shipments overseas	Total sheep and lambs
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1923	311,782	94,762	42,279	6,511	7,162	---	462,496
1924	301,408	88,807	41,573	5,550	493	---	437,831
1925	294,189	76,155	36,581	3,992	6,511	---	417,428
1926	311,230	74,568	32,084	5,547	1,070	---	424,499
1927	352,455	78,274	27,417	7,089	2,424	---	467,659

Eighth Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN MUTTON AND LAMB, CONT'D

International trade

The quantities of mutton and lamb entering international trade channels as exports in 1927 are estimated at 604,000,000 pounds against 583,000,000 pounds in 1926, an increase of 4 per cent. Imports also show an increase of 4 per cent, having reached 679,000,000 pounds in 1927. New Zealand exported the largest amount, or 311,000,000 pounds, while Argentina came second with 179,000,000 pounds, showing increases of 11 per cent and 21 per cent respectively over 1926.

MUTTON AND LAMB (ALL FORMS): International trade, average 1911-1913, annual 1926 and 1927

Country	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1911-1913		1926		1927 preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
COUNTRIES	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Argentina	--	148,457	--	148,213	--	178,562
Australia	7	149,958	2	a/85,632	--	a/93,520
Canada	4,717	48	1,673	1,274	1,946	1,889
Netherlands	76	17,212	1,472	14,308	1,254	16,085
New Zealand	--	235,509	--	279,731	--	311,135
Union of South Africa	1,914	75	--	175	--	---
Uruguay	--	3,262	--	50,328	--	--
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING						
COUNTRIES						
Belgium	b/	b/	3,128	1,154	3,909	830
Denmark	3,828	344	2,214	2	509	4
France	930	334	20,385	146	29,822	274
Germany	1,046	350	8,217	361	10,083	622
Sweden	1,218	100	1,148	7	b/	b/
United Kingdom	596,899	--	613,633	--	629,243	--
United States	185	4,146	3,365	1,171	2,646	937
Total 15 countries	610,820	559,795	655,237	582,552	679,412	603,858

Official sources. a/ Year ended June 30. b/ Not separately stated.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	23,406	104.2
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (3)	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	82,385	100.1
Europe, 13 count. prev. reported	50,192	47,821	47,360	48,177	48,135	99.9
Rumania, revised	9,515	8,156	8,222	7,663	7,329	102.2
Total Europe (14)	59,707	55,977	55,582	55,840	55,964	100.2
Africa (3)	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,172	7,514	104.8
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,029	101.6
Total above count. (24)	155,578	178,094	175,987	177,779	178,892	100.6
Russia b/	--	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada	117	643	754	743	690	92.9
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Europe, 14 count. prev. reported	25,976	23,007	22,310	22,504	21,886	97.3
Rumania, revised	1,286	668	730	695	735	105.8
Total Europe (15)	27,262	23,675	23,040	23,199	22,621	97.5
Total above count. (17)	29,615	28,292	27,372	27,632	26,846	97.2
Russia b/	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Winter acreage only.

RYE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country	Av. 1909-13 present boundaries	1925	1926	1927	1928 preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,800	39,300
Germany	368,337	317,418	252,187	269,025	a/(245,000)
Poland	218,943	257,249	197,289	223,939	b/(160,000)
Hungary	31,377	32,524	31,416	22,365	29,880
Finland	10,490	13,683	11,908	11,463	10,944
Spain	27,636	29,880	23,504	26,515	26,376
Netherlands	16,422	16,396	13,644	13,594	13,582
Bulgaria	9,345	7,154	7,133	8,243	9,015
Total above European countries......	681,550	674,304	537,081	575,144	494,800
Total U.S. and 7 European countries .	717,643	720,760	577,876	633,944	534,100
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000	

a/ Rough indication on the basis of the officially reported condition on July 1, assuming an acreage equal to last year. The official report of acreage will not be available until September.

b/ Rough indication on the basis of the officially reported condition on June 1 and officially reported acreage. There has been some improvement in conditions during June, but the crop is still reported to be in poor condition.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
CORN						
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	128	97.0
Total N. America (2) ...	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
France	1,160	854	834	861	834	96.9
Bulgaria	1,492	1,582	1,515	1,562	1,631	98.1
Rumania	9,644	9,713	10,031	10,427	10,503	100.7
Czechoslovakia	376	387	388	392	393	100.3
Switzerland	3	4	3	3	3	100.0
Total Europe (5)	12,675	12,540	12,771	13,345	13,364	100.1
Tunis	43	56	54	37	47	127.0
Morocco	(438)	515	562	692	741	107.1
Total North Africa (2).	481	571	616	729	788	108.2
Total above coun. (19)..	117,694	114,709	113,310	113,074	116,660	103.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	171,900	182,600	175,900			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crops and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	3,626	103.4
United States	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	129.5
Total N. America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe, 7 coun.prev.reptd.	9,006	9,059	9,143	9,164	9,067	98.9
Rumania	3,378	4,211	3,834	4,360	4,161	95.4
Total Europe (8)	12,384	13,270	12,977	13,524	13,228	97.8
North Africa (3)	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,686	7,250	108.4
Asia (1)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total 14 countries	29,651	33,413	33,301	33,825	37,238	110.1
Est. N.Hemis.excl.Russia and China	64,200	65,300	64,500	63,100		
Est.world,excl.Russia and China	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,237	100.0
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Total North America (2)	46,954	55,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe, 7 coun.prev.reptd.	14,697	14,460	14,625	14,510	14,052	96.8
Rumania	2,119	2,928	2,665	2,680	2,989	111.5
Total Europe (8)	16,816	17,388	17,290	17,190	17,041	99.1
North Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	757	110.8
Asia (1)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total 14 countries	64,389	73,620	75,044	73,207	73,037	99.8
Est.N. Hemis,excl.Russia and China	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est world,excl.Russia and China	102,200	110,800	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reported in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States........	184,812	181,575	213,863	184,905	264,392	143.0
North America (3)	237,108	275,329	304,783	288,894	365,904	126.7
Europe (29)..........	701,322	577,442	688,973	690,317	680,031	98.5
North Africa (6).....	109,267	91,300	107,840	69,492	88,771	127.7
Asia (6).............	282,306	258,222	265,563	262,682	245,160	93.3
Total 44 N. Hemis c	1,330,003	1,202,293	1,367,159	1,311,385	1,379,866	105.2
Southern Hemis. (5)..	11,101	13,897	26,161	26,624	23,539	88.4
Total above 49 coun.	1,341,104	1,216,190	1,393,320	1,338,009	1,403,405	104.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China...	1,407,000	1,290,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000	104.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China...	1,425,000	1,312,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,501,000	104.4
OATS						
United States........	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	95.0
North America (2)..	1,495,097	1,908,505	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	99.6
Europe (28)..........	1,930,727	1,629,647	1,791,671	1,921,714	1,843,773	95.9
North Africa (3).....	17,631	11,811	19,509	11,455	14,637	127.8
Asia (4).............	7,820	14,635	14,892	16,610	17,794	107.1
Total 37 N. Hemis c	3,451,275	3,564,598	3,715,918	3,580,043	3,500,063	97.8
Southern Hemis. (5)...	88,503	75,607	98,909	87,402	74,656	85.4
Total above 42 coun.	3,537,778	3,640,205	3,814,827	3,667,445	3,574,719	97.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China...	3,474,000	3,579,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000	98.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China...	3,581,000	3,683,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000	97.8
CORN						
United States........	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	103.0
North America (4)..	2,869,269	2,432,171	3,006,987	2,790,121	2,863,272	102.6
Europe (11)..........	559,750	571,525	605,224	644,140	473,362	73.5
North Africa (3).....	4,326	4,377	4,362	4,719	6,267	132.8
Asia (4).............	114,156	128,735	115,943	125,297	125,191	99.9
Total 22 N. Hemis c.	3,547,500	3,136,808	3,732,516	3,564,277	3,468,092	97.3
S. Hemis. 5 coun......	237,035	286,228	331,231	400,902	391,153	97.6
Total above 27 coun.	3,784,535	3,423,036	4,063,747	3,965,169	3,859,245	97.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia.	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000	97.7
Est. world total excl. Russia...........	4,126,000	3,858,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000	97.7

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement in principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year			Weekly a/ shipments 1928 week ending		
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 preliminary	June 23	June 30	July 7
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.......	27,181	17,044	36,672	181	142	111
Canada..............	30,893	42,533	(24,000)			
Argentina...........	6,383	14,140	11,141	200	50	--
Danubian countries b	17,159	36,658	(35,000)	125	492	
Russia..............	36,940	20,465	(2,000)			
Total...............	118,556	130,840	(109,000)			
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1						
United States.......	39,686	15,041	9,563	5	23	0
Canada..............	35,951	13,620	(8,000)			
Argentina...........	32,006	40,103	29,455	682	205	0
Danubian countries b	6,218	9,939	c/	0	0	0
Total excl. Danube	107,643	68,764	(47,000)			
Total..............	113,861	78,703				

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments 1928 week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	June 16	June 23	June 30	July 9	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.......	25,533	17,161	219	188	177	238	14,381	16,784
Danubian coun. d/...	67,863	82,985	386	386	171		30,754	13,803
Russia..............	8,579	6,806					e/ 5,464	e/ 595
Argentina...........	169,802	322,878	10,068	8,465	9,824	9,008	193,554	146,146
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	f/ 0	43	86		f/ 1,029	f/10,029
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov.-May	Nov.-May
United States........	576	5,040					724	1,131
Total exports less U. S. imports.....	290,034	433,352					243,472	186,699

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 7, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 7, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-July 7 1927	July 1-July 7 a/ 1928	1928, week ending June 16	June 23	June 30	July 7
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	1,354	181	1,639	394	512	181
Wheat flour c/	1,208	216	503	540	780	216
Rye	58	70	83	60	40	70
Corn	287	238	219	188	177	238
Oats	154	--	14	5	23	--
Barley b/	305	111	219	181	142	111
PORK:	January 1-July 7 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	68,061	67,373	1,908	2,579	2,114	2,280
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides..............	61,798	70,991	2,246	1,987	2,022	1,947
Lard	380,366	401,150	10,979	11,361	10,393	11,894
Pickled pork	14,395	14,965	297	142	298	200

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to May 31, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 76,000 bushels, flour 17,400 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 51,000.
c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

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WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Net exports from principal exporting countries, years beginning July 1, 1923-24 to 1927-28

Country from which exported	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	131,801	254,601	92,355	205,896	188,000
Canada	343,351	194,198	320,277	304,540	305,000
Russia	20,695	539	26,543	49,202	7,000
British India	18,340	45,160	6,727	8,660	12,000
Hungary	16,633	14,601	19,311	21,142	20,000
Rumania	a/ 5,787	4,033	8,278	9,044	5,000
Bulgaria	a/ 2,424	(a/b/1,620)	4,128	2,234	2,000
Yugoslavia	a/ 5,770	9,570	11,549	10,216	1,000
Algeria	a/ 8,777	(b/ - 810)	4,825	(b/c/- 545)	4,000
Total above N.H.coun...	553,579	520,275	493,994	610,389	544,000
Argentina	170,006	125,079	99,801	139,790	186,000
Australia	83,382	124,109	77,486	96,584	74,000
Total above S.H.coun...	253,388	249,188	177,287	236,374	260,000
Total all coun.listed..	806,965	769,463	671,281	846,763	804,000

a/ Year ended July 31. b/ Net imports. c/ Net imports, 10 months.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable.)

Market and Item	July 14 1927	July 5 1928	July 12 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score..................	42.50	44.00	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation....	32.34	35.25	36.23
Berlin: 1a quality...............	33.06	35.22	36.30
London: a/			
Danish	34.98	38.02	39.32
Dutch, unsalted................	33.88	35.60	36.71
New Zealand....................	34.76	38.45	39.11
New Zealand, unsalted..........	35.20	39.76	39.76
Australian.....................	34.54	35.63	36.72
Australian, unsalted...........	35.20	36.06	37.15
Argentine, unsalted............	35.20	33.89	35.20
Siberian.......................	38.85	33.24	33.24

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending July 13 1927	July 4 1928	July 11 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	63,194	63,709	72,543
Prices of hogs, Berlin..........	$ per 100 lbs.	13.51	14.32	14.26
Prices of lard, tcs.,Hamburg	"	14.52	14.42	14.35
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	6,408	8,598	8,642
Hogs, purchases, Ireland......	"	14,214	25,283	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides......	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	19.12	23.00	23.25
Danish " "	"	21.08	24.12	24.55

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17 JULY 23, 1928 NO. 4

Feature of Issue: EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN HUNGARY

A steady improvement in the 1928 grain conditions in Hungary is manifest in the third production estimate released as of July 23, according to cabled advices from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The wheat crop is now estimated at 88,588,000 bushels against the June 25 estimate of 80,100,000 bushels, and 76,933,000 bushels produced in 1927. Rye now stands at 31,416,000 bushels against the first estimate of 28,424,000 bushels. The final estimate for the 1927 rye crop was 22,365,000 bushels. Barley is placed at 26,639,000 bushels against 23,686,000 bushels produced in 1927, while oats stand at 22,459,000 bushels against a crop of 22,514,000 bushels last year.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Prices were slightly easier in the German pork market during the week ended July 18, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Heavy hogs at Berlin averaged $14.32 per 100 pounds, a decrease below the preceding week of over 50 cents, but about 87 cents above the corresponding week of last year. Lard quotations at Hamburg averaged $14.41 per 100 pounds, an increase of 6 cents above a week earlier, but still 9 cents under a year ago. See table, page 150.

In the British bacon market prices continued to rise during the week ended July 18, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The average quotation of Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool rose 22 cents per 100 pounds to reach $24.77, the highest figure since late in September 1927, and more than $4.50 higher than a year ago. Canadian Wiltshires also rose to reach an average of $23.90. See table, page 150.

The fourth series of London wool sales closed July 20 with prices generally 5 per cent below those prevailing at the May sales, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner Foley. The market was slow and hesitating, with many withdrawals during the last three days. At Bradford, demand for tops and yarn has been only moderate, with little new business, according to Vice Consul Fleming. Prices for yarn and cloth showed little change during the week, although the demand for woolens continued to decline.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

Estimates or forecasts of wheat production in 1928 for 15 countries total 1,882,684,000 bushels against 2,040,950,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced approximately 58 per cent of the estimated world crop exclusive of Russia and China. No new estimates of European production have been received during the past week. The estimate of production in Algeria has been revised to 35,090,000 from 34,539,000 bushels. The estimate for Tunisia has been revised to 11,942,000 bushels from 12,860,000 bushels, the combined crop in Algeria and Tunisia now standing at 47,032,000 bushels against 36,590,000 bushels in 1927.

Wheat areas in 1928

The total 1928 wheat area as reported for 24 countries is 179,053,000 acres against 177,802,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 76 per cent of the estimated world acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The acreage in Spain is now reported at 10,748,000 acres, an increase of 122,000 acres over the previous estimate. The first estimate of total area in Switzerland is 127,000 acres, or the same as in 1927. The total acreage in Finland is 42,000 acres against 39,000 acres in 1927.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

Northern Alberta and all of Manitoba had fairly good showers during the week ended July 16, but there was little rain elsewhere, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperatures in southwestern and northern Alberta averaged 1° below normal; eastern Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba 2°; eastern Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan 3° to 4° above; and southwestern Saskatchewan normal. The crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway dated July 16 states that the wheat crop made good progress during the preceding week. Early wheat is heading out and in this respect is much ahead of last year. Provided weather conditions remain favorable, the indications are that the harvest will be least two weeks earlier than last year.

Europe

European weather during the week ended July 19 was clear with unusually high temperatures, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Crop conditions have improved generally. Private estimates of the 1928 wheat production in Italy range from 213,000,000 to 240,000,000 bushels against an actual production of 196,000,000 bushels in 1927. The quality of the wheat in Yugoslavia is excellent and it is reported that there will be a large surplus for export during the season. The quality of the crop in other Danubian and Balkan countries is also said to be good. The condition of winter wheat in the Baltic countries is generally average.

The condition of winter wheat in Russia as of July 1, expressed in terms of a percentage when 100 per cent equals an average yield, was 96 per cent for all Russia, 87 per cent in R. S. F. S. R. (Russia proper), and 90 per cent in Ukraine. Winter wheat acreage for all Russia is reported this year at 27,794,000 acres, according to a preliminary estimate, compared with 27,057,000 acres last year when it was about 35 per cent of the total wheat acreage. The outlook for spring wheat is more favorable than for the winter crop. It is estimated that about 13,000,000 acres of the fall sown grains were winter killed, but it is not stated what part of this was winter wheat. According to a preliminary estimate, about 29 per cent of the total winter grain acreage was sown to wheat. The condition of spring wheat in all Russia as July 1 was 143 per cent, in R. S. F. S. R. 150 per cent, and in Ukraine 120 per cent. No report is available of the amount of spring wheat acreage. Last year it was about 49,000,000 acres, according to a preliminary estimate. A statement is given on marketing situation of all Russian grains on page 130.

Southern Hemisphere

Argentine weather continues warmer than desired at present for the welfare of the wheat crop. The temperature in the northern wheat zone during the week ended July 16 averaged 4° above normal and in the southern wheat zone 8° above normal. Moderate rains were general, the weekly totals being 0.5 inches in both districts, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. During the preceding six weeks only 0.1 inch of rain fell in the northern district, compared with the normal of 1.3 inches for the period. In Australia moderate, beneficial rains fell during the week ended July 16. The outlook for the wheat crop is favorable in all districts.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour during the two weeks ended July 14

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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were 1,567,000 bushels against 4,127,000 bushels during the corresponding period last season. Exports during the week ended July 14 were 1,170,000 bushels against 397,000 bushels the previous week and 1,565,000 bushels during the week ended July 16, 1927.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on July 13 were 55,217,000 bushels against 62,872,000 bushels the previous week and 30,122,000 bushels a year ago. These stocks include wheat in store at western country elevators, interior terminal elevators, public and private elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and interior private and manufacturing elevators. Stocks in store at Fort-William-Port Arthur on July 13 were 36,677,000 bushels against 41,278,000 bushels the previous week and 21,404,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended July 13 were 4,486,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season since August 1,1927 are 253,029,000 bushels against 247,842,000 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments during the week ended July 13 were 9,088,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 238,226,000 bushels against 237,573,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver during the week ended July 13 were 505,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, are 91,877,000 bushels against 43,518,000 bushels for the same period last year.

European grain markets

European grain markets were quiet during the week ended July 17 but a fair volume of business was transacted and there was better milling demand from western Europe, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Poland has placed a prohibition on imports of wheat and rye flour from July 12 to August 31. Wheat prices at Hamburg on July 18 were $1.60 per bushel against $1.63 on July 11. Rye prices at Berlin were $1.56 against $1.64 on July 11. Rye prices have been gradually declining since the middle of April when the price at Berlin was $1.75.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat continued to decline during the week ended July 13. The average price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets declined 5 cents and stood at $1.32 for the week, which is 11 cents under last year for the same period. The greatest declines were in the winter wheat markets. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis dropped 17 cents from the previous week, selling

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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at $1.55, but was still 12 cents over last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City sold at $1.28, or 3 cents under the previous week, and 11 cents under last year. Dark northern spring and amber durum at Minneapolis each declined 4 cents, both being considerably under last year's price for the same period. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed to 14 cents in favor of Minneapolis, while a year ago the spread was 11 cents in favor of Winnipeg. This shift appears to reflect the effect of an expected increase in Canadian production.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 8	149	145	145	151	159	156	158	136	150	185
15	150	142	145	149	158	151	159	129	151	180
22	149	139	144	149	137	151	154	126	151	175
29	144	141	140	145	153	152	151	127	151	172
July 6	146	137	141	136	153	153	156	132	147	172
13	143	132	139	128	160	149	156	124	147	155
20	138		136		156		153		143	
27	136		134		161		149		141	
Aug 3	134		133		155		152		139	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 21	142	138	133	131	141	137	156	138	161	148	143	130
28	145	137	135	130	143	136	159	136	160	145	144	130
5	146	136	136	128	144	136	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143	131	---	125	140	132	161	132	163	144	142	129
September futures												
19	138	128	131	120	137	126	b/146	b/127	b/159	b/146	142	130
26	138		130		138		b/145		b/161		142	
Aug. 2	138		131		140		b/146		b/159		142	
9	142		134		144		b/152		b/165		144	
16	141		133		141		b/150		b/164		144	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October future.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Future prices continued to decline. A comparison of the closing prices of September futures on July 19 with July 12 shows the following declines: Chicago 6 cents, Kansas City 6 cents, Minneapolis 7 cents, and Buenos Aires 2 cents. October futures at Winnipeg and Liverpool showed declines of 7 cents and 4 cents respectively. Prices at the various markets are all under last year as follows: Chicago 10 cents, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Liverpool 11 cents, Winnipeg 9 cents, and Buenos Aires 12 cents.

Rye production in 1928

Forecasts or estimates of the 1928 rye production in 8 countries total 534,105,000 bushels against 633,955,000 in 1927 when these countries produced 71 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China. See table, page .

Rye areas in 1928

The total rye acreage reported for 17 countries is 26,547,000 acres against 27,655,000 acres in 1927, a decrease of 4 per cent. In 1927 these countries represented 60 per cent of the estimated world total acreage exclusive of Russia and China. The total acreage reported for 15 European countries is 26,547,000 acres against 27,655,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 69 per cent of the estimated European total acreage excluding Russia. The estimate for Spain has been revised to 1,779,000 acres from 2,083,000 acres. The estimate for Finland has been revised to 573,000 acres from 568,000 acres. The condition of rye in the Baltic countries is reported by Mr. Steere to be slightly below average and considerably below average in Sweden.

The condition of winter rye in all Russia as of July 1, expressed in terms of percentage when 100 per cent equals an average yield, was 105 per cent. The condition of spring rye was 112 per cent in both U. S. S. R. (all Russia) and R. S. F. S. R. (Russia proper). Winter rye acreage sown last fall was 67,423,000 acres, according to a preliminary report, compared with 68,297,000 last year. Winter killing of all winter cereals this year is reported at 13,000,000 acres and since winter rye makes up over two-thirds of the total winter cereal acreage, more or less of the damage was probably done to rye. No report is available as to the amount of the spring rye acreage this year, but it is usually small. Last year it was only 1,291,000 acres.

FEED GRAINS

Early indications point to an oats crop in important European countries aside from Russia no larger than last year, while the barley crop in

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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those countries gives promise of being at least as large as last year; but available information is still too fragmentary to be considered as a reliable indication of the size of the crop. The United States barley and oats crops are both forecast to be larger than last year and these increases are not entirely offset by the decrease in the forecast of the corn crop. A cable just received from Mr. Steere at Berlin states that all the feed grains in Europe would be benefitted by more moisture.

The condition of all spring cereals on July 1 in Russia is officially placed at 126, when 100 indicates promise of an average yield; for R. F. S. F. R. (Russia proper) it is 132 and for Ukraine 115. Since about three-fifths of the spring cereals in Russia are usually feed grains these figures appear to indicate a good condition of the feed grain crops. These good conditions are further confirmed by a report in the Russian paper "Economic Life" of a large feed grain crop in Russia.

Barley

Total barley production reported to date for 9 countries amounts to 528,677,000 bushels, an increase of 11 per cent from the 476,945,000 bushels reported for those same countries in 1927 when they accounted for 32 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China. The bulk of the remainder is grown in seven countries: Canada, Germany, France, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and India. Of these seven countries, no acreage figures are available for Germany, Poland or India. Canada and Czechoslovakia have increased acreages, while France and Rumania show decreases. The total acreage for the four countries is 11,281,000 acres, compared with 11,372,000 last year.

In Germany, July 1 conditions indicated a probable yield of roughly 31 to 33 bushels to the acre provided average conditions prevail for the balance of the season. German barley yields have varied in the 6 years 1922 to 1927 from 25.9 bushels to the acre in 1922 to last year's yield of 34.4 bushels. Polish conditions on July 1 were slightly better than at the same time last year when the yield was 24.5 bushels. In France May 1 conditions indicated a yield of 22 to 25 bushels to the acre provided average conditions were experienced for the balance of the season. In the past nine years, yields ranged from 16.6 bushels to the acre in 1919 to 28.8 bushels last year. Conditions this year have improved somewhat since May 1 and a higher yield now seems probable. With the decrease in French acreage, however, they will have had to improve materially to bring production up to that of last year.

Conditions in Rumania have been generally favorable, whereas last year's yield was poor, so present prospects are for an increased harvest in that country in spite of the reduction in acreage. These indications may

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

be summarized as pointing to a probable barley crop in important European countries as large as last year, with a larger crop than last year in the export regions of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, although changing conditions during the balance of the season may modify the probable size of the crop materially. The German crop, which is normally supplemented by imports, now appears likely to be somewhat smaller than last year unless there has been an increase in acreage.

The condition of spring barley for Russia on July 1 is officially reported at 121 in all Russia when 100 indicates the promise of an average yield; at 132 in R. S. F. S. R. (Russia proper), and 115 in the Ukraine. Spring barley occupies almost the entire barley acreage. No report has been received on the spring barley acreage this year, but last year it was 16,522,000 acres compared with 958,000 acres of winter barley. The condition of winter barley was 123 for all Russia and 82 for R. S. F. S. R. Winter balry acreage this year is reported at only 875,000 acres.

The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended July 13 dropped two cents from the preceding week's price of 92 cents. United States exports for the first two weeks of the new barley year amounted to 538,000 bushels compared with 469 for the corresponding period last year. Barley acreage and production estimates are summarized on pages 143 and 144, and trade on page 145.

Oats

Oats production as reported for 7 countries in 1928 is 1,458,436,000 bushels compared with 1,323,950,000 bushels in those countries in 1927. This increase is almost entirely in the United States. Production in 5 European countries totals 124,216,000 bushels compared with 129,197,000 bushels last year. For Canada and the three most important European oats producing countries aside from Russia no production estimates are available. These European countries are Germany, France and Poland, which last year produced nearly 60 per cent of the total European crop exclusive of Russia.

In Germany July 1 conditions indicate a probable yield of 42 to 44 bushels to the acre if conditions are about average for the balance of the season, whereas last year the yield was 50.7 bushels to the acre. French conditions are believed to be as good as last year or better, while the French acreage is slightly less, so the crop will probably be not far from that of 1927 unless abnormal conditions occur in the balance of the season. For Poland the condition is reported to be little different than that of last year when the yield was 35.9 bushels to the acre. The Polish oats acreage has not been reported as yet for 1928. Great Britain is reported by the London "Times" to have had slightly better oats conditions on July 1

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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this year than in 1927. Unless the acreage in Germany is increased over last year, decreases in yield in that country may offset possible increase in other important European countries, with a resultant crop in important European producing countries no larger than, if as large as, last year. No definite report is available on the condition of the Russian oats crop, but oats is the most important spring cereal crop after wheat in Russia and conditions of spring cereals are above average.

The price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago fell from an average of 68 cents the week of July 6 to 65 cents the week of July 13. It was then 19 cents above the average for the corresponding week last year. United States oats exports the first two weeks of the present fiscal year amounted to 90,000 bushels compared with 116,000 for the corresponding period last year. Tables showing oats acreage in countries reporting are shown on page 143, production on page 144, and trade on page 145.

Corn

The total 1928 corn area in 11 countries is reported at 116,700,000 acres, an increase of 3.2 per cent over last year's 113,114,000 acres in the same countries. The only countries for which estimates have been received during the week are Lebanon and Alouites, which are insignificant in the world corn situation. Acreage in those countries is the same as last year. No new estimates have been received of corn production.

Buenos Aires corn prices for early delivery were not quite so well maintained during the week ended July 17 as were those of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago, and the spread of the Chicago over the Buenos Aires price increased from 13.85 cents on July 10 to 18.12 cents on July 17. The Chicago price rose from 103.1 cents per bushel on July 10 to 108.0 cents on July 13, which was nearly as high as it has been at any time this season. It dropped again to 105.5 cents on July 17. The price of corn at Buenos Aires for early delivery rose only from 89.25 cents per bushel on July 10 to 90.38 cents on July 13 and dropped back to 87.38 cents on July 17.

United States corn exports dropped off to 44,000 bushels for the week ended July 16, compared with 238,000 bushels for the preceding week. Total United States corn exports for the season from November 1 to July 16 were 17,066,000 bushels compared with 14,695,000 for that period last year. Our total imports for the season through May were 1,131,000 bushels, very little compared with our exports, but larger than our imports for the corresponding season last year. Cargoes of corn from Argentina billed to arrive in the United States in June and July have amounted to about 155,000 bushels, according to reports from the Consular Service. Actual corn imports for June and July last year from all countries as officially reported were 726,000 bushels. The quality of the Argentine corn for export was hurt some during June by

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

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humidity, according to the "Times of Argentina". The Danish market for corn around July 1 was reported as continuing firm for available corn and for corn expected in the near future. Prices were unchanged for immediate delivery but slightly higher for early shipments. Corn acreage tables are given on page 142, production on page 144, and trade on page 145.

Russian grain marketing situation

Difficulties in the distribution of food crops in Russia are likely to continue until the new harvest, which is delayed this year, but changes in the distribution system are expected to improve the situation for the next year, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. He states that coercive measures are to be avoided in procuring during the new procuring year, with reliance placed upon better organization and probably on increased price for grain, possibly also on an attempt to curtail consumption. The Russian paper, "Economic Life", gives some details of the changes planned.

According to the paper cited, the Commissariat of Trade has wired to its local organizations to stop the administrative interference with the free market sales by the peasants of their grain. In particular the compulsory closing of the markets, the confiscation of grain, the forcing of peasants who brought their grain to the market to sell it to the procuring organizations, the authoritative fixing of grain prices in the free market, are all prohibited by this order. The local administration, on the contrary, is urged to facilitate the revival of the grain trade in the local markets. The struggle against speculators must be carried on in such a fashion as not to interfere with the development of the local grain trade and grain markets.

The Council of Peoples' Commissars according to "Economic Life" has approved the scheme for the seed assistance to the peasants during the forthcoming fall sowing campaign. This decision was prompted by the damage suffered by winter crops, which might be expected to result in some seed shortage. It is proposed to set up a special reserve for this purpose: 10,900,000 bushels of wheat, 870,000 bushels of rye, and 90,000 bushels of barley. In order to encourage a speedy delivery by the peasants of the grain to be procured for the "seed reserve", premiums are to be paid for grain of required quality in North Caucasus and Ukraine, the heavy Russian winter wheat producing regions the winter crops of which have apparently suffered considerably from damage this year.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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POTATOES

The area sown to potatoes in 1928 in 7 countries which in 1927 represented 30 per cent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total acreage exclusive of Russia and China is reported at 9,943,000 acres against 9,535,000 acres in those countries in 1927, an increase of 3.2 per cent The total area sown in United States and Canada is 4,423,000 acres against 4,089,000 acres in 1927, an increase of 8.2 per cent. Only a few estimates of European acreage are available. Data for Germany and Poland are still lacking. The area sown in 5 European countries is 5,520,000 acres against 5,546,000 acres in 1927. The International Institute of Agriculture reports that in most European countries planting and growth have been backward.

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HEMP

The good weather that prevailed in Northern Italy during June has been of great benefit to the hemp crop and the maturing crop has to a large extent regained the ground previously lost, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul J. E. Haven at Florence. The height of the plant varies considerably in various districts, ranging in general from 59 to 80 inches. Where the plant is tallest the fields are more sparsely covered. This is one of the results of poor germination. By June 22 approximately 60 per cent of the crop had reached its normal height for that time of the season. See Foreign Service release, F. S./HE-37, July 21, 1928.

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COTTON

The area sown to cotton in Mexico this season shows a considerable recovery from the big decrease last year, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. In the two principal cotton growing regions, Laguna and Lower California, the area planted is almost 70 per cent. greater than last season. In the Mexicali district, which produces about a fourth of Mexico's crop, prevailing temperature and general climatic conditions early in July were favorable to the plant, according to Consul Bohr. It is estimated that if present favorable weather conditions continue, much of the 155,000 acres planted to cotton will yield a bale to the acre.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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SUGAR BEETS

The total 1928 sugar beet acreage in Canada, the United States and 20 European countries shows an increase of 3.8 per cent over that of 1927, according to estimates received from official sources, the International Institute of Agriculture and Sugar Associations. These countries accounted for over 97 per cent of the world sugar beet acreage during the last three years. Scotland, Yugoslavia and Australia are the only countries, regularly reporting, from which 1928 estimates have not yet been received. Acreage in these countries in 1927 was reported at 13,000 acres, 106,000 acres and 3,000 acres respectively.

The total acreage devoted to sugar beets in Canada and the United States is slightly below that of last year, being placed at 743,000 acres as against 765,103 acres reported for 1927. The acreage in 20 European countries, including Russia, is placed at 6,182,000 acres, or 4.6 per cent above the 5,907,569 acres reported for these countries in 1927. Excluding Russia, the 1928 sugar beet acreage is only 50,000 acres above last year. Among the chief sugar exporting countries in Europe, increased acreages are reported for Germany, Poland and Hungary, which is partly offset by reduced acreages in Czechoslovakia, Belguim and Netherlands. For detailed report of estimates received to date, see page .

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Well distributed, heavy rains are reported from Cuba. The temperature has been normal and general conditions are reported as favorable to the growing cane.

The Java sugar production of all types of sugar for the season now in progress is estimated at 3,192,000 short tons (2,850,000 long tons) as compared with an early estimate of 3,024,000 short tons (2,700,000 long tons), according to a cabled report to a trade paper. Last year Java produced 2,642,000 short tons of sugar of all types.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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GRANO ONION PROSPECTS IN SPAIN FOR 1928: About the usual acreage has been sown to grano onions in Spain this year and present prospects are

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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that the crop will be abundant and of excellent quality, according to a recent cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. The grano variety is the principal commercial onion grown in Spain and constitutes over 90 per cent of the Spanish onions imported into the United States. The bulk of this variety is grown in the province of Valencia where the total onion crop last year amounted to 10,596,000 bushels of 57 pounds each from 22,511 acres as compared with 11,218,000 bushels from 23,882 acres in 1916. Most of these onions consisted of the grano variety. The other commercial variety is the babosa. This onion is relatively unimportant in the import trade of the United States. See Foreign Service release, F.S./0-97, July 19, 1928.

ALMOND PROSPECTS IN SICILY: Commercial estimates in Sicily indicate that the almond crop this year will range from 75,000 to 80,000 bags of 220 pounds each, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner in London. A normal crop in Sicily is considered to be in the neighborhood of 150,000 to 175,000 bags of 220 pounds each. The crop last year was very good, having amounted to about 180,000 bags. Approximately 25,000 to 30,000 bags of the 1928 crop will consist of Avolas and 50,000 bags of Palma Girgenti, according to Mr. Foley. The carryover of Avolas is placed at 2,000 bags and of Palma Girgenti at 25,000 to 30,000 bags. Reports from the Palma Girgenti area indicate that new crop almonds there are continuing to drop.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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JUNE HOG CENSUS IN GERMANY: Hog numbers in Germany as of June 1 were 20,168,000, according to the new half-yearly hog census preliminary indications, cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Breeding sows six months to one year were put at 706,000 and sows over one year at 1,149,000. Seasonal changes in hog numbers make it difficult to compare these numbers as of June 1 with the December 1927 numbers which showed total hogs at 22,880,000; sows 6 months to one year, 505,000, and sows over one year at 1,217,000. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", February 13, 1928, page 189.

GERMAN PORK SUPPLIES DECLINE: June hog marketing and slaughter figures for Germany indicate further seasonal reductions in domestic pork supplies, although the level was well above that of June 1927, according to preliminary figures cabled by L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Hog receipts at 14 German markets reached 318,000

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

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head last month against 360,000 head in May and 283,000 head a year ago. The hog slaughter for June at 36 centers, totaling 386,000 head, was 81,000 head under the May figure, but 128,000 head above that of a year ago. Bacon and lard imports for June, however, were larger than in the preceding month. Bacon imports, at 606,000 pounds, were nearly double the May figure, but were about 168,000 pounds under those of June 1927. Lard imports reached 14,550,000, a figure slightly larger than for the preceding month, but nearly 5,000,000 pounds under that of June 1927.

BRITISH PORK IMPORTS FOR JUNE: British imports of both bacon and hams were smaller than for both May 1928 and June 1927, according to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Bacon imports, however, at 86,352,000 pounds against 88,704,000 pounds for the preceding month, indicate a continuance of the heavy receipts of the first half of 1928. All sources of bacon shared in the decline for June, but imports from Denmark exceeded 51,000,000 pounds. Imports from both Canada and the United States were lower than in May, with the United States figure of 4,592,000 pounds indicating a sharper reduction than did the 3,136,000 pounds taken from Canada. Both the United States and Canadian figures were also under those of June 1927. Ham imports into Great Britain for June 1928, however, rose to 10,752,000 pounds, the largest figure since July 1927, but below that of June, a year ago. Lard imports, at 19,595,000 pounds, were nearly 5,000,000 pounds under May 1928, and almost 9,000,000 pounds under the imports of a year ago.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

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EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS CONTINUE FIRM: Butter prices in the principal European markets continue to advance and to narrow the margin between foreign and domestic quotations on comparable grades. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent on July 19 to 37.1 cents per pound against 36.2 cents a week earlier and 31.6 cents a year ago. Ninety-two score in New York advanced from 45 to 45-1/4 cents as compared with 41½ a year ago. The present margin in favor of New York is thus 8 cents against 10 cents at this time last year. The backwardness of this season in European dairy sections is still the predominant influence in the maintenance of the unusually strong position of the European butter market. See page 149 for detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners.

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EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS

General conditions affecting the demand for imported agricultural products in Great Britain and continental Europe during the month ended July 20 maintained about the same tone as that of the preceding month, according to mailed and cabled reports from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, and from the Department of Commerce. In Great Britain, recent advices mention further slight recessions in trade and industry, with some increase in unemployment as against last year. An unsatisfactory feature of present conditions appears in the lack of new orders in the heavy industries. Economic developments for the continent as a whole were described as being relatively satisfactory for the month, in spite of the persistence of a declining tendency in several important industries in Germany. The situation in that country, while still favorable on the whole, and likely to continue so for the immediate future, has some weak points. With several important industries starting to curtail operations and with employment figures beginning to reflect this development to some extent, it appears to be possible that the next few months, especially as winter approaches, will witness a less satisfactory level of occupation than existed a year ago.

The general tone of continental business for the time being is considerably influenced by very satisfactory reports from France, where continued improvement in nearly all lines of industry and trade is now being reported. Italian reports also indicate betterment, although many lines are still depressed. The other important industrial continental countries, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Poland, at the same time, are maintaining the relatively satisfactory level of production and employment hitherto reported. Denmark and Norway, although still depressed, give some additional evidence of emerging from that state. The Swedish situation is still clouded to some extent by a continuation of the strike in the iron mines, now running into the fifth month, but other industries are mostly in satisfactory shape.

Great Britain

Available information suggests that conditions in Great Britain are somewhat less favorable than a month ago from the viewpoint of demand for American agricultural products. Unemployment on June 18 totaled 1,162,500 work people, an actual increase of about 150,000 as compared with the position at the middle of June 1927, according to the Department of Commerce. Some seasonal improvement in employment is reported by the building and allied trades, but reductions are noted in practically all other important lines, including textiles. New orders are conspicuously lacking in the heavy industries.

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

The situation in cotton appears to be one of maintained firm prices for raw material, and no appreciable improvement in the manufacturing or marketing sides, although some new strength was reported recently in demand from China. Exports of American cotton to Great Britain from August 1, 1927 to July 13, 1928 reached 1,417,000 bales against 2,560,000 bales in the corresponding period of last year.

The British pork market continues to absorb relatively large quantities of imported products at advancing prices, but there was some recession in imports during June, according to advices received from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. In fact, for the first time this year, bacon imports, at 86,352,000 pounds, were under those of the corresponding month of last year, which reached 88,256,000 pounds in June 1927. Ham imports for June reached 10,752,000 pounds, and were the heaviest since July of last year. Lard, however, dropped sharply last month, reaching only 19,595,000 pounds against 24,398,000 pounds in May and 28,564,000 pounds in June 1927. The price movement for cured pork has been steadily upward during June and July. For the week ended July 18, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool sold for an average price of $24.77 per 100 pounds, the highest level touched since late last September, and more than $2.50 higher than for the corresponding week of July 1927. Canadian Wiltshires also rose, to reach an average of $23.90 for the current week. Stocks of cured pork at Liverpool at the end of June were only moderate, but lard exhibited a tendency to accumulate. Most recent figures on receipts of domestic pork at British markets indicate a continuation of the seasonal tendency toward smaller quantities.

A very slow market for American prunes prevailed during June and July, according to Mr. Foley. Slow business in the industrial centers and an abundant supply of fresh fruit are cited as making prune importers withhold orders for the American product. It is also stated that retailers throughout the country are well stocked with prunes purchased at prices lower than those now prevailing. In wool, a tendency toward lower prices was noted at the 4th series of London sales, which closed on July 20 with prices generally 5 per cent under those prevailing at the May sales. Bradford reports only moderate demand for tops and yarn, with little new business. There has been little change in finished goods prices.

Germany

The generally favorable conditions surrounding German demand for agricultural products in May and June were continued into July, but were accompanied by some less favorable developments in the employment situation. Industrial activity and production have been maintained at a high

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

level on the whole, but the slackening tendency already evident in a number of important industries has become more pronounced. Up to the present, the less satisfactory development has been manifest largely in a declining volume of new orders. Industries in which production and activity are definitely though slowly decreasing are cotton, wool and linen branches of the textile industry, the shoe industry, and several branches of the clothing and machinery industries. Coal and iron production also have been letting down somewhat.

The effect of the foregoing developments on the employment situation became noticeable in June. By June 15, the steady seasonal improvement in employment appeared to stop. On that date the figures on receivers of ordinary support, at 622,000, exceeded the comparative 1927 figure of 598,000 for the first time this year. The number receiving crisis support remains below last year, however, numbering 125,000 on June 15, against 226,000 a year ago. The less favorable development in the unemployed situation appears to be entirely due to the slackening of industrial activity, since agriculture and the building industries are on the upward turn at this time of year.

It is still too early to judge accurately as to this year's agricultural returns, but according to present indications, German farm income during the next 12 months should be somewhat more satisfactory than last year. Cereal harvests should not be so far from last year's in quantity, and will probably be of better quality, unless weather developments are again unfavorable. Hog prices are also giving indications of improvement and are likely to be considerably higher than in the past year. A satisfactory agricultural year would be extremely useful to a large section of German purchasing power, as the past 2 years have been relatively unfavorable for farmers.

The strength manifest by the German hog market during recent weeks has been significant from the viewpoint of the demand for American pork products in that country. During June and July the price of heavy hogs at Berlin has averaged about $14.50 per 100 pounds against $12.24 in May and $13.28 as the average for July 1927. The supplies of hogs reaching the markets during July has carried on the seasonally smaller movement in progress since May, but the average receipts at 14 markets for the first 3 weeks of July stands at 67,796 weekly against a weekly average of 64,227 for the corresponding period of last year. The Hamburg lard market, while stronger than during the early months of 1928, remains somewhat under the levels reached in the autumn of 1927, and about the same as a year ago. The average price per 100 pounds during June and July of this year stood at about $14.40 against $14.44 a year ago. The market for American prunes was slow early in July, but indications were for additional business when the price situation becomes clearer. Stocks were reported as moderate, with the trade anticipating a satisfactory demand for this season's offerings.

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

In the grain markets, Germany has shared in the better milling demand throughout western Europe in the last few weeks, although there has been some weakening in prices of both wheat and rye. Stocks of wheat and rye on German farms as of June 15 were considerably larger than a year ago, but still relatively small. There appear to be numerous indications that flour mills and inland grain dealers will have additional important requirements to meet as soon as a little more confidence is gained in the price level. The flow of American cotton to Germany from August 1 to July 13 amounted to 2,133,000 bales against 2,917,000 bales for the corresponding period of last year. Port stocks at Bremen on July 13 stood at 405,000 bales against 449,000 bales on June 15, and 598,000 bales a year ago. Indications are that the consumption of raw cotton in Germany is continuing at a fairly rapid rate, in spite of the apparent reduction of activity in some textile areas. There is, in fact, some reliable opinion that if economic conditions continue relatively good, it should be possible for the cotton industry to stabilize production before long at a point not far below present levels.

France

Reports from France covering the month ended July 20 indicate a material improvement in the factors affecting the demand for imported agricultural products, according to Mr. Steere. The prolonged dullness which has characterized the domestic market in that country now appears to have been definitely shaken off. Stocks of goods built up when the franc was declining have been absorbed, and the consuming public appears to have regained the confidence necessary to back up its needs with actual purchases. Industry is reflecting the revival of demand, to a varying extent, all the way from the basic iron and coal industries to finished articles for immediate consumption. The textile industry continues to improve through all its branches, but especially in silks. In cotton, however a decidedly favorable tone has been prevalent for the past 2 months, and sales of both yarns and fabrics have been reported as large enough to keep pace with the current good level of production. Stocks of raw cotton at Havre were reduced sharply during the month ended July 13. On that date they were reported at 194,000 bales against 221,000 bales on June 15. These signs of recent rapid improvement may be partially due to some accumulation of commitments which were waiting for the legal stabilization of the franc, and activity, therefore, may not continue at the present rate. There seems no question, however, that the outlook for French economic life is materially improved.

Italy

The reports received by Mr. Steere from Italy emphasize the existence of depression in many branches of industry, but indications of slow

EUORPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

and steady improvement persist. The heavy industries, in which conditions have been especially bad, were reported during June and July to have been a little more active. The cotton industry also continued to make some progress, especially with respect to certain readjustments between units within the industry. Cotton spinners and weavers were well occupied, but spinners somewhat more than weavers. Stocks of raw cotton at Genoa, however, were larger on July 13 than a year ago, although total exports from the United States to Italy since August 1, 1927 have been smaller than for the corresponding period of the preceding season. Wheat imports have held up to the levels of the 1926-27 season, in spite of the promise of larger crops this year. The general level of employment is reported to be improving, although mostly because of seasonal reasons.

Belgium and Netherlands

Continued relatively favorable reports have come from Belgium during June and July, according to Mr. Steere. The development of coal sales was reported as fairly good, in spite of the usual seasonal slackening in the sales of domestic fuel. Conditions in the heavy industries, glass and some other important activities, have also been reported as favorable, although the Antwerp dockworkers' strike had some bad reactions on sales. Textile mills have been fairly well occupied, but some curtailment of work has been reported. Some mills have reduced operations to a single shift basis, and there has been very little export business in yarns. The grain business has been relatively brisk. The bulk of the transactions over the past month were in Manitobas and Plates, with France an important buyer in the Antwerp market. In the Netherlands the general industrial situation is reported for June and July as being about the same as for the last few months, according to Mr. Steere, with economic conditions remaining fairly satisfactory.

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Steere reports occupation in Czechoslovak industries as generally satisfactory during June and July, with business conditions favorable. Metal and machinery trades were mostly very active, the latter receiving some important foreign orders. The procelain and wood industries also were well occupied. Building activity continued at a rapid rate, with practically all related industries working at full capacity. Wool, silk and jute mills reported considerable activity, but flax and cotton reported a declining tendency in sales, noticeable during the last few months. Weaving mills have been less satisfactorily occupied than spinners, and appear to have curtailed production to a somewhat greater extent. The general outlook, however, is held to be better than that of Germany, and is described as generally favorable. Domestic bread grain crops are expected to be about average in size and quality.

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Austria

June and July improvements in the Austrian economic structure were not as marked as in May, but business was generally well sutained in most industries, Mr. Steere reports. Metals and machinery received some stimulation, as did some other, but unemployment, as in Germany, has not shown as much seasonal improvement as was expected, although the total number of unemployed persons is materially lower than a year ago. Building activity remains restricted, and the flax and cotton textile industries have been complaining of unsatisfactory occupation, although the latter received some new business in the spinning mills during June. Business with Germany, however, offers little prospect of expansion, which is an important consideration in the Austrian textile industry. The demand for foreign bread grains promises to be sustained by reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent in the wheat and rye outturns as a result of frost damage.

Poland

Reports of the Polish economic situation to July 20 indicated the maintenance of relatively favorable conditions of industrial production and employment, according to Mr. Steere, and unemployment is now considerably under that of a year ago. Coal, metals, and building have all shown greater activity, although much of it is of a seasonal character. The cotton textile industry is reported to have suffered somewhat from overproduction, but additional work is reported recently in anticipation of the autumn and winter season. An outstanding unfavorable phase of the general situation in Poland is the unsatisfactory outlook for this year's crops. Present reports indicate materially worse harvest prospects than last year, following which Poland was forced to import considerable quantities of grain.

Scandinavian countries

Danish business remains quiet, but some evidences of progress toward normal trade activity and employment are in sight. The number of supported unemployed has been materially reduced below figures of a year ago. Exports of the important commodities are being well maintained on the whole, especially bacon, and prices for that commodity, as well as for butter and eggs, have tended during the last month to rise above those of last year. In Sweden, except for continuation of strike conditions in the iron mines and a consequent reduction in the quantities of ore worked up, the economic situation there is reported as favorable on the whole. Active trade prevails in important export products, such as lumber, paper and machinery.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
WHEAT						
Canada................	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	23,406	104.2
United States.........	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (3)....	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	82,385	100.1
Europe, 11 count. prev. reported...........	50,047	45,127	44,663	44,871	45,195	100.7
Spain, revised........	9,547	10,722	10,775	10,826	10,748	99.3
Switzerland, revised...	105	105	127	127	127	100.0
Finland, revised.......	8	38	39	39	42	107.7
Total Europe (14)..	59,707	59,992	55,604	55,863	56,112	100.4
Africa (3)............	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,172	7,514	104.8
Asia (4)..............	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,042	101.7
Total above countries (24)........	155,578	171,109	176,009	177,802	179,053	100.7
Russia b/.............	---	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada................	117	643	754	743	690	92.9
United States..........	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Europe, 13 count. prev. reported.............	24,685	21,250	20,610	20,836	19,970	95.8
Spain, revised.........	1,988	1,846	1,865	1,818	1,779	97.9
Finland, revised.......	589	579	565	568	573	100.9
Total Europe (15)......	27,262	23,675	23,040	23,222	22,322	96.1
Total above count. (17).............	29,615	28,292	27,372	27,655	26,547	96.0
Russia b/............	---	67,609	66,646	68,293	67,423	98.7
Estimated world total excl. Russia & China	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average, 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
Canada b/	22,294	23,325	21,785	22,266	c/ 18,000	80.8
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	799,937	91.7
North America (3)	714,576	709,194	863,158	906,380	828,962	91.5
Europe (9)	765,468	788,987	638,739	725,893	673,477	92.8
Algeria, revised	35,161	32,724	23,551	28,323	35,090	123.9
Tunis, revised	6,224	11,758	13,044	8,267	11,942	144.5
Total Africa (2)	41,385	44,482	36,595	36,590	47,032	128.5
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	372,087	333,213	89.6
Total above count.	1,905,256	1,913,710	1,902,090	2,040,950	1,882,684	92.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	39,300	66.8
Europe, 7 count. prev. reported	681,550	674,304	537,081	575,144	494,805	86.0
Total above countries (8)	717,643	720,760	577,376	633,955	534,105	84.2
Est. world total Excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	837,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Winter wheat only. c/ Estimated on the basis of acreage and condition as of June 30.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
CORN						
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	128	97.0
Total N. America (2)	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe (5)	12,675	12,540	12,771	13,345	13,364	100.1
North Africa (2)	481	571	616	729	788	108.2
Libanon Republic	(40)	23	25	25	40	100.0
Alaouites		(15)	15	15		
Total above coun. (11)	117,734	114,747	113,350	113,114	116,700	103.2
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	171,900	182,600	175,900			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	3,626	103.4
United States	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	129.5
Total N. America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe, 7 coun. prev. rep't'd	8,874	8,857	8,504	9,077	8,953	98.6
Spain, revised	3,510	4,414	4,473	4,452	4,403	98.9
Switzerland	13	15	16	16	16	100.0
Finland	278	272	272	274	268	97.8
Total Europe (10)	12,675	13,558	13,265	13,819	13,640	98.7
Africa (3)	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,686	7,250	108.4
Asia (1)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total above coun. (16)	29,942	33,701	33,589	34,120	37,650	110.3
Est. N. Hemis. excl. Russia and China	64,200	65,300	64,500	63,100		
Est. world, excl. Russia and China	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,237	100.0
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Total North America (2)	46,954	55,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe, 7 coun. prev. reptd.	15,540	15,590	15,427	15,281	15,585	102.0
Spain, revised	1,276	1,798	1,863	1,909	1,756	92.0
Switzerland	81	49	51	51	51	100.0
Yugoslavia	1,358	856	871	936	965	103.1
Finland	999	1,072	1,090	1,095	1,122	102.5
Total Europe (11)	19,254	19,365	19,302	19,272	19,479	101.1
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	757	110.8
Asia (1)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total above coun. (17)	66,827	75,597	77,056	75,289	75,475	100.2
Est. N. Hemis. excl. Russia and China	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est. world, excl. Russia and China	102,200	110,200	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928 prelim.	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	32,295	118.1
U.S. other than Calif.	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	270,815	114.2
Netherlands	3,270	3,556	3,558	3,027	3,353	110.8
Spain	74,689	98,925	96,284	92,220	91,783	99.5
Hungary	32,369	25,430	25,509	23,686	24,848	104.9
Bulgaria	10,330	12,062	11,085	14,041	15,662	111.5
Finland	4,947	6,467	7,170	5,576	5,649	101.3
Europe (5)	125,655	146,440	143,606	138,550	141,295	102.0
Algeria	45,974	35,839	23,000	34,555	37,662	109.0
Tunis	7,826	6,889	8,819	4,134	12,631	305.5
Chosen	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,314	33,879	95.9
Total 9 N.Hemis.Coun.	396,510	443,394	398,637	476,945	528,677	110.8
Est.N.H.total excl. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000		
Est.world total, excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,433,000	1,501,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,320,097	111.5
Netherlands	18,070	20,314	22,530	22,873	21,839	95.5
Spain	29,110	43,413	37,688	39,216	36,927	94.2
Hungary	28,464	25,532	24,802	22,514	21,633	96.1
Bulgaria	8,651	7,691	6,725	7,481	9,370	125.3
Finland	20,391	40,410	40,835	37,113	34,447	92.8
Europe (5)	104,686	137,390	132,580	129,197	124,216	96.1
Algeria	13,489	15,768	8,693	10,607	14,123	133.1
Total 7 N.H.coun.	1,261,582	1,730,708	1,388,121	1,323,950	1,458,436	110.2
Est.N.Hemis.total, ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000		
Est.world total, ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,735,617	98.6
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,581	138.6
Total above coun.	2,738,641	2,942,786	2,719,529	2,794,322	2,764,198	98.9
Est.N.Hemis.total ex. Russia and China	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000		
Est.world total, excl. Russia and China	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ending a/		Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28 Prel.	July 7	July 14	to and including	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS:							
Year beginning July 1							
United States	17,044	36,672	111	427	July 14	538	538
Canada	42,533	25,131					
Argentina	14,140	11,141					
Danubian countries b/	36,658	(35,000)					
Russia	20,465	(2,000)					
Total	130,840	(109,000)					
OATS, EXPORTS:							
Year beginning July 1							
United States	15,041	9,563	0	90	July 14	155	90
Canada	13,620	9,646					
Argentina	40,103	29,455	0				
Danubian count. b/	9,939	c/	0				
Total, excl. Danube	68,764	(48,000)					
Total	78,703						

	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	June 23	June 30	June 9	July 16	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	25,533	17,161	188	177	238	44	14,695	17,066
Danubian count. d/	67,363	82,985	386	171			30,754	13,808
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,803	322,878	8,465	9,824	9,008		193,554	146,146
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	43	86			f/1,029	f/10,029
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-May	Nov-May
United States	576	5,040					724	1,131
Total exports less U. S. imports	290,034	433,352						

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country a/	Average 1909-1913 b/	1925	1926	1927	1928 Preliminary	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
NORTH AMERICA	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Canada..........	16,724	43,418	46,988	44,103	44,000	99.8
United States.....	485,495	647,000	677,000	721,000	699,000	96.9
Total, North America (2)....	502,219	690,418	723,988	765,103	743,000	97.1
EUROPE						
England and Wales	1,816	54,750	125,814	222,566	c/ 190,000	85.4
Irish Free State..	d/	d/	9,483	e/ 15,000	15,000	100.0
Sweden..........	78,048	100,004	f/ 11,352	100,659	100,000	99.3
Denmark..........	80,310	93,105	73,636	96,400	99,000	102.7
Netherlands.......	144,286	163,140	152,125	170,504	161,000	94.4
Belgium..........	145,959	178,327	158,206	174,564	167,000	95.7
France..........	611,548	536,950	563,437	531,413	545,000	102.6
Spain..........	g/ 114,248	281,595	178,478	154,336	161,000	104.3
Italy..........	130,469	141,000	196,900	229,800	c/ 284,000	123.6
Switzerland.......	h/ 1,645	3,500	3,655	4,077	4,000	98.1
Germany..........	i/1,074,979	995,902	j/1,095,662	j/k/999,000	c/1,044,000	104.5
Austria..........	57,063	49,862	48,904	55,724	64,000	114.9
Czechoslovakia....	715,673	759,598	686,436	727,045	667,000	91.7
Hungary..........	130,620	162,836	156,417	k/ 154,000	k/ 161,000	104.5
Bulgaria..........	7,000	l/ 807	36,109	35,476	42,000	115.1
Rumania..........	m/ 71,520	158,900	203,586	208,807	188,000	90.0
Poland..........	431,406	425,116	457,184	k/ 489,000	k/ 526,000	107.6
Latvia..........	d/	150	1,020	5,000	6,000	120.0
Finland..........	d/	2,595	4,700	7,198	8,000	111.1
Russia..........	1,483,553	1,286,137	1,334,000	1,526,000	1,750,000	114.7
Total Europe (20)........	5,280,093	5,394,274	5,397,094	5,907,569	6,182,000	104.6
Total above 22 countries....	5,782,312	6,084,692	6,121,082	6,672,672	6,925,000	103.8
World total n/..	5,818,000	6,170,000	6,213,000	6,900,000		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, unless otherwise stated. a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries. c/ As estimated by the Sugar Producers' Associations. d/ No sugar beets grown. e/ As reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, the official estimate for the 1927 acreage is 17,698 acres. f/ Sugar beet cultivation in Sweden was practically discontinued in 1926 because growers and sugar manufacturers failed to agree on the question of sugar beet prices. g/ Three year average. h/ Two year average. i/ One year only, 1912. According to statistics of the German Sugar Association the 1912 sugar beet acreage was greater than any other year.

continued

POTATOES: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada..................	483	522	523	572	581	101.6
United States...........	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
North America (2)....	4,160	3,614	3,645	4,089	4,423	108.2
Luxemburg...............	36	39	39	39	38	97.4
France..................	4,066	3,619	3,611	3,699	3,614	97.7
Czechoslovakia..........	1,849	1,580	1,551	1,608	1,666	103.6
Bulgaria................	11	24	26	28	29	103.6
Finland.................	181	167	171	172	173	100.6
Total Europe (5)....	6,143	5,429	5,398	5,546	5,520	99.5
Total above count. (7)..............	10,303	9,043	9,043	9,635	9,943	103.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China.............	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China............	30,800	31,500	31,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

(NOTES, CONT'D).

j/ Official estimate for the total 1927 German sugar beet acreage is 1,072,641 acres. k/ As estimated by the International Sugar Association. l/ Production of beets for sugar manufacture in Bulgaria was discontinued in 1925 because of the large carryover of sugar from the previous year. m/ Four year average. n/ Exclusive of acreage in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 14, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 14, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-July 14 1927	July 1-July 14 a/ 1928	1928, week ending June 23	1928, week ending June 30	1928, week ending July 7	1928, week ending July 14
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	2,294	937	394	512	181	756
Wheat flour c/	1,833	630	540	780	216	414
Rye	83	70	60	40	70	--
Corn	435	282	188	177	238	44
Oats	155	90	5	23	--	90
Barley b/	538	538	181	142	111	427
	January 1-July 14					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	69,681	69,558	2,579	2,114	2,280	2,185
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	63,885	73,208	1,987	2,022	1,947	2,217
Lard	339,988	412,198	11,351	10,393	11,894	11,048
Pickled pork	14,826	15,284	142	298	200	319

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to May 31, 1928. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 338,000 bushels, flour 23,600 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 365,000.
c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years 1925-26	Net exports for years 1926-27	Net exports for years prelim.	Ship. 1928, a/ Week ending July 7	Ship. 1928, a/ Week ending July 14	Net movement from July as far as reported: To and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Exports, official	320,277	304,540	305,000					
Exports, 5 ports, Bradstreet's				b3 846	b6,021	July 14	b13,323	b 9,86
Shipments from 4 markets c/	b/ 320,410	b/ 297,961	b/ 326,361	12,519	9,901	July 14	5,615	22,42
Total public elevators in east b/				3,327	d/	July 7	2,057	3,32
United States	92,356	205,896	188,000	397	1,170	July 14	4,127	1,56
Argentina	99,803	139,790	186,000	2,646	d/	July 7	1,552	2,64
Australia	77,234	96,584	74,000	1,704	752	July 14	3,268	2,45
Russia	27,085	49,202	7,000	8	d/	July 7	112	
Hungary	19,310	21,142	20,000	)		(		
Yugoslavia	11,544	10,216	1,000	)d/	d/	(		
Rumania	8,278	9,044	5,000	)		(		
Bulgaria	4,128	2,236	2,000	)		(		
British India	6,727	8,660	12,000	120	d/	July 7	1,816	12
Total	666,742	847,310	800,000	17,394	11,823		14,938	29,21

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Not available

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	July 21 1927	July 12 1928	July 19 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	41.50	45.00	45.25
Copenhagen, official quotation	31.61	36.23	37.08
Berlin: la quality	33.06	36.30	38.00
London a/			
Danish	34.76	39.32	39.78
Dutch, unsalted	34.11	36.71	38.45
New Zealand	34.33	39.11	39.97
New Zealand, unsalted	35.20	39.76	40.84
Australian	34.11	36.72	37.58
Australian, unsalted	34.76	37.15	38.45
Argentine, unsalted	35.20	35.20	36.50
Siberian	b/		

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending July 20 1927	July 11 1928	July 18 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	60,345	72,543	67,137
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	13.45	14.86	14.32
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.50	14.35	14.41
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	6,694	8,642	7,659
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	19,239	21,029	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " " ...	"	19.12	23.25	23.90
Danish " " ...	"	20.20	24.55	24.77

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17 July 30, 1928 No. 5.

Feature of Issue: THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the principal European butter markets, the rather steady price advances of recent weeks were checked somewhat during the week ended July 26, but the market was firm at levels approximating those of the preceding week. Copenhagen was unchanged at the equivalent of 37 cents. In London, New Zealand salted butter averaged slightly less than best Danish instead of higher as in the preceding week. The Berlin quotation was unchanged at 38 cents. With 92 score in New York at 45 cents, or fractionally under a week earlier, the margin in favor of domestic prices above Copenhagen was 8 cents as of July 26. Shipments afloat as of July 21 included 7,560,000 pounds from New Zealand, 4,872,000 pounds from Australia and 280,000 pounds from Argentina. For the regular monthly review of conditions in the foreign markets for dairy products, see page 168. Current prices as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe appear in page 189.

German hog prices rose further during the week ended July 25, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, Acting Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. For that week, heavy hogs at Berlin averaged $15.02 per 100 pounds, an increase of about 70 cents over the preceding week, and $1.46 ahead of the corresponding week of last year. Hog receipts were seasonally lighter and somewhat under those of a year ago. Lard prices at Hamburg were also up for the week at $14.50 per 100 pounds. See current prices, page 189. See also page 163 for the monthly survey of the foreign pork situation.

In the British bacon market also, the price movement was upward during the week ended July 25, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool averaged $24.98for the week, an increase of 21 cents over the preceding week, and $5.07 higher than a year ago. Canadian Wiltshires, however, were weaker and declined more that $1.50 to reach $22.38. See also pages 163 and 189.

In the Bradford wool industry business in all sections was slow during the week ended July 27, according to information cabled by Consul Thompson to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Buying of tops was limited to actual needs. The decrease in trade in medium qualities of cloth was reported as causing some machinery stoppage. In general, about three-fourths of the spindles and one-half of the looms are reported as being idle.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production as reported for 17 countries is 2,128,607,000 bushels against 2,248,197,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced nearly 65 per cent of the estimated world production exclusive of Russia and China. Production in 10 European countries is 919,400,000 bushels against 933,140,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced nearly three-fourths of the estimated European production exclusive of Russia. The crop in Italy is 235,157,000 bushels, according to a preliminary estimate cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 39,349,000 bushels, or 20 per cent over the 1927 crop and the largest crop since 1925 when the production was 240,845,000 bushels. The acreage was increased this year but the yield of 19 bushels per acre is also an increase, being the largest since the yield of 20.6 bushels in 1925. All reports from Italy have been favorable this year with the exception of recent statements of deterioration in southern Italy, where durum is grown, and slight drought damage in northern Italy. The third estimate of production in Hungary is 88,588,000 bushels, an increase of 11,655,000 bushels or 15 per cent over 1927. The new crop in Portugal, which is estimated at 6,577,000 bushels, is the lowest since 1915 when production was 6,622,000 bushels. See table, page 186.

Wheat areas in 1928

The total 1928 wheat acreage as reported for 24 countries is 179,053,000 acres against 177,802,000 acres in 1927 when these countries represented 76 per cent of the estimated world acreage exclusive of Russia and China. See table, page 187.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

The sixth crop report of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, which summarizes telegraphic reports received July 20, states that 75 to 80 per cent of the wheat crop in Alberta is in head and the crop continues to make rapid growth. Practically all sections of the province have benefitted from intermittent showers during the past two weeks and moisture conditions are generally reported as highly satisfactory. Only in very few districts have low-lying lands suffered from the rainfall which has been well in excess of the average for July. Hot, dry weather would be beneficial now in some sections where early sown wheat is approaching the filling stage. Some hail damage is reported but this is confined to very limited areas.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Manitoba crops are ten days to two weeks ahead of the crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan, according to the crop report of the "Manitoba Free Press" on July 21. Practically all wheat in Manitoba is headed out and much of it has been in head for 10 to 14 days. Moisture conditions are generally good, although some places have too much. There is much variation in the crop development in Saskatchewan and the crop is somewhat uneven. Moisture conditions also vary but only two correspondents to the "Free Press" mention need of rain.

Europe

European weather continued generally favorable for improvement of the wheat crop during the week ended July 26, although there was some local head damage, according to a cable from Acting American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere, at Berlin. The rye outlook continues less satisfactory than wheat and not especially good because of winter killing, Mr. Steere says, and corn still needs some moisture although there was some rain this week in Hungary and the Balkans. Weather for the week ended July 26 was mostly clear and warm, but cooler toward the end of the week in northern Europe with local rains.

Conditions in the Balkans appear to be generally favorable. In Yugoslavia the press is reporting an expectation of the best crop since 1912. Corresponding figures are not available for all Yugoslavia in 1912. The largest crop reported since the war in present day boundaries is that of 1926 when it amounted to 78,646,000 bushels. Rumanian conditions are good except in Bessarabia where they are rather unsatisfactory, and Moldavia where they are irregular.

In Russia cutting is pactically finished in the southern region and is proceeding in middle Volga, the latter region reporting a shortage. The report indicates improvement in the outlook in north Caucasus in July, but a deterioration in the Crimea and southern Ukraine. This report for the Ukraine is strengthened by the reports from Rumania of unfavorable conditions in Bessarabia. The total Russian grain crop, according to these reports, is indicated to be probably larger than last year, but the bread grains probably smaller, especially from the export standpoint, since a smaller crop than last year continues to be reported from southern and central Russia. Larger bread grain crops than last year are reported from the eastern region, but transportation to the ports is more difficult from there. Against these reports, originating in official and semi-official sources, of a larger grain crop must be placed reports from private sources, pointing to a decrease in spring grain acreage, and poor conditions of the growing crops in Siberia, the Ukraine and central Russia.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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China

A report for northern Manchuria as of May 31 published by the Chinese Eastern Railway states that wheat sowing along the Sungari river was delayed for a few days on account of delayed rainfall. Sowing had been completed and had shown a growth of 4 inches by the first of June. Development had been retarded by severe winds and cold weather. There was hope for an abundant harvest if weather from then on were favorable. North Manchuria in some years can supply the deficiency in southern Manchuria, but in most years imports flour from the United States and other foreign countries as well as from Shanghai. Millet is used there as a wheat substitute in times of wheat scarcity. At the time of this report it was too early for much of an indication of the millet crop. Italian millet was in the ground but cold weather had prevented its appearance about ground. Ordinary millets, the last to be sown, were not yet in the ground.

Southern Hemisphere

More nearly normal temperatures prevailed in the wheat districts of Argentina during the week ended July 23 than during the preceding weeks of the month, when temperatures were high. These lower temperatures were no doubt welcomed by wheat growers since high temperatures at this time of year are apt to cause an unduly rank growth. According to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau, the temperature in the northern wheat zone averaged 50°, or 1° below normal during the week ended July 23 and 46° in the southern wheat zone, or exactly normal. No precipitation occurred in either zone, but a previous study on wheat yields in Argentina and weather indicated that rainfall at this season bearslittle relation to the yield. In Australia, growing conditions continue favorable. General rains which were heavy in some parts were reported in the wheat areas during the week ended July 23.

Movement to market

United States

Total exports of wheat including flour from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1928 were 206,661,000 bushels. Imports for the year were 15,734,000 bushels, leaving a net export of 190,927,000 bushels. The imports do not include wheat imported into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export. For the year ended June 30, 1927, net exports of wheat including flour reached 206,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat including flour from July 1 to July 21 were 2,578,000 bushels against 7,110,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended July 21 were 1,011,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Canada

Canadian western wheat stocks have been cut down rapidly in recent weeks. Stocks in store in the Western Grain Division on July 20 were 48,377,000 bushels, or only 17,669,000 greater than at that time last year. At the end of June, stocks in the Western Grain Division were 41,930,000 greater than at that time last year. These stocks include wheat in store at western country elevators, interior terminal elevators and public and private elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and interior private and manufacturing elevators. Stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on July 20 were 32,378,000 bushels against 36,677,000 bushels the previous week and 22,469,000 bushels a year ago. At the end of June, stocks at these ports had been 47,-843,000 bushels, or 27,397,000 bushels greater than a year ago.

Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended July 20 were 4,067,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season since August 1 were 256,078,000 bushels against 251,595,000 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments during the week ended July 20 were 8,386,-000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 244,926,000 bushels against 240,260,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver and Prince Rupert during the week ended July 20 were 465,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season at these ports are 92,342,000 bushels against 43,-536,000 bushels last year. Shipments from Vancouver during the week ended July 20 were 1,007,000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 87,823,000 bushels against 41,850,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Russia

Russian grain and oilseeds procurements for the year ended June 30, 1928 were 12,630,000 short tons as compared with 12,690,000 short tons for the year ended June 30, 1927, according to a preliminary estimate as cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere. Wheat procurements were 195,-700,000 bushels against 226,200,000 bushels the previous year. Rye procurements were 105,500,000 bushels against 90,500,000 bushels the previous year. Procurements during June, according to preliminary official reports, were increased over May of this year and also over June 1927, amounting to 391,000 short tons during June against 310,000 short tons in May of this year and 341,000 short tons in June 1927. The federal Commissariat of Foreign and Domestic Trade of Russia has taken measures for the cessation of the baking of white bread and for the substitution of the latter by gray bread, which apparently is made of wheat and bran or a mixture of wheat and rye, according to Consul Coleman, Riga, Latvia.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Argentina

Wheat and flour shipments from Argentina during the week ended July 21 were 2,756,000 bushels against 2,974,000 bushels the previous week. The exportable surplus July 22 was approximately 34,000,000 bushels against 51,000,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year.

European market conditions

European grain markets for the week ended July 24 were quiet, with the volume of business smaller than the preceding week, but Russian buying had stimulated the port markets somewhat, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere. German flour demand is reported as improved. The price of wheat flour at Hamburg fell to $1.57 a bushel on July 25 compared with $1.60 July 18, and $1.63 July 11. The rye price at Berlin fell to $1.50 a bushel on July 25 compared with $1.53 July 18, and $1.54 July 11.

The Polish prohibition on imports, reported a week ago as referring to imports of wheat and rye flour up to August 31, is now stated to refer to rye flour and wheat grain. The prohibition on imports of wheat flour is now expected to extend to December. As was previously pointed out, such a prohibition on wheat grain does not mean that no grain can be imported. An import contingent system was set up to apply to certain mills, while the prohibition remained generally effective.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices continued to decline during the week ended July 30, although the decline was not as much as during the preceding week. All classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets declined three cents to $1.28 as compared with $1.37 two weeks ago, and $1.38 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined two cents to $1.25, or ten cents lower than a year ago. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined four cents to $1.51 per bushel, which is only ten cents above last year's price. The price of No. 1 dark northern spring dropped three cents to $1.45 per bushel as compared with $1.53 a year ago. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined five cents to $1.19 as compared with $1.58 a year ago. Western white wheat at Seattle declined approximately six cents to $1.29 per bushel as indicated by the average of cash quotations. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened one cent to 15 cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week as compared with 13 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets 1927	All classes and grades six markets 1928	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1927	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1928	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1927	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1928	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis 1927	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis 1928	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1927	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 15	150	143	145	149	153	151	159	129	151	180
22	149	139	144	149	137	151	154	126	151	175
29	144	141	140	145	153	152	151	127	147	172
July 6	146	137	141	136	158	153	156	132	147	172
13	143	132	139	128	160	149	156	124	143	155
20	138	129	136	126	156	146	153	119	141	151
27	136		134		161		149		139	
Aug. 3	134		133		155		152		137	
10	139		137		160		164		143	
17	138		138		154		161		144	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

Date	Chicago 1927	Chicago 1928	Kansas City 1927	Kansas City 1928	Minneapolis 1927	Minneapolis 1928	Winnipeg 1927	Winnipeg 1928	Liverpool 1927	Liverpool 1928	Buenos Aires a/ 1927	Buenos Aires a/ 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	July futures											
June 28	145	137	135	130	143	136	159	136	160	145	144	130
July 5	146	136	136	138	144	136	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143	131	---	125	140	132	161	132	153	144	142	129
	September futures											
19	138	128	131	120	137	126	b/146	b/127	b/159	b/146	142	130
26	138	124	130	116	138	121	b/145	b/121	b/161	b/138	142	125
Aug. 2	138		131		140		b/146		b/159		142	
9	142		134		144		b/152		b/155		144	
16	141		133		141		b/150		b/164		144	
23	137		129		136		b/145		b/159		143	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October futures.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Future closing prices of wheat weakened considerably during the early part of the week beginning July 20, advanced slightly on July 24, then weakened again the following day, but more than regained this loss on July 26, when September futures advanced two cents at Chicago and one cent at Liverpool. Weaker prices apparently were due to very large receipts of winter wheat in the southwest, favorable weather conditions in the United States spring wheat area and in Canada, and weaker prices at Liverpool. On July 26, the closing prices of September futures at Chicago were 124 cents as compared with 128 cents a week before, and 138 cents a year ago, while October futures at Liverpool were 138 cents, a decline of eight cents from July 19 and 23 cents under last year's price. At Kansas City, September futures declined four cents and five cents at Minneapolis, while at Winnipeg, October futures declined five cents also. At Buenos Aires, September futures were 125 cents on July 25 as compared with 130 cents the week before and 142 cents a year ago.

Rye production in 1928

The 1928 rye production as reported for 9 countries is 539,063,000 bushels against 638,385,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced 72 per cent of the estimated world production exclusive of Russia and China. Production in 8 European countries is reported at 499,763,000 bushels against 579,572,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced nearly three-fourths of the estimated European crop exclusive of Russia. The estimate for Hungary has been revised to 31,416,000 bushels from 29,830,000 bushels. The first estimate of production in Portugal is 3,425,000 bushels against 4,428,000 bushels in 1927. See table, page 186.

FEED GRAINS

Total feed grain production in the United States is now expected to be somewhat larger than last year, the increases in barley and oats production more than offsetting the decrease in corn. Early indications point to an increase in Canada also, since the increase in barley acreage more than offsets the combined decrease in oats and in corn for husking, and growing conditions have been generally favorable. Early reports for Europe aside from Russia do not indicate much change from last year's total barley and oats production, but indications are still too scattering for a reliable indication. United States prices of both barley and oats have been falling off for the past three weeks, but are still above last year's prices, while corn prices have remained firm both in the United States and Argentina.

Barley

Production reports have been received during the past week for Portugal and Hungary. The Portuguese estimate of 1,516,000 bushels in 23

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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per cent below last year's reported production. The figure for Hungary of 26,639,000 bushels is an upward revision of 1,791,000 bushels from the first forecast issued July 9. The new estimate is higher than any in the preceding four years. Including these forecasts, the total reported in 10 countries amounts to 531,884,000 bushels, an increase of 11.1 per cent over the 478,908,000 bushels reported for the same countries last year, when they produced about a third of the estimated world crop. The possibility of poorer harvests in Germany and France still seems likely to keep the total for Europe aside from Russia down to a figure not far from that of last year. The Canadian barley crop is good in the prairie provinces, according to the "Manitoba Free Press".

The decrease in United States barley prices noted the past two weeks continued the week ended July 20 when the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis fell to 83 cents, compared with 93 the week of July 13, 94 the week of July 6, and 97 the week of June 29. The 83 cents is the lowest weekly price reported since the week of January 20. It is still one cent above the price for the corresponding week last year. United States barley exports for the week ended July 23 amounted to 671,000 bushels compared with 427,000 bushels the preceding week. The total since July 1 amounts to 1,209,000 bushels compared with 930,000 for that period last year. Argentine barley exports for the two weeks ended July 14, amounted to 59,000 bushels compared with 800,000 for the corresponding weeks last year.

Oats

Portugal has reported oats production at 3,858,000 bushels, which is 40 per cent below last year's estimate of 6,412,000 bushels, and is the lowest estimate since 1916. The Hungarian forecast is revised upward to 22,459,000 bushels from the July 9 forecast of 21,633,000 bushels and is now practically equal to last year's harvest but below 1925 and 1926. The Hungarian estimate is of further interest as an indication of conditions in Czechoslovakia which ranks next in importance in European oats production after Germany, Poland, France and Great Britain. In the past six years, increases or decreases in yield in Hungary have been accompanied by increases or decreases in Czechoslovakia also. The acreage in Czechoslovakia this year is slightly larger than last year. The total production reported for 8 countries, including the estimates for Hungary and Portugal, amounts to 1,463,130,000 bushels, or an increase of 10 per cent over last year's harvest in those countries, when they produced about 36 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China. The European total for 6 countries of 123,900,000 bushels is 5 per cent below last year's total for the same countries. The total for all Europe is expected to be still further reduced by a probable reduction in the German crop as indicated by the July 1 conditions unless offset by increased German acreage, or unless conditions improve considerably during the balance of the season.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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United States oats prices fell off again for the week ending July 20, the average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago being 60 cents a bushel compared with 65 cents the week before and 68 cents the week ended July 6. It is still 15 cents above the price at the corresponding week last year, when a similar but slighter drop in prices was taking place. Canada has a good crop of oats developing, the "Manitoba Free Press" reports. United States oats exports the week ended July 23 were 35,000 bushels compared with 90,000 the preceding week. Total United States exports since July 1 amount to 125,000 bushels compared with 217,000 for that period last year. Argentine exports the first two weeks in July were 205,000 bushels compared with 2,047,000 for the corresponding weeks last year.

Corn

No revisions or new estimates have been received during the week on corn acreage or production. Total acreage reported in 11 countries amounts to 116,700,000 acres compared with 113,114,000 acres a year ago. Unofficial reports indicate favorable conditions in the European corn producing areas.

United States corn prices have remained firm during the past week. The price of No. 3 yellow at Chicago rose from 105.5 cents a bushel July 17 to 108.5 cents July 19, but dropped again gradually to 104.1 cents July 24. Argentine prices have also kept up about as well and the margin of Chicago cash price over the Buenos Aires price for early delivery went from 18.1 cents July 17 to 19.5 cents July 18, and then dropped to 18.4 on July 24. United States prices at this time last year were ranging from 100 to 103 cents, but the Buenos Aires price was lower and the margin of Chicago over Buenos Aires was 30 to 34 cents. Total United States corn imports during June are officially reported at 47,449 bushels compared with 33,274 bushels a year ago. Corn shipments reported from Argentina billed to arrive in the United States during June this year, aside from those reported for reshipment, amounted to about 53,600 bushels. Similar shipments so far reported billed to arrive in the United States in July amount to 100,000 bushels and for August to 42,700 bushels. Total United States corn imports in July last year were 692,331 bushels and in August 1,176,651 bushels. United States corn exports the first three weeks in July totaled 407,000 bushels, and the exports for the season beginning November 1 totaled 17,515,000 bushels compared with 15,190,000 last year.

Local free grain markets in Russia

Reports from the provinces of Penza in the central agricultural region and Kiev in Ukraine indicate a revival of the free local grain markets, according to "Economic Life" of July 6, 1928. The cause of this revival, according to that paper's Penza correspondent, is the new government

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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policy of prohibiting administrative interference with the normal functioning of the free markets, referred to in "Foreign Crops and Markets", July 23, 1928, page 130. Before the application of the new regulations, the daily deliveries of grain by the peasants to the market in the city of Penza amounted to 2 to 5 short tons, but now they reach 18 to 27 short tons. The average price of rye flour decreased from 3.6 cents per pound to 2.4 to 2.6 cents.

In the province of Kiev, prices in the free grain markets have also shown a definite downward tendency, following a short upward movement. The bread supply improved in the city of Kiev and small towns of the province. While in general the restoring of free markets in the province of Kiev is proceeding correctly, there is pointed out as a defect the interference of some districts with shipments of grain to the markets of neighboring districts, a tendency which it is thought the regulating organs will cut short. In the province of Penza the new regulations are not known to all the peasants and it is thought that a campaign aimed to explain the new policy to the population and to eliminate local misapplication would bring an even greater activity to the local grain markets.

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COTTON

The cotton spinning mills in Japan continue to operate under an agreement to curtail production, which agreement has been extended to December 31, but yarn output under this restriction has averaged 198,000 bales per month, or not greatly below the monthly output of about 220,000 bales of about 18 months ago when there was no restriction and the market was active, according to a cablegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from P. O. Nyhus, American Agricultural Commissioner in the Orient. Financial conditions have improved but domestic buying of yarn and piece goods continues on a hand-to-mouth basis. The export demand for piece goods in China and India is likewise poor and yarn exports, although of minor significance, have been materially reduced. Stocks of piece goods are relatively large, but yarn stocks are not excessive. In general both yarn and piece goods markets are slow but in better condition than six months ago. The stocks of raw cotton in Japan at the beginning of the new season (August 1) will probably be small, states Mr. Nyhus, as merchants have not stocked up at current prices, but have awaited new crop developments.

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SUGAR BEETS

A cabled report of July 20 to a trade paper states that the intense heat in Europe during the previous week had damaged the beet crop in

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sections where rains had been lacking. Elsewhere the warm weather had been beneficial. Early July reports state that the sugar beet crops in most parts of Europe were making good progress, although still behind the normal development at that stage of the season in other years. Rain was needed in Czecholsovakia. On the basis of factory reports, the general condition of the beets in that country was slightly inferior to last year at the same time. Hungary and the Balkan countries report a good stand of beets with very little damage from insect pests. In Germary the stand of beets is said to be somewhat irregular. The large estates report a shortage of field laborers. Beet fields in Silesia have been damaged by hail.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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GRAPEFRUIT INDUSTRY IN TRINIDAD: There are now enough grapefruit trees planted in the island of Trinidad to yield a crop of about 50,000 boxes of grapefruit per annum in the next five or six years, and enough fresh plantings are proposed for the next twelve months to give an annual production of about 100,000 boxes within ten years, according to a study of the citrus growing potentialities of the British West Indies recently made by the British Empire Marketing Board. Encouraged by these views, the local planters have decided to erect a small packing plant. The report points out that there are a sufficient number of steamers to take this fruit to the British market and that if it is picked and packed properly it should arrive in excellent condition.

SHORT DRIED FRUIT CROP IN AUSTRALIA: Owing to an unprecedented frost which occurred in September, 1927, the production of raisins and currants in Australia this year will be far below normal, according to Mr. D. H. Ross, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. The total quantities of all dried fruit available for export from Australia this year will not amount to more than 17,000 tons as compared with 43,000 tons last year. The currant crop was most adversely affected. The total Australian currant crop for 1928 will be between 5,500 and 6,000 tons, as against 11,500 tons in 1927, according to "The Fruit World of Australasia" for June. Two-thirds of this crop will be sold in the Commonwealth market at protected values, and the export quota will be sold in markets in which Australia has a preferential tariff.

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THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION

Rising prices for hogs and cured pork, together with supplies which were heavy but seasonally smaller, continued to prevail during June and July in the leading foreign markets for those products. Lard prices at both Liverpool and Hamburg, however, were somewhat easier during June, with stocks continuing to accumulate in the former market. The European hog feeding situation has become more favorable as prices of domestic feedstuffs continue slowly downward. The seasonal slackening in the marketing and slaughter of hogs has been in evidence, but the numbers involved continued well above those of last year. In the United States, record lard stocks have been the outstanding feature of the period under review. Hog slaughter for June remained at about the usual level for this time of year, and prices have been moving upward more rapidly than have corn prices. United States exports of lard were ahead of May, but the increase did not go to Great Britain and Germany, the two leading lard export markets. The June exports of hams and shoulders were the largest since August 1925, but bacon exports were only moderate and below last year. See summary table, page 166.

Great Britain

Price advances and relatively large supplies continued to characterize the British market for cured portk during June and July. For the first 3 weeks of July, the average price per 100 pounds of Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool reached $24.48 against $23.51 in May and $20.36 for July 1927, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Quotations on Canadian Wiltshires made corresponding advances, with the July 1928 average at $23.38 against $18.98 last year.

Total British bacon imports for June declined from the peak reached in May and stood at 86,387,000 pounds against 88,348,000 pounds a year ago, when the unusually heavy imports of the past year, particularly imports from the continent, may be said to have made their start. All of the lead-sources of bacon shared in the June decline, although it is significant that the receipts designated from "Other countries" were well maintained. That item includes all continental countries outside of Denmark, which is credited with sending over 51,000,000 pounds of bacon to Great Britain in June. The United States figure of 4,592,000 pounds indicated a sharper decline below May than did the 3,136,000 pounds taken from Canada. Both the United States and Canadian figures were under those of June 1927. Total British bacon imports from November 1927 through June 1928 exceeded those of the corresponding 1926-27 period by 8.8 per cent. Ham imports into Great Britain for June 1928, however, rose to 10,752,000 pounds, the largest figure since July 1927, but below that of June a year ago. In spite of the heavy imports and advanced prices, the Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on June 30 were under those of May 31, 1928, and of June 30, 1927.

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

The situation in the British lard market indicated a somewhat slower movement in June than that of cured pork. For the season November 1 - May 31, 1927-28, total imports of lard were 29.2 per cent in excess of the corresponding period of last year, but the June 1928 imports, which reached only 19,596,000 pounds, cut down the lead of the current season over last year to 19.6 per cent as of June 30. The June figure was nearly 5,000,000 pounds under May and almost 9,000,000 pounds under a year ago. Lard stocks at Liverpool on June 30, 1928 continued the accumulation of recent months to reach 8,774,000 pounds, the heaviest stocks since October 1926. The lard stock situation undoubtedly has been an important factor in holding Liverpool prices at the relatively low average of $13.32 per 100 pounds recorded for June, which was slightly under the May level, and about 95 cents under June a year ago. The fresh pork situation in Great Britain continued to be one of seasonally reduced supplies, which have been declining since April, but remain larger than those of last year.

Germany

The upward movement in German hog prices, noticeable since April, was carried through June and July. Heavy hogs at Berlin averaged $14.50 per 100 pounds for the 7 weeks June 1 - July 25, against $12.24 for May and $13.28 in July 1927. The tendency toward reduced hog numbers in Continental Europe is illustrated by the new June 1 hog census for Germany, which places the total at 20,168,000 against 22,880,000 for December 31, 1927, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. This is the first June hog census taken in Germany. An increase in breeding sows in indicated, but seasonal changes since December render such data difficult to compare. In support of a further seasonal decline in domestic pork supplies, Mr. Steere cables that hog receipts at 14 markets reached 318,000 head in June against 360,000 in May and 283,000 head a year ago. The hog slaughter for June at 36 centers, totaling 386,000 head, was 81,000 under the May figure but 128,000 above that of a year ago. For the season November 1 - June 30, 1927-28, total receipts exceeded 1926-27 by 30.9 per cent, while slaughter was 39 per cent heavier. The downward tendency of recent months in feed prices was carried through June, with feeding barley at Leipzig averaging $2.81 per 100 pounds against $2.88 in June 1927 and potatoes at Breslau averaging 64 cents per 100 pounds against 92 cents in the corresponding month of last year.

German imports of lard and bacon during June were larger than in May, but were under those of June 1927. The June lard imports, at 14,550,000 pounds, were considerably under the average for the season beginning November 1, apparently partially as a result of seasonal factors. For the period November 1 - June 30, German lard imports have run consistently behind those of the preceding season, the total being 15 per cent under that of a year ago. The Hamburg lard market, while stronger than during the early months of 1928, remained somewhat under the levels reached in the autumn of 1927, and about the same as a year ago. The average price

THE FOREIGN PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

per 100 pounds during June and July of this year stood at about $14.40 against $14.41 last year. Bacon imports into Germany for June reached 606,000 pounds, a figure nearly double that of May, but still under June 1927. The bacon imports for the current season to June 30 were 44.8 per cent under those of the same period of the 1926-27 season.

United States and Canada

Stocks of lard in the United States on June 30 stood at 214,000,000 pounds, the largest figure noted since the federal record was started in 1916. During the period that those stocks have been accumulating, i. e., November 1 - June 30, 1927-28, hog slaughter in the United States exceeded that of the preceding year by 16.1 per cent, while lard exports for the current season have exceeded last year's by only 3.8 per cent. In recent months the price of lard in the United States has been riding, while in Europe prices have been either firm or slightly easier.

Inspected hog slaughter in the United States took the slight upward turn in June which appears to be the usual movement for that month, standing at 4,078,000 head. The rate of slaughter for the last 3 months of the season since November 1 has been seasonally under that of the first five months, but not enough to reduce the total for the current season to June 30 below that of last year. The slaughter rate in Canada also maintains its lead over last season. Hog prices continued their advance of recent months through July, with the average to July 20, basis of packers' and shippers' purchases at Chicago, standing at $10.86 per 100 pounds against $10.04 for June and $8.78 in June 1927. Corn prices also rose somewhat in July, with the average of No. 3 yellow at Chicago up to July 20 reaching $1.99 per 100 pounds against $1.84 in June and $1.77 last year. When compared with June 1927, the July hog average price shows an advance of 23.6 per cent against an advance in corn values of only 6.7 percent, indicating a substantial improvement in conditions affecting hog feeding.

United States exports of bacon for June, at 9,620,000 pounds, were larger than for May, but seasonally under the monthly average since November 1, and under a year ago. From November 1 to June 30, however, total exports show an increase over last year of 8.3 per cent, with the less emportant markets accounting for most of the increase. Bacon exports to Great Britain remain under those of last season, while exports to Germany have been only slightly in excess of last year. The increased exports of hams and shoulders, however, which reached 13,754,000 pounds in June, brought the season's total up to a point slightly nearer that of last year. Lard exports for June reached 53,436,000 pounds against 32,522,000pounds in May, indicating a return nearer to the average of recent months, but none of the increase was taken by either Great Britain or Germany. The season's shipments to the former market, however, continue to retain their lead over last year, while Germany is using less American lard than a year ago.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand
(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 38 of Vol. 17)

Country and item	Unit	November to June: 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom:							
Production -							
Fat pigs at certain mkts.	1,000's	418	355	441	347	375	435
Supplies of British and Irish port at London Central Markets	1,000 pounds		24,971	23,233	13,167	40,642	57,936
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	163,070	283,264	290,038	258,279	349,883	423,183
IrishF.State	"	-	a/ 35,741	36,628	32,590	36,513	35,313
United States	"	122,957	135,131	119,112	105,445	53,080	41,160
Canada	"	29,135	68,036	97,589	73,768	40,701	24,315
Others	"	26,965	50,792	28,749	62,270	148,815	149,781
Total	"	342,127	572,964	572,116	532,352	618,992	673,757
Ham, total..	"	63,630	108,131	117,276	99,487	70,491	66,984
Lard, total.	"	138,792	185,023	186,988	177,887	168,132	200,539
Stocks - b/							
Ham, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month.	"				6,849	7,219	4,907
Lard, refined Liverpool, end of month	"		c/ 3,747	5,484	4,037	3,832	5,414
Denmark:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		283,994	285,918	261,186	356,644	413,943
Canada:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	1,162	1,834	2,118	1,697	1,865	1,914
Germany:							
Production -							
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	"		c/ 1,636	1,719	1,686	2,219	2,905
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers ...	"	2,982	c/ 1,857	2,092	2,177	2,588	3,598
Imports -	1,000 pounds						
Bacon, total		1,720	26,061	16,103	13,381	10,832	5,977
Lard, total	"	134,177	162,831	166,531	139,053	152,140	128,875

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HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand continued

Country and item	Unit	November to June: 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United States:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	23,024	34,228	34,921	39,259	31,009	36,364
Exports -							
Bacon -	1,000						
U. Kingdom ..	pounds	87,641	75,497	69,025	61,562	34,453	28,019
Germany	"	1,135	25,319	10,921	10,406	5,342	6,846
Total	"	118,315	169,332	122,271	112,953	71,902	77,360
Hams and shoulders, total	"	110,751	177,590	184,373	142,251	90,987	85,149
Lard -							
U. Kingdom ..	"	123,557	161,686	154,413	153,397	148,304	172,653
Germany	"	97,335	174,712	144,798	147,619	123,567	112,551
Total	"	330,070	571,054	503,398	492,900	467,101	485,464
Stocks - b/							
Lard in cold storage, end of month	"		86,251	118,411	71,918	86,799	130,562

a/ Four year average. b/ Figures for stocks are averages, not accumulative totals.
c/ November and December 1922 not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign and domestic prices, averages for the periods shown (In dollars per 100 pounds)

Item	June 1909-13 average	June 1923-27 average	June 1927	May 1928	June 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago	7.90	9.86	8.78	9.62	10.04
Corn, No. 3, Chicago ...	1.16	1.61	1.77	1.93	1.84
Hogs, heavy, Berlin	10.87	12.54	12.63	12.24	14.51
Potatoes, Breslau	.37	a/ .54	.92	.58	.64
Barley, Leipzig	1.73	a/ 2.25	2.88	2.81	2.81
Lard -					
Chicago	10.77	15.05	13.35	13.10	13.50
Liverpool	11.86	15.37	14.37	13.36	13.32
Hamburg	-	a/16.75	14.81	14.31	14.03
Wiltshire sides -					
Liverpool -					
American	b/	a/10.28	b/	b/	b/
Canadian	15.01	21.05	19.85	18.94	22.48
Danish	15.84	24.10	22.26	20.84	23.51

a/ Four year average. b/ No quotation received.

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FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

European butter markets continue unusually firm, as they have been throughout the season. July prices have not been so high since 1925. The average of the Copenhagen quotations for the month is the equivalent of 36.5 cents a pound and compares with 32 cents in July of last year, 35 cents in 1926, and 40 1/2 cents in 1925. In relation to domestic prices which are likewise higher at this time than in any recent year, there has been an unusually close parallel throughout the season to date. Since the beginning of the new season in the northern hemisphere the margin of price in New York over Copenhagen has held remarkably steady at around 8 to 10 cents. A combination of weather conditions in both hemispheres resulting in light supplies in European as well as domestic markets has prevented even the slight depression in European markets that would have attracted any considerable shipments to our markets. Under the circumstances, our imports of butter during June were nominal and our imports of cheese and cream as well as our exports of condensed milk materially less than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products, June, 1927, and May and June, 1928

Item	Unit	Imports			Exports		
		1927	1928		1927	1928	
		June	May	June	June	May	June
Butter.....	pounds	205,752	192,968	270,383	355,369	358,954	301,859
Cheese....	"	7,656,482	6,279,931	6,581,313	240,820	302,800	180,004
Condensed milk....	"	37,094	161,600	330,355	12,116,357	11,084,624	8,517,658
Milk......	gallons	445,697	598,082	565,130	4,104	9,062	7,986
Cream.....	"	725,000	456,851	441,470			

Comparative shortage of butter in British markets

Total supplies of butter entering the markets of Great Britain during June were materially less than a year ago, as was the case also in May. Lighter continental supplies have been largely responsible for this, and, since the peak of European production has now been passed, it is now apparent that European supplies will not amount to as much this year as last. Arrivals from the southern hemisphere are now at their low ebb and will not again appear in quantity on the British markets until October. Even with the lately revived shipments from Australia, therefore, and reports of substantial reserves still in that country, there is every indication of a strong position in the British markets for the remainder of this season. The importance of the lightness of New Zealand butter supplies in contributing to the recent strength of the European butter markets is evidenced by the fact that in London, New Zealand

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

butter has been quoted somewhat higher during recent weeks than best Danish.

The trend of cheese prices has closely parallelled that of butter prices with much the same firmness characterizing both markets. Attention is now shifting from New Zealand supplies, which up to this time have dominated the London market, to the June make of Canadian cheese.

Imports of butter into Great Britain during June amounted to 71 million pounds against 53 million during May and 76 million during June, 1927. Cheese imports amounted to 27 million pounds in June against 31 million in May. In June of last year the imports were practically the same as in May of this year.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries, June, 1927, and May and June, 1928

Commodity and country	June, 1927	May, 1928	June, 1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER			
Russia	2,810	2,012	4,118
Finland	2,556	2,900	1,979
Sweden	2,615	1,274	1,161
Denmark	25,719	18,569	22,733
Netherlands	6,603	1,550	4,367
France	156	826	2,502
United States	4	---	---
Argentina	2,023	2,659	946
Irish Free State	10,337	5,179	11,092
Australia	3,234	10,152	6,568
New Zealand	16,499	7,221	11,391
Canada	---	---	---
Others	3,669	1,130	3,933
Total	76,234	53,472	70,790
Total, Jan. 1 to date ...	742,509	299,504	370,294
CHEESE			
Netherlands	2,180	2,074	1,992
Italy	1,779	1,505	1,352
United States	176	40	121
Australia	536	1,244	446
New Zealand	21,756	23,070	17,093
Canada	3,553	2,948	5,038
Others	811	604	896
Total	30,821	31,485	26,938
Total, Jan. 1 to date	162,850	144,382	171,319

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

German foreign demand continues strong

Domestic butter was reported to be scarce in Germany as late as the middle of July. The firmness of the German markets generally is attributed by Berlin trade papers to conditions affecting the domestic output, and in part, also, to the good seasonal demand from bathing and health resorts within Germany. June imports of butter according to cabled reports from American Agricultural Commissioner, L. V. Steere, amounted to 19,180,000 pounds against 21,605,000 pounds in May and 16,094,000 pounds during June of last year. Supplies from Netherlands were considerably lighter in June than in May and increases from Denmark and the Baltic states as a group were only slight. The high point of production within Germany has now been passed and the German market continues sufficiently active to absorb the domestic supplies, and, in addition, to meet the rising prices for supplementary foreign goods in comparatively large volume.

GERMANY: Imports of butter, by countries, June, 1927, and May and June, 1928.

Country or section	June, 1927	May, 1928	June, 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark	5,512	6,614	6,834
Netherlands	5,071	7,496	5,291
Russia	661	1,268	772
Baltic Group	4,630	5,291	5,512
Others	220	936	771
Total	16,094	21,605	19,180

Southern hemisphere supplies now light

Although still a factor of importance, current supplies from Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina are as a whole unusually light. Recent reports state, however, that large quantities of New Zealand butter had reached Australia in anticipation of the increase in Australia's import duty to 6 pence (or somewhat more than 12 cents) a pound, effective June 15. Australian stocks in cool stores were reported heavy, amounting on May 26 to 11,493,000 pounds. With production being well maintained at that time, it was then evident, according to the Primary Producers' News published at Sydney on June 8 that there would be a substantial exportable surplus from Australia throughout the balance of the seasonal year.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, year ending June 30, 1926-27 and 1927-28

Item and Country	Year ending June 30 1926-27	1927-28	June 1927	1928
BUTTER:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports -				
Total Europe	3	20	0	a/
Guatemala............	85	78	8	6
Honduras	151	143	15	12
Panama	582	311	31	14
Mexico	859	724	57	55
Cuba	734	479	64	43
Haitian Republic	498	479	36	46
Other West Indies	550	391	40	28
Peru	356	358	20	21
Other South America ...	605	390	32	28
Philippine Islands ...	187	190	31	24
Other countries	438	402	21	25
Total exports	5,048	3,965	355	302
Imports -				
Denmark & Faroe Is. ..	1,529	761	44	108
United Kingdom	3,932	870	8	11
Other Europe	192	453	3	3
Total Europe	5,653	2,084	55	122
Canada	610	275	27	73
Syria	50	46	1	1
New Zealand	3,682	2,396	121	74
Other countries	715	154	2	a/
Total imports	10,710	4,955	206	270
CASEIN:				
Imports -				
France	1,797	2,928	100	148
Germany	185	1,955	13	170
Argentina	23,903	18,307	2,499	2,261
Other countries	435	1,030	99	81
Total imports	26,320	24,220	2,711	2,660
CHEESE:				
Exports -				
Total Europe	15	118	3	a/
Canada	350	259	42	12
Panama	434	432	25	32
Central American, Other	284	293	23	25
Mexico	670	581	55	29
Jamaica	188	48	1	a/
Cuba	832	359	41	26
Other West Indies	291	283	24	26
South America	189	147	8	9
China	252	145	3	4
Other countries	268	208	16	17
Total exports	3,773	2,873	241	180

Continued -

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, year ending June 30, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	Year ending June 30 1926-27	1927-28	June 1927	1928
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is...	328	659	41	63
Finland..............	1,239	569	102	50
France...............	4,923	5,874	183	409
Germany..............	768	706	107	46
Greece...............	2,752	2,878	602	619
Italy................	36,572	31,332	2,130	2,510
Netherlands..........	3,687	3,736	358	307
Norway...............	554	611	67	35
Switzerland..........	20,638	16,449	2,712	1,771
Other Europe.........	993	560	183	80
Total Europe.......	72,454	63,374	6,485	5,890
Canada...............	16,609	11,439	905	669
Mexico...............	224	259	15	21
Argentina............	472	304	250	0
Other countries......	23	47	1	1
Total imports.......	89,782	75,423	7,656	6,581
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Netherlands..........	116	0	0	0
Canada...............	76	61	0	0
Panama...............	344	332	34	25
West Indies..........	255	228	33	21
Newfoundland & Lab....	79	19	0	0
Argentina............	0	23	0	0
Other countries......	72	71	5	3
Total exports.......	942	734	72	49
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Total Europe.........	424	151	48	2
Panama...............	962	928	107	25
Central America, other	1,130	1,340	99	148
Mexico...............	1,308	985	64	101
Jamaica..............	754	467	43	29
Cuba.................	12,843	11,462	783	877
China................	3,715	2,513	214	234
Hongkong.............	2,065	3,764	361	193
Japan, incl. Chosen.....	4,029	5,385	458	598
Philippine Islands....	6,471	7,575	837	656
Other countries.......	2,098	2,405	176	191
Total exports.......	35,799	36,975	3,190	3,054

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, year ending June 30, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	Year ending June 30		June	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-				
Belgium	286	339	31	31
France	410	a/	0	a/
Germany	1,851	16	0	0
United Kingdom	27,418	23,805	4,712	723
Other Europe	562	191	19	18
Total Europe	30,527	24,401	4,762	772
Canada	608	395	74	10
Panama	4,127	3,589	357	203
Mexico	2,714	2,157	252	197
Newfoundland & Lab..	797	1,103	134	78
Cuba	2,958	2,647	234	334
Peru	4,215	3,569	237	263
Other South America	1,771	1,798	73	142
British Malaya	1,932	2,817	169	402
China	3,025	3,035	359	321
Hongkong	1,219	2,045	156	297
Japan, incl. Chosen ..	1,616	2,466	333	248
Philippine Islands .	12,806	15,563	1,468	1,397
Other countries	4,828	6,384	318	800
Total exports	73,143	71,969	8,926	5,464
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
France	149	166	25	23
Germany	56	54	1	0
Italy	103	141	11	4
United Kingdom	131	45	18	a/
Other Europe	65	199	8	1
Total Europe	504	595	63	28
Canada	85	48	23	12
Panama	227	217	24	20
Central America, other	90	155	9	13
Mexico	304	230	7	9
Cuba	214	265	3	15
Colombia	120	192	14	15
Venezuela	170	225	14	14
Other South America.	383	398	33	37
China	408	355	15	20
Japan, incl. Chosen ..	338	372	34	20
Philippine Islands .	41	44	2	4
Other countries	123	193	10	18
Total exports	3,007	3,289	251	225

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, year ending June 30, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	Year ending June 30 1926-27	Year ending June 30 1927-28	June 1927	June 1928
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports- b/				
Netherlands	341	3,757	208	344
United Kingdom	5	350	0	a/
Other Europe	6	22	0	5
Total Europe	352	4,129	208	349
Canada	4,857	4,208	331	106
New Zealand	38	6	0	1
Other countries	2	2	0	0
Total imports	5,249	8,345	539	456
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Denmark & Faroe Is...	26	39	4	6
Netherlands	74	640	30	107
United Kingdom	55	0	0	0
Canada	81	185	1	33
Jamaica	40	0	0	0
Other countries	4	31	2	1
Total imports	280	895	37	147
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	a/	1,456	a/	183
Canada	1,419	243	a/	a/
Japan, incl. Chosen ...	0	50	0	0
Other countries	1	26	0	0
Total imports	1,420	1,777	a/	183
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-				
United Kingdom	302	748	a/	a/
Other Europe	1	2	a/	a/
Total Europe	303	750	a/	a/
Canada	3,162	1,136	4	13
Honduras	149	147	15	14
Panama	1,262	1,577	89	93
Mexico	3,899	3,697	453	333
Bermuda	123	136	5	6
Cuba	11,903	8,372	1,129	372
Other countries	7,161	7,125	169	520
Total exports	27,962	22,940	1,864	1,351

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, year ending June 30, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	Year ending June 30		June	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Imports-				
Canada	54	13	1	a/
China	6	10	a/	1
Hongkong	219	217	13	10
Other countries	17	16	a/	1
Total imports	296	256	14	12
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FORZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-				
Total Europe	65	117	38	12
Canada	328	591	69	3
Jamaica	3	1	a/	0
Cuba	7	12	0	0
Chile	5	a/	0	0
British Malaya	24	0	0	0
Other countries	25	26	1	2
Total exports	457	747	108	17
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	42	49	0	0
China	1,076	523	3	234
Other countries	14	a/	0	0
Total imports	1,132	575	3	234
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
United Kingdom	2,569	112	0	112
China	5,527	466	331	82
Hongkong	12	13	1	1
Other countries	6	1	0	0
Total imports	8,114	611	332	195
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	4,300	3,235	207	162
Other countries	168	251	0	0
Total imports	4,468	3,486	207	162

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, year ending June 30, 1926-27 and 1927-28, continued

Item and country	Year ending June 30		June	
	1926-27	1927-28	1927	1928
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports -				
United Kingdom	680	67	0	65
China...............	3,921	1,162	486	168
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports.....	4,601	1,229	486	233
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports -				
China	3,725	2,284	245	152
Japan, incl. Chosen ..	66	7	0	0
Other countries	68	70	1	11
Total imports	3,859	2,361	246	163
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports -				
United Kingdom	785	0	0	0
China	3,182	553	346	7
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	3,967	553	346	7

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, June, 1928 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	June 1926	June 1927	April 1928	May 1928	June 1928
All commodities	72	89	82	92	76
All commodities except cotton ...	104	118	99	103	91
Grains and products	126	140	101	117	99
Animal products	101	109	96	97	94
Dairy products and eggs	275	312	333	281	225
Cotton including cake and oil ...	46	66	66	80	61
Fruits and vegetables...........	96	159	115	110	135
Cotton fiber, including linters ..	48	67	69	84	65
Wheat, including flour	124	128	89	98	92
Tobacco	95	103	128	121	94
Hams and bacon	82	87	76	75	82
Lard	143	168	143	141	135

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. See detailed figures, page 179.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, years 1927 and 1928

Article imported	Year ended June 30				
		Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No	268	548	7,462	19,953
Horses	No	3	2	2,127	1,667
Sheep	No	43	30	290	276
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	10,710	4,955	3,620	1,726
Casein	lb	26,320	24,220	3,248	3,290
Cheese	lb	89,782	75,423	25,385	22,896
Cream	gal	5,273	4,819	8,067	7,613
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.	gal	6,106	5,425	1,026	1,059
Eggs and egg products -					
Eggs in the shell	doz	296	256	96	77
Whole eggs, dried	lb	1,132	575	574	301
Whole eggs, frozen	lb	8,114	611	1,434	99
Yolks, dried	lb	4,468	3,496	1,647	1,592
Yolks, frozen	lb	4,601	1,229	818	197
Egg albumen, dried	lb	3,859	2,361	2,442	1,361
Egg albumen, frozen	lb	3,907	553	580	83
Hides and skins, total	lb	368,876	531,337	94,316	146,412
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	22,098	47,650	2,538	6,090
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	lb	---	3,036	---	350
Mutton and lamb, fresh	lb	2,852	4,179	447	658
Pork, fresh	lb	15,100	8,804	3,180	1,617
Hams, shoulders and bacon	lb	---	1,382	---	474
Pickled, salted & other pork	lb	---	1,547	---	581
Silk, raw	lb	73,402	75,851	412,487	376,861
Wool, unmfd., total	lb	271,129	247,018	85,682	79,364
Honey	lb	259	229	41	30
Sausage casings, total	lb	18,844	19,463	14,300	14,096
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans	lb	425,184	411,544	50,767	55,703
Coffee	lb	1,444,847	1,531,997	292,429	295,841
Cotton (478 lb)	bale	400	367	37,206	44,763
FRUITS:					
Bananas	bunch	57,102	64,029	32,169	35,591
Currants	lb	13,011	11,034	764	941
Dates	lb	49,434	44,128	1,688	1,913
Figs	lb	39,504	31,459	2,726	2,014
Lemons	lb	48,775	96,804	1,126	2,829
Pineapples, fresh		a/	a/	3,230	1,393
Raisins	lb	2,970	1,817	145	261
Olives	gal	5,212	6,456	4,653	4,474

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, years 1927 and 1928 - Continued

Article imported	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn....................	bu	1,098	5,463	919	4,323
Oats....................	bu	99	201	37	107
Wheat, including flour..	bu	13,264	15,734	18,142	19,840
Rice -					
Uncleaned.............	lb	11,728	5,996	410	313
Cleaned...............	lb	54,083	33,674	2,577	1,379
Patna.................	lb	2,265	1,826	163	114
Flour, meal and broken	lb	2,972	2,606	98	61
Nuts, total..............		a/	a/	33,078	29,191
Oil cake and meal..........	lb	147,644	220,281	2,502	4,156
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Chinese wood.............	lb	102,428	89,102	12,321	10,727
Cocoa butter.............	lb	256	18	74	8
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands......	lb	286,776	273,309	23,752	21,740
Linseed..................	lb	1,331	706	106	29
Olive, edible, total.....	lb	87,922	70,130	18,162	14,104
Olive, inedible, total...	lb	46,807	48,021	4,444	4,247
Palm kernel..............	lb	14,760	57,182	1,329	4,643
Palm oil.................	lb	110,184	184,873	8,124	12,298
Peanut...................	lb	7,959	4,859	825	525
Soybean..................	lb	23,553	14,561	1,594	869
Castor beans...............	lb	119,431	113,447	4,114	3,905
Copra......................	lb	454,550	450,680	21,662	21,138
Flaxseed...................	bu	24,224	18,112	43,094	32,643
Seeds, except oilseeds......		a/	a/	10,369	8,527
Spices, total..............	lb	107,899	92,438	18,907	19,018
Sugar, cane................	s.ton	4,420	4,043	254,036	234,255
Tea........................	lb	97,402	90,187	30,959	29,003
Tobacco, leaf, unmfd.......	lb	91,089	79,172	76,135	59,272
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.............	lb	63,070	147,938	2,293	6,025
Peas, dried..............	lb	16,337	16,107	773	567
Garlic...................	lb	4,284	4,630	251	228
Onions...................	lb	130.967	79,761	2,730	1,808
Potatoes, white..........	bu	6,349	3,803	6,701	3,590
Vegetables, canned.......	lb	90,474	113,177	5,189	6,669
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc..	lb	112,905	114,250	8,959	9,608

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, years 1927-1928 - Continued

Article imported	Unit	Quantity 1927	Quantity 1928	Value 1927	Value 1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FIBERS, VEGETABLES:					
Flax, unmanufactured.......	ton	5	5	2,120	3,628
Hemp, unmanufactured.......	ton	6	5	1,105	1,045
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured...........	ton	89	81	12,488	10,362
Kapok.....................	ton	7	9	3,509	4,318
Manila....................	ton	61	46	15,468	11,092
Sisal and henequen.........	ton	116	124	19,384	18,362
Hay........................	ton	186	75	1,755	688
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing and tanning materials		a/	a/	8,966	9,613
Gums, resins, balsams........		a/	a/	31,879	31,644
Rubber, crude...............	lb	962,467	925,721	368,542	305,572
Wood, total................				159,033	141,604
GRAND TOTAL.......				2,337,689	2,236,309

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, year ended June 30, 1927 and 1928

Article exported	Unit	Quantity 1927	Quantity 1928	Value 1927	Value 1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle-					
Bulls for breeding..	No	1	2	166	268
Cows for breeding..	No	6	6	561	542
Other cattle	No	14	8	530	338
Poultry, live...........	lb	649	819	313	374
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	5,048	3,965	2,349	1,831
Cheese..............	lb	3,773	2,873	1,103	890
Milk-					
Condensed..........	lb	35,799	36,975	5,553	5,891
Evaporated.........	lb	73,143	71,969	7,624	7,430
Powdered...........	lb	3,007	3,289	846	955
Eggs in the shell......	doz	27,962	22,940	7,840	6,394

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products year ended June 30, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef, canned	lb	2,996	2,215	1,886	797
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	2,083	1,805	728	386
Beef, pickled or cured	lb	18,834	11,417	814	1,338
Total beef	lb	23,913	15,437	3,428	2,521
Bacon	lb	118,347	118,886	21,417	16,633
Canned pork	lb	6,731	8,567	2,677	3,393
Pork carcasses, fresh	lb	2,291	1,949	401	263
Hams and shoulders	lb	142,742	127,014	33,761	23,056
Loins & other fresh pk.	lb	8,589	9,110	1,855	1,513
Pickled pork	lb	27,962	31,671	4,389	4,207
Sides, Cumberland	lb	9,229	8,071	2,028	1,354
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	907	915	223	133
Total pork	lb	316,798	306,183	66,751	50,552
Mutton and lamb	lb	984	999	226	230
Poultry & game, fresh	lb	4,600	2,893	1,370	848
Other canned meats, incl. canned poultry	lb	2,863	2,956	873	958
Sausage, canned	lb	4,024	2,987	1,197	922
Sausage, not canned	lb	4,061	3,687	1,175	1,038
Sausage casings	lb	31,703	35,565	7,244	6,879
Other meats, incl. meat extracts & edible offal	lb	38,096	40,066	4,491	4,679
Total meats	lb	427,042	410,773	86,755	68,627
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	675,812	716,361	96,837	94,541
Lard compounds	lb	10,548	5,653	1,316	739
Lard, neutral	lb	20,057	23,799	3,135	3,308
Oleo oil	lb	92,719	64,851	10,589	9,003
Oleo stock	lb	12,032	8,528	1,302	1,139
Total stearins and fatty acids	lb	12,794	12,596	1,358	1,226
Tallow	lb	9,128	4,824	790	429
Other animal oils, greases and fats	lb	92,512	71,991	8,592	6,654
Total oils and fats	lb	925,602	908,603	123,919	117,039
Coffee, total	lb	24,136	11,847	7,225	3,843
Cotton (500 lb)	bale	11,281	7,890	860,079	813,403
Linters (500 lb)	bale	278	231	6,845	7,136
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	box	7,844	5,384	16,774	13,070
Apples, fresh	bbl	4,483	1,349	22,142	6,733
Apples, dried	lb	32,670	21,826	3,240	2,723
Apricots, dried	lb	17,901	23,751	3,683	3,715
Oranges	box	3,340	2,996	13,503	14,760
Prunes, dried	lb	175,544	260,682	10,969	14,167
Raisins	lb	152,337	193,099	11,456	12,837

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, year ended June 30, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Year ended June 30				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat....................	bu.	156,250	145,956	227,744	204,274
Wheat flour............	bbl	13,325	13,916	90,387	83,880
Wheat, including flour..	bu	219,160	206,661	318,131	288,154
Corn, including cornmeal	bu	19,819	19,426	17,073	20,132
Rye, including flour....	bu	21,398	26,327	24,763	29,571
Barley, excl. flour......	bu	17,044	36,580	13,618	35,722
Oats, including oatmeal.	bu	15,041	9,823	9,568	7,605
Buckwheat, incl. flour...	bu	66	554	86	555
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice.....	lb	304,357	309,697	11,972	11,086
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal.	lb	990,516	664,523	15,430	13,893
Linseed cake and meal..	lb	625,121	606,306	12,738	13,268
Cottonseed oil, crude...	lb	38,321	50,818	2,927	4,344
Cottonseed oil, refined	lb	19,259	10,552	2,034	1,219
Sugar....................	s. ton	96	106	7,727	7,914
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured......	lb	288,671	328,871	102,094	109,637
Burley.................	lb	17,109	9,037	2,284	1,702
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn.	lb	134,498	87,183	18,370	13,510
Dark Virginia..........	lb	20,025	20,843	4,716	4,150
Maryland & Ohio export.	lb	16,385	15,155	2,493	2,233
Green River (Pryor).....	lb	13,879	10,098	2,349	1,394
One sucker leaf........	lb	3,635	4,465	449	646
Cigar leaf.............	lb	708	1,013	553	555
Black fat water baler and dark Africa......	lb	254	904	50	164
Other leaf tobacco....	lb	15,022	6,009	2,493	1,678
Total leaf tobacco..	lb	510,186	483,569	135,851	135,669
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc...............	lb	6,216	6,806	224	31
VEGETABLES:					
Beans & peas, dried....	bu	651	636	2,601	2,192
Potatoes, white.......	bu	2,092	2,424	3,388	3,163
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose..............	lb	138,347	141,019	4,399	4,606
Hops.................	lb	13,369	11,812	3,435	2,878
Starch, corn..........	lb	195,730	275,413	5,971	8,647
GRAND TOTAL........				1,785,481	1,693,901

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, year ended June 30, 1927 and 1928

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30		June		June, 1928	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	Long staple	Short staple
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:						
Germany	2,828,711	2,090,489	98,075	88,911	12,725	76,15[illegible]
United Kingdom	2,022,766	1,141,687	80,220	75,301	12,633	62,6[illegible]
France	1,062,274	904,052	33,719	30,661	5,739	24,92[illegible]
Italy	841,351	707,735	47,613	37,934	2,898	35,0[illegible]
Soviet Russia in Europe	485,047	448,398	79,793	69,339	47,276	22,0[illegible]
Spain	362,268	320,537	10,125	18,294	2,438	15,80[illegible]
Belgium	285,562	213,415	15,185	16,198	1,543	14,65[illegible]
Netherlands	148,354	143,910	5,056	8,014	938	7,07[illegible]
Sweden	67,655	56,017	2,458	2,241	386	1,85[illegible]
Other Europe	108,866	100,753	7,055	5,087	1,358	3,72[illegible]
Total Europe	8,813,454	6,426,993	379,309	332,010	87,984	264,02[illegible]
Canada	260,298	229,113	19,333	14,791	1,751	13,04[illegible]
Japan	1,644,250	1,007,204	59,373	80,186	3,935	76,25[illegible]
China	262,205	135,741	16,392	11,339	433	10,90[illegible]
British India	289,521	84,630	6,117	213	0	21[illegible]
Other countries	11,620	5,900	499	453	28	425
Total exports	11,281,348	7,889,577	431,033	458,992	94,131	364,86[illegible]
Total imports a/	399,505	366,613	38,785	15,259		
Total re-exports a/	20,805	17,748	1,723	553		
Net exports	10,902,648	7,540,712	443,964	444,286		
LINTERS:						
Germany	153,614	131,577	8,213	7,701		
United Kingdom	50,657	21,714	1,176	522		
France	25,860	35,632	2,637	5,215		
Other Europe	27,773	23,302	1,339	916		
Total Europe	257,904	212,225	13,365	14,354		
Canada	20,209	18,011	1,692	1,803		
Other countries	276	279	22	59		
Total exports	278,389	250,515	15,079	16,216		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

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GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, April, May and June, 1927 and 1928

Item and country	April 1927	April 1928	May 1927	May 1928	June 1927	June 1928 a/
EXPORTS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat, including flour:						
United States	16,039	7,880	14,125	8,793	11,515	5,309
Canada	22,050	11,103	32,318	34,270	19,673	b/28,359
Argentina	23,934	a/24,204	18,716	a/16,008	13,081	16,354
British India	362	483	342	a/ 632	3,067	2,168
Australia	12,266	a/ 7,372	13,133	a/12,144	2,829	7,244
Russia	2,432	0	1,424	0	16	0
Danube and Bulgaria ...	192	a/ 136	283	a/ 32	112	0
Total	77,275	51,178	80,344	71,879	50,293	59,714
Corn:						
United States	1,387	3,263	1,516	1,104	1,008	663
Argentina	15,673	a/10,247	23,910	a/25,751	42,236	33.121
Rye:						
United States..........	4,498	363	5,857	3,324	3,571	623
Russia, Danube & Bulgaria	411	0	129	0	0	0
Barley:						
United States	1,151	654	1,337	1,092	1,186	683
Oats:						
United States	845	376	3,207	453	1,462	42
Flaxseed:						
Argentina	7,779	a/ 6,692	6,728	a/ 4,842	4,817	c/ 2,799
IMPORTS						
Wheat, including flour:						
United States	849	465	672	2,110	458	d/
Flaxseed:						
United States	2,360	1,718	2,376	2,156	2,925	d/

Compiled from official sources except preliminary figures for foreign countries other than Canada which are from Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Two weeks only.

d/ Not available.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year 1926-27	Net exports for year 1927-28	Shipments 1928: week ending a/ July 1	Shipments 1928: week ending a/ July 21	Net movement from July as far as reported: to and includ.	1926-27	1927-28
Barley, Exports: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,530	427	671	July 21	930	1,209
Canada	42,533	25,131					
Argentina	14,140	11,141	17		" "	800	59
Danubian countries b/.	36,658	(35,000)	58		" "	308	200
Russia	20,465	(2,000)					
Total	130,840	110,000				2,038	1,468
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1							
United States	15,041	9,823	90	35	July 21	217	125
Canada	13,620	9,646					
Argentina	40,103	29,455	0		" "	2,047	205
Danubian countries b/.	9,939	c/	0		" "	0	0
Total, excl. Danube ..	68,764	49,000				2,264	330

Item	Exports for year 1925-26	Exports for year 1926-27	Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending June 29	July 7	July 14	July 21	Total for season incl. latest week shown 1926-27	1827-28
CORN, EXPORTS; Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States ..	25,533	17,161	177	238	44	125	15,190	17,515
Danubian count. d/	67,863	83,985	171	163	171		32,079	14,142
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	9,824	9,008	8,314		201,525	154,460
Union of S.Africa	18,833	8,562	86	86	43		f/1,029	f/10,158
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-May	Nov-May
United States ...	576	5,040					757	1,178
Total exports less U.S. U.S. imports ..	290,034	433,352					254,530	195,692

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

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FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928 preliminary	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	32,295	118.1
U. S. other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	270,815	114.2
Europe, 4 count.prev.rept'd	93,286	121,010	118,097	114,864	116,447	101.4
Portugal	1,200	1,988	1,487	1,963	1,516	77.2
Hungary, revised	32,369	25,430	25,509	23,686	26,639	112.5
Total Europe (6)	126,855	148,428	145,093	140,513	144,602	102.9
Africa (2)	53,800	42,728	31,819	38,689	50,293	130.0
Asia (1)	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,314	33,879	95.9
Total 10 countries	397,710	445,382	400,124	478,908	531,884	111.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,501,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,320,097	111.5
Europe, 4 count.prev.rept'd	76,222	111,858	107,778	106,683	102,583	96.2
Portugal	(7,000)	5,684	4,728	6,412	3,858	60.2
Hungary, revised	28,464	25,532	24,802	22,514	22,459	99.8
Total Europe (6)	111,686	143,074	137,308	135,609	128,900	95.1
Algeria	13,489	15,768	8,693	10,607	14,123	133.1
Total 8 countries	1,268,582	1,646,392	1,392,849	1,330,362	1,463,120	110.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,735,617	98.6
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,581	138.6
Total above countries	2,738,641	2,942,786	2,719,529	2,794,322	2,764,198	98.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
Canada b/	22,294	23,325	21,785	22,266	c/ 18,000	80.8
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	799,937	91.7
North America (3)	714,576	709,194	863,158	906,380	828,962	91.5
Europe, 7 count. prev.rept'd	693,975	717,312	563,830	648,960	589,078	90.8
Portugal	11,850	12,090	8,560	11,439	6,577	57.5
Italy	181,393	240,845	220,644	195,808	235,157	120.1
Hungary, revised	71,493	71,675	74,909	76,933	88,588	115.1
Total Europe (10)	961,711	1,041,922	867,943	933,140	919,400	98.5
Africa (2)	41,385	44,482	36,595	36,590	47,032	128.5
Asia (3)	333,327	371,047	363,598	372,087	333,213	89.6
Total above count. (18)	2,101,499	2,166,645	2,131,294	2,248,197	2,138,607	94.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	39,300	66.8
Europe, 6 count.prev.rept'd	650,173	641,780	505,665	552,779	464,922	84.1
Portugal	2,300	4,599	3,638	4,428	3,425	77.3
Hungary, revised	31,377	32,524	31,416	22,365	31,416	140.5
Total Europe (8)	683,850	678,903	540,719	579,572	499,763	86.2
Total above count. (9)..	719,943	725,359	581,514	638,383	539,063	84.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Winter wheat only. c/ Estimated on basis of acreage and condition as of June 30.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	128	97.0
Total N. America (2) ...	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe (5)	12,675	12,540	12,771	13,345	13,364	100.1
North Africa (2)	481	571	616	729	788	108.1
Lebanon Republic	((40)	23	25	25	(40	100.0
Alaouites	(	(15)	15	15	(	
Total above count. (11)	117,734	114,747	113,350	113,114	116,700	103.2
Est. world total, ex. Russia and China	171,900	182,600	175,900			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WHEAT						
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	23,406	104.2
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (3)	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	82,385	100.1
Europe (14)	59,707	55,992	55,604	55,863	56,112	100.4
Africa (3)	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,172	7,514	104.8
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,042	101.7
Total above coun. (24)	155,578	171,109	176,009	177,802	179,053	100.7
Russia b/	--	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada	117	643	754	743	690	92.9
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Europe (15)	27,262	23,675	23,040	23,222	22,322	96.1
Total above coun. (17)	29,615	28,292	27,372	27,655	26,547	96.0
Russia b/	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		
BARLEY						
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	3,626	103.4
United States	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	129.5
Total N. America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe (10)	12,675	13,558	13,265	13,819	13,640	98.7
Africa (3)	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,686	7,250	108.4
Asia (1)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total above coun. (16)	29,942	33,701	33,589	34,120	37,650	110.3
Est. N. Hemis. ex.R. & C.	64,200	65,300	64,500	63,100		
Est. world. ex. R. & C.	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,237	100.0
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Total North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe (11)	19,254	19,365	19,302	19,272	19,479	101.1
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	757	110.8
Asia (1)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total above coun. (17)	66,827	77,597	77,056	75,289	75,475	100.2
Est. N. Hemis. ex.R.& C.	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est. world ex. R. & C.	102,200	110,800	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Winter acreage only.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 21, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 21, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-July 21 1927	July 1-July 21 1928	1928, week ending June 30	July 7	July 14	July 21
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/..................	4,957	1,492	512	181	756	555
Wheat flour b/.........	2,153	1,086	780	216	414	456
Rye.....................	107	70	40	70	--	--
Corn....................	468	407	177	238	44	125
Oats....................	217	125	23	--	90	35
Barley a/..............	930	1,209	142	111	427	671
	January 1-July 21					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides......	71,424	76,343	2,114	2,280	2,185	1,878
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides...........	65,888	77,019	2,022	1,947	2,217	2,796
Lard....................	399,162	430,308	10,393	11,894	11,048	11,375
Pickled pork..........	15,247	17,241	298	200	319	503

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 19,000 bushels, flour 37,200 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 618,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years 1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 prelim.	Ship. 1928 a/ week ending July 14	July 21	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported To and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Canada:								
Exports-								
Official......	320,277	304,540	305,000					
5 ports, Bradstr, b/				6,021	5,800	July 21	5,337	15,667
Shipments-								
4 markets c/...	b/ 320,410	b/ 297,951	b/ 326,361	9,901	9,393	July 21	8,318	31,813
Public elev. in east b/......				6,693	d/	July 14	5,652	9,883
United States......	92,366	205,896	190,927	1,170	1,011	July 21	7,110	2,578
Argentina..........	99,803	139,790	186,000	2,974	2,756	July 21	7,320	8,358
Australia..........	77,234	96,584	7,400	752	1,152	July 21	5,244	3,608
Russia.............	27,065	49,202	7,000	0	0	July 21	120	8
Hungary............	19,310	21,142	20,000	)		(		
Yugoslavia.........	11,544	10,216	1,000	)		(		
Rumania............	8,278	11,388	5,000	)d/	d/	(		
Bulgaria...........	4,128	2,236	2,000	)		(		
British India......	6,727	8,660	12,000	312	328	July 21	3,832	760
Total.............	666,742	849,654	736,327	15,109	14,640		31,944	47,125

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Not available.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	July 28 1927	July 19 1928	July 26 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	41.75	45.25	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	32.34	37.08	37.08
Berlin: la quality	33.06	38.00	38.00
London a/			
Danish	35.20	39.78	39.78
Dutch, unsalted	36.28	38.45	39.11
New Zealand	34.54	39.97	39.54
New Zealand, unsalted	35.20	40.84	40.84
Australian	34.54	37.53	37.15
Australian, unsalted	34.98	38.45	38.45
Agrentine, unsalted	35.20	36.50	36.72
Siberian	29.76	34.54	34.33

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending July 27 1927	July 18 1928	July 25 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	64,950	67,137	61,399
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	13.56	14.32	15.02
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.40	14.41	14.50
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	7,207	7,659	5,401
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	20,712	23,166	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	18.90	23.90	22.38
Danish " "	"	19.91	24.77	24.98

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17 AUGUST 6, 1928 NO. 6

Feature of Issue: CATTLE AND BEEF

JAPANESE WHEAT AND FLOUR SITUATION

The Japanese wheat crop is officially estimated at 33 million bushels compared with a crop of 31 million bushels last year, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus. The quality is extremely poor, however, and a higher percentage of foreign wheat than usual will be required for blending purposes to make standard grade flour.

Mills are now buying up the native crop and will not be active buyers of Canadian and American wheat for another month or two. The price of native wheat at mills is equivalent to $1.43 a bushel, while the comparable price of United States Western No. 2 is $1.71 a bushel and for Canadian No. 5 is $1.47 a bushel. United States and Canadian together with Australian wheats make up the bulk of the Japanese imports. The exportable surplus of Australian wheat is reported to be very small and the price is higher than on the wheat quoted above.

Stocks of foreign wheat are slightly below normal for this date. Mills are awaiting foreign price developments but predictions are made that there will be heavy purchases of low grades of Canadian wheat and lighter purchases of the higher priced, but indispensable, white wheat from the United States and Australia.

Flour prices are low, in keeping with low rice prices. Wholesale prices on July 27 for immediate delivery were $1.63 per bag of 49 pounds. The domestic outlet for flour is good but export business both for immediate and future delivery is poor. An agreement to restrict production among the leading milling companies was terminated on June 1, but current operation of about 65 per cent of capacity is about the same as under the agreement.

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FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES REMAIN FIRM

The Copenhagen official butter quotation on August 2 was unchanged from the preceding Thursday at the equivalent of 37.1 cents per pound, according to the weekly cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London, Mr. E. A. Foley. London quotations were practically unchanged. In New York 92 score butter on August 2 was slightly higher than a week earlier at 45-1/4 cents. The margin in flavor of New York over Copenhagen continues at about the 8-cent level of recent months. See detailed price statement on page 245.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production as reported for 17 countries is 2,128,607,000 bushels against 2,248,197,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced nearly 65 per cent of the estimated world production exclusive of Russia and China. These totals are the same as reported last week, as no new estimates or revisions have been received during the week. The total acreage reported for 24 countries remains as published last week, i.e., 179,053,000 acres against 177,802,000 acres in 1927. See tables pages 239 and 240.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

The outlook for the 1928 wheat crop in the three prairie provinces of Canada at the present time is very promising and barring damage from frost and severe heat, western Canada should produce an above average crop, according to a telegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Heintzleman at Winnipeg, Canada. The Consul General quotes unofficial sources which he believes to be reliable and accurate.

Present prospects promise a very large crop in Alberta as conditions are excellent throughout the province excepting Peace River country which suffered from drought. Conditions in Saskatchewan are not quite so promising as in Alberta. Many fields are patchy as a result of the uneven germination caused by the abnormally dry weather in May. A large proportion of the crop there is very weedy and there was unusually heavy hail damage during the past week which one report estimates covered one million acres or one-fourteenth of the wheat acreage of the province. Given average weather, however, from now until the end of the season Saskatchewan will produce a heavy crop. Conditions in Manitoba are much better than at this time last year. There has been considerable damage from floods in the Portage Plains, and Red River Valley but the area affected, while large, is not sufficient to prevent a much larger crop than last year.

There is very little likelihood of any serious damage from rust in either Manitoba or Saskatchewan as crops are fully one week earlier than last year and stem rust appeared two weeks later than last year. The rust spores in the air are very rare compared to last year and only isolated infections have appeared so far in Manitoba and only a few pustules have been discovered in Saskatchewan. The source which Consul General Heintzleman quotes considers as ridiculous the report which is being circulated that Canada will produce a crop of 650,000,000 bushels and also the report of a below average crop as equally ridiculous.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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During the week ended July 31 the temperature in Alberta averaged 2° above normal in the north and 5° above in the south, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature was mostly normal in Saskatchewan except in the southeast where it averaged 3° below. In Manitoba it averaged 5° below. Showers were reported on three days in most districts.

Europe

Weather for the week ended August 2 was mostly clear and hot in Central European countries and the Balkans, but cooler with local rain in northern and northwestern Europe, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. He states that the wheat outlook continues favorable, but that potato conditions are less favorable than last year. The Yugoslav press is estimating their wheat crop at 110 million bushels but other indications lead Mr. Steere to believe that this estimate is probably too high. He states that a 90 million bushel crop may be nearer the correct figure. He also states that the estimate previously published of 235 million bushels for the Italian wheat crop put out by the Italian Economic Minister may be too high and that 225 to 230 million bushels may be nearer the actual outturn. Early samples of French, Hungarian and Yugoslav new wheat are reported as showing good quality.

In Russia, a preliminary estimate by the Council of Peoples' Commissars places the 1928 grain crop in the R. S. F. S. R. at 17 per cent above last year and combined wheat and rye production at 13.8 per cent according to a cable from Mr. Steere. In 1925 and 1926 the R. S. F. S. R. produced approximately 70 per cent of both the total grain crops and the total wheat and rye crops of Russia. The R. S. F. S. R. does not include Ukraine which is a large grain producing region and important from the standpoint of the export trade. The official report of crop conditions as of July 1 in the Ukraine were generally below those for R. S. F. S. R. A preliminary official report based on grain samples from Crimea, parts of North Caucasus, and the Ukraine indicates that this year's crop is of good quality and better than last year. The supply of industrial goods in North Caucasus, particularly in the middle Volga, is unsatisfactory, which is unfavorable to the collection of the grain crop since the farmers are averse to parting with their grain unless they can exchange it for industrial goods on a satisfactory basis.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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In Russia the weather during the week ended August 2 was mostly clear and warm but with some rain in northwestern Russia. The weather during the second ten days of July in northwestern and central Russia was warm, which favored crop development, particularly the spring crops. In parts of the central industrial and central fertile regions, conditions are less favorable, particularly to the winter cereals. Reports indicate a probable further improvement in conditions over the officially reported July 1 indications with deterioration in some places more than offset by improvement elsewhere.

Southern Hemisphere

The cool weather accompanied by nearly normal precipitation of the past two weeks should have favored the wheat crop in Argentina. During the week ended July 30 the mean temperature in the northern districts was 46° or 5° below normal and in the southern district 43° or 4° below normal, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. The total precipitation in the North was 0.2 inch, or 0.1 inch below normal, ,and in the South 0.3 inch, or 0.1 inch above normal. In Australia the weather was mild with favorable light to moderate showers. Heavy rains were reported along parts of the New South Wales coast.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from July 1 to July 28 were 5,549,000 bushels against 10,652,000 bushels for the same period last year, the difference being partly accounted for by the fact that the winter wheat was harvested somewhat earlier last year than this. Exports during the week ended July 28 were 2,502,000 bushels, being the largest of the season, beginning July 1.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada decreased 6,667,000 bushels during the week ended July 27, and on that date were 41,710,000 bushels against 29,247,000 bushels on July 29, 1927. At the end of June stocks were 41,930,000 greater than at the same time last year but have increased during July and on the 27th were only 12,463,000 bushels greater than last year. Stocks at Fort William-Port Arthur on July 27 were 27,991,000 bushels against 22,497,000 bushels a year ago.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week were 3,859,-
000 bushels. Total receipts for the season to July 29, are 259,009,000
bushels against 252,735,000 bushels during the same period last year.
The Canadian season ends July 31. Shipments during the week were 8,246,-
000 bushels. Total shipments for the season are 253,101,000 bushels a-
gainst 241,343,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver, including
Prince Rupert, were 719,000 bushels during the week. Total receipts
during the season are 93,062,000 bushels against 43,540,000 bushels last
season. Shipments during the week were 1,129,000 bushels. Total ship-
ments are 88,952,000 bushels against 41,998,000 bushels last season.

European market conditions

European grain markets were showing some improvement the last
week in July although business was still quiet according to a cable
from Mr. Steere at Berlin. The price of wheat per bushel in Hamburg
remained practically unchanged, amounting to $1.57 on August 1, about
the same as on July 23. The rye price at Berlin fell a little from
$1.50 on July 25 to $1.48 on August 1.

A decree of the Russian Council of People's Commissars orders an
increase in the price paid to peasants for the new harvest, according
to a report in the "Manchester Guardian," July 21, from the paper's
Moscow correspondent. The prices are now fixed for the entire collec-
tion season in order to anticipate any attempt on the part of the pea-
sants to withhold grain in expectation of still higher prices. The in-
creases vary between 10 and 20 per cent above last year's prices, ac-
cording to quality, size and the quantity of reserves in a given region.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices continue to decline at all markets. During the
week ended July 27, the weighted average price of all classes and grades
of wheat at six primary markets declined seven cents to $1.22 per bushel
as compared with $1.36 last year. Since the first of July the average
price has declined 19 cents. All classes except durum declined quite ma-
terially the week ended July 29. No.2 hard winter at Kansas City and No.1
dark northern spring at Minneapolis each declined eight cents to $1.18 and
$1.38 per bushel respectively as compared with $1.34 and $1.61 a year ago.
No.2 red winter at St. Louis declined four centsto $1.47 per bushel or
eight cents above last year's price. No.2 amber durum at Minneapolis only
declined two cents to $1.17. No.2 hard winter has declined 27 cents since
the first of July and No.2 soft red winter has declined 25 cents during
the same period. Western white wheat at Seattle declined about five cents
to $1.24 per bushel as indicated by the average of cash quotations. Cash
prices have continued to decline since July 27. The spread between the
cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg remained unchanged at 15

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended July 27 as compared with 14 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No.2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No.1 Dark N. Sp. Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 22	149	139	144	149	137	151	154	126	151	175
29	144	141	140	145	153	152	151	127	147	172
July 6	146	137	141	136	158	153	156	132	147	172
13	143	132	139	128	160	149	156	124	143	155
20	138	129	136	126	156	146	153	119	141	151
27	136	122	134	118	161	138	149	117	139	147
Aug. 3	134		133		155		152		137	
10	139		137		160		164		143	
17	138		138		154		161		144	
24	137		137		149		143		146	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 5	146	136	136	128	144	136	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143	131	---	125	140	132	161	132	163	144	142	129
					September futures							
19	138	128	131	120	137	126	b/146	b/127	b/159	b/146	142	130
26	135	124	130	116	138	121	b/145	b/121	b/151	b/138	142	125
Aug. 2	138	120	131	112	140	117	b/146	b/121	b/159	b/139	142	133
9	142		134		144		b/152		b/165		144	
16	141		133		141		b/150		b/164		144	
23	137		129		136		b/145		b/159		143	
30	134		127		133		b/141		b/158		140	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. August futures beginning June 28. b/ October future.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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Future closing prices of wheat were fairly steady during the week following July 26, but weakened several cents per bushel on the United States markets. Continued record breaking receipts of winter wheat in the southwest, favorable weather in the northwest and prospects bright in Canada for a big crop have had a depressing effect on the wheat market. On August 2 the closing prices of September futures as compared with those of a week before were four cents lower at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis. Prices at Liverpool, however, strengthened slightly during the week. October futures at Winnipeg were unchanged at 121 cents per bushel and were one cent higher at Liverpool. September futures at Buenos Aires on August 1 closed two cents lower than a week before. Future closing prices in that market are now the lowest since October last year year and about 18 cents lower than a year ago.

Rye production in 1928

The 1928 rye production as reported for 9 countries is 539,063,000 bushels against 638,383,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced 72 per cent of the estimated world production, exclusive of Russia and China. No estimates or revisions have been received during the past week. See tables pages 239 and 240.

Reports from Austria complain of a poor rye crop, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. The Austrian rye crop is too small to be of importance in the European rye situation, but may reflect the condition in Czechoslovakia also, which country is somewhat more important. In the past 6 years, decreases in Austrian rye yields have been accompanied by decreases in Czechoslovakia also, and vice versa.

FEED GRAINS

No change has been reported during the week in the production of feed grains. European feed grain conditions are less favorable than a week ago, particularly in southeastern Europe and there is growing concern about a possible feedstuffs scarcity, which is increased by a potato outlook less favorable than last year. In the United States, on the other hand, conditions are favorable. United States prices of barley and oats have fallen during the week while corn has increased. United States feed grain exports for the first four weeks in July, according to a preliminary report, were slightly below those for that period last year, due to the decrease in oats exports. Corn and barley shipments have both been larger than last year. Our stocks of feed grains on July 28 were less than 40 per cent of the stocks at the corresponding time last year, due to reduction in corn and oats. Barley stocks are about equal to last year. Scattering reports in Europe mentioned firm

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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markets for corn and oats the middle of July with barley quiet.

Barley

Total barley production so far reported for 10 Northern Hemisphere countries remains at 531,884,000 bushels or 11 per cent above production in those countries last year when they produced about a third of the estimated world crop excluding Russia and China. Of the European countries not yet reporting production, less favorable reports are now coming in from Rumania in addition to those previously reported for Germany and France.

Grain crops in Rumania are reported to be unsatisfactory in Bessarabia, and irregular in Moldavia, Since over a third of the Rumanian barley acreage is in Bessarabia, and Moldavia is also an important producing region, these conditions may result in more or less reduction in the barley crop of the country, which early reports had indicated to be in good condition. Last year's barley crop in Rumania was 57,408,000 bushels or slightly above the average for the past five years. There is considerable uncertainty as to the size of the Russian barley crop. Latest official reports have been favorable, but private reports are not so optimistic.

The weekly average price of United States No. 2 barley at Minneapolis fell again in the week ended July 27 to 80 cents from 83 cents the preceding week. In the same week last year it fell from 82 to 74 cents. The heavier exports reported from the United States during the first three weeks in July as compared with a year ago were not maintained for the week ending July 28, when only 408,000 bushels were shipped out compared with 671,000 for the preceding week, and 604,000 in the corresponding week last year. Total shipments for the four weeks, however, are still above corresponding totals for the past two years. The total for 1928 is 1,617,000 bushels compared with 1,534,000 last year and 1,169,000 the year before. Argentine and Danubian exports reported through July 21 have been small compared with last year, and have brought the total reported so far this season for all countries down to 1,875,000 bushels compared with 2,776,000 last year. The market for barley in France was reported to be quiet the middle of July.

Oats

Total oat production so far reported in 8 countries amounts to 1,463,120,000 bushels, or an increase of 10 per cent over last year's crop in those countries when they produced about 36 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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United States oats prices continued to fall the week ended July 28, the average price of No. 2 white oats at Chicago going down 8 cents to 52 cents during the week. It was still 9 cents above the average price for the corresponding week last year, however. Our oats stocks on July 28 were only about 2 million bushels compared with 12 million a year ago. Both the United States and Argentina have been cutting down on exports of oats in July as compared with last year. United States exports through July 28 were only 144,000 bushels compared with 428,000 last year, and Argentine exports reported through July 21 were only 283,000 bushels compared with 2,866,000 for the corresponding period last year. France reported restricted sales of oats the middle of July with prices firm.

Corn

No revisions or new estimates of production have been received during the week. Production in the United States, and for Bulgaria, the only other country for which a report is available, is not changed from the previous report of 2,764,198,000 bushels, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from last year's crop in these two countries. They produced about 65 per cent of last year's world corn crop exclusive of Russia and China. The United States weather in recent weeks has been favorable to the corn crop, but in southern and southeastern Europe some deterioration in the crop from heat is reported, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere. Acreage figures for Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary have not yet been reported. Total European acreage so far reported, including Rumania, Bulgaria, France, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland amounts to 13,364,000 acres practically the same as the 13,345,000 for those countries last year.

United States corn stocks have been decreasing rapidly during July and on the 28th were only 12 million bushels compared with 32 million on that date last year. United States corn prices increased during the week ended August 1, while Argentine prices remained stable, resulting in an increased margin. No. 3 Yellow at Chicago rose from 104.2 cents a bushel at Chicago July 25 to 108.7 cents July 31, while Argentine corn prices at Buenos Aires for early delivery rose from 88.8 cents for July 24 to 88.3 July 27, then dropping back to 87.0 cents the last of the month. The margin of the Chicago over the Buenos Aires price rose from 18.4 cents July 24 to 22.2 July 30, dropping to 21.7 cents next day. During July last year when our total corn imports amounted to 692,331 bushels, the margin of the Argentine over the Chicago price averaged 31.6 cents.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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United States exports in July were 637,000 bushels compared with 590,000 a year ago, and the total since November 1 continues above last year, amounting to 17,745,000 bushels this year compared with 15,312,000 a year ago. Argentine exports reported for the 4 weeks ended July 28 amount to 33,511,000 bushels which is about equal to the corresponding June figures. Total Argentine exports for the complete month of July last year are officially reported at 39,964,000 bushels. Corn from South Africa is now beginning to come on the market. Exports to Europe for the week ended July 21 were reported at 300,000 bushels compared with 43,000 the preceding week and 86,000 the first week in July, a total of 429,000 bushels compared with a similar total of 171,000 for that period last year. The market for corn in Denmark was firm with prices rising the middle of July, and supplies low.

Increased grain acreage in Turkestan, Asiatic Russia

The 1928 grain acreage of Russian central Asia or Turkestan, is estimated at 4,520,000 acres, an increase of 15 per cent over 1927, according to "Economic Life" of July 4, 1928. The crop conditions, it is stated, are exceptionally favorable and a considerable commercial surplus is expected this year. No figures showing the acreage under individual crops in 1927 and 1928 are available, but in 1925 and 1926 wheat constituted about 60 per cent of the total grain acreage, spring wheat predominating, followed by barley, corn and minor crops.

It is stated that the expansion of grain areas this year occurred on non-irrigated lands. As a rule the crop on this land during the 2 to 3 years out of 5, writes the paper's correspondent, merely covers the seed. This, however, is said to be a fortunate year, the crop being estimated above the average. Contracts with the growers, although delayed and therefore not as large as they could be, cover 136,000 acres of wheat.

Since Central Asia is a deficiency grain region, depending for its grain supply on other regions, a large local crop will diminish this dependence and leave a larger share of the grain supply of producing regions for consumption in industrial areas and export. As against that, the statement should be noted that transportation difficulties are expected, due to the fact that the principal grain sections of the region are far removed from the railroads. Warehousing facilities are also insufficient, and new warehouses are being hurriedly equipped. It should be borne in mind in this connection that an adequate supply of grain at reasonable prices is essential for the development of cotton growing on a large scale in this region as planned by the Soviet authorities.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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It is stated in "Economic Life" that more than half of the grain supply shipped to the cotton growing regions of central Asia will originate this year in the territory gravitating to the Tashkent Railroad, i.e. districts in Kazakstan, the province of Orenburg, etc. All these sections were expected to have good crops this year. The Tashkent Railroad, connecting the cities Tashkent and Orenburg, is the only direct, and the shortest, route between central Asia and European Russia. No figures concerning the origin of the grain shipped to central Asia during preceding years, and the extent to which it was shipped by way of the Tashkent railroad are available to serve as a basis for comparison. But it is not without interest that in a publication of the former Russian Ministry of Agriculture, devoted to the description of Asiatic Russia and published in 1914, it was stated that the Tashkent railroad, the construction of which was completed in 1905-6, was a particularly important factor in the growth of the cotton acreage in Turkestan. This is explained by the fact that by delivering cheap grain from European Russia, it permitted an increase of the area under cotton at the expense of cereals. Additional details on the relation between cotton growing and grain supply in Turkestan appeared on pages 425-425 of "Foreign Crops and Markets," Vol. 16, No. 13, March 26, 1928.

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TOBACCO

The 1927-28 tobacco crop of the consular district of Veracruez, Mexico, is estimated at 12,553,000 pounds, compared with 6,467,000 pounds during the preceding season, according to a report from Vice Consul William A. Myers at Veracruz, July 9, 1928. The tobacco of San Andres Tusctla section is being exported to Germany and Belgium. Prices range from 13.8 cents to 29.6 cents per pound. The total 1927 production of Mexico is estimated at 19,912,000 pounds from an area of 37,925 acres.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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APPLE AND PEAR PROSPECTS IN EUROPE AND CANADA: Middle of July prospects for the 1928 continental apple and pear crop seem to indicate that American apples should find a rather favorable market in European consuming centers this coming winter, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Crop conditions vary to a greater extent than for many years, so that an accurate size-up of the situation is still difficult, but generally speaking, Northern and Western Europe has only a small to medium crop of apples and a medium or slightly better

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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crop of pears; the southern European districts have an apple crop ranging between fair and good, but a small pear crop. In England and Wales the apple and pear crop are patchy. Abnormal dropping is reported and most varieties promise only fair crops compared with good crops last year, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London quoting the British Ministry report of July 26. Early varieties of applies promise to be a better crop in England than is the case with late fall and winter varieties. Condition in Canada the early part of July indicated good crops of apples and pears in British Columbia and slightly below average yields in the eastern provinces.

Production of apples and pears in Holland and Germany, the districts immediately tributary to the most important consuming centers of continental Europe, namely the northern German and Rhineland cities and the Channel and Scandinavian countries, promises to be relatively small, according to Mr. Steere. These markets must, therefore, depend upon imported supplies considerably earlier in the season than last year which should favor United States market prospects. See Foreign Service release F.S./F-65, August 6, 1928.

EUROPEAN PRUNE MARKETS AND PRODUCTION: The spot market for prunes in Hamburg during July was quieter than during June, according to a cable from Consul T. H. Bevan at Hamburg. There were practically no new contracts placed with California shippers of 1927 stock. Considerable sales of California new crop prunes were effected during the last week of June and the first 10 days of July, however, through the smaller shippers at advancing prices. After July 10 the demand for new stock prunes quieted and sales since then have been negligible. Hamburg stocks on July 15 were as follows, in short tons: Oregon, 379; California, 2,954; Bosnian, 47.

The Yugoslavian exportable surplus of prunes for 1928 is being estimated by some members of the trade in Germany at the usual figure of approximately 50,000 short tons, but reports from other creditable sources indicate that the crop will be somewhat below the average, according to a cable from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The latter opinion is strengthened by the fact that the hot weather prevailing in the prune districts of Yugoslavia during July is expected to cause considerable falling of the fruit. As a result, prune prices in Valjevo rose at the end of July to about 4 cents per pound normal garniture. Prices in Yugoslavia indicate that the proportion of the large sized prunes in the new crop will be probably smaller than expected because of the drought. Stocks of carryover prunes are negligible in Yugoslavia, and stocks of prune brandy are below normal, according to Mr. Steere.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

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Reports received from the Prunes d'Ente growing district in France are mostly pessimistic regarding the size of the crop for 1928 because of the damage done by excessive rain and cold weather during the early part of the season, according to Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. Instead of an average crop of about 7,000 short tons as at first expected, the general concensus of opinion at the present time is that the crop will range from 2,600 to 3,000 short tons. This would be considerably below the crop of last year, which amounted to 5,000 short tons, and would be the smallest since 1925.

ONION SEED CROP IN CANARY ISLANDS: The onion seed crop of the Canary Islands for the current year is expected to reach 205,000 pounds, a crop fully equal to that of 1927, according to a report from Consul Raleigh A. Gibson at Teneriffe, dated June 21. One hundred and five thousand pounds of the 1928 crop are crystal wax seed, the balance being yellow Bermuda. A large amound of seed, principally crystal was, will be thrown on the open market as much of this seed is not grown under contract, according to Consul Gibson. Exports during 1927 were 84,898 pounds crystal wax seed and 104,914 yellow Bermuda. It is estimated there is a carryover of about 20,000 pounds from last year's crop.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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BRADFORD WOOL MARKET: English wool was selling slowly at Bradford during the week ended August 3 due to resistance of users of manufactures to quoted rates, according to a cablegram from Consul Thompson at Bradford. There was little business in tops and yarns and, although prices showed no appreciable change during the week, there was a weakening tendency. Demand for piece goods was only fair.

BRITISH PORK SUPPLIES: There were further seasonal reductions during July in the supplies of fresh pork handled through the London Central markets, according to preliminary figures cabled by Mr. E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The July figure of 2,684,000 pounds, while 672,000 pounds under the June level, was still more than 400,000 pounds larger than a year ago. In cured pork, Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders continued the decline of recent months to reach 3,960,000 pounds on July 31, in spite of the heavy imports of recent weeks. The July figure was almost 50 per cent under that of July 31, 1927. Lard stocks at Liverpool, however, rose further, standing at 10,734,000 pounds at the end of July against 8,774,000 pounds for June and 7,233,000 pounds a year ago. The July, 1928, figure for lard is the largest since September, 1926.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

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BRITISH BACON PRICES STEADY: Liverpool quotations on Danish wiltshire sides averaged $24.98 per 100 pounds for the week ended August 1, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. That figure is about the same as for the preceding week. Canadian Wiltshires, however, were easier at $21.94. The recent quotations on Danish bring the July average to $24.66, against $23.51 for June and $20.36 in July, 1927. The July, 1928, average on Canadian works out at $22.69 against $22.48 for the preceding month and $18.98 last year. See table, page 245.

GERMAN HOG PRICES FIRMER: The average price of heavy hogs at Berlin reached $15.40 per 100 pounds against $15.02 for the preceding week, according to L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The current weekly average is about $1.80 per 100 pounds above that of the corresponding week of last year. The July, 1928, average stands at $14.78 against $14.51 for June and $13.28 in July, 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg were firmer also for the week ended August 1 at $14.58. See table, page 245.

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF.

The interest of the United States in the world situation in cattle and beef lies primarily in (1) the extent to which our markets are attractive to cattle and beef produced in foreign, especially North American, countries, and (2) the effect upon our foreign markets for pork products of existing supplies and prices of beef in those markets. The present favorable United States market for beef and beef cattle has brought imports to a point higher than usual, but there are no indications of the volume of such imports reaching a point large enough to materially affect the domestic market before our own supplies become large enough to discourage importations. In our leading foreign markets for cured pork, price relationships of the past 2 months have indicated a situation less favorable to pork consumption than it was during the bulk of the marketing season beginning November 1, 1927, but pork prices still remain relatively low. Beef consumption in Europe, however, appears to have declined somewhat during the last few years, with the exception of Germany, and indications are that export supplies in Southern Hemisphere so far in 1928 have been smaller than in the same period of last year.

Imports of cattle, beef and veal into the United States have increased since January 1, but are still only some 3 per cent of the total volume of the United States marketings of cattle and calves. Cattle imports since that date showed increases over last year from Canada and Mexico, as did beef from

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Canada and New Zealand. Cattle imports reached 511,000 head for the year ended June 30, 1928 against 358,000 head for the year ended June 30, 1927. The Mexican export embargo was rescinded in October 1927, and an export duty imposed on June 1, 1928, and much of the cattle from that country came in during the free period. Local demand in Texas, however, is expected to sustain a moderate flow of Mexican cattle to this country.

In Canada, the cattle business has been stimulated by the good prices prevailing in the United States, but the number available for sale in this market cannot be viewed as a depressing influence. United States imports of beef and veal for the first 5 months of 1928 were 13,613,000 pounds as against 8,586,000 pounds for the same period of 1927. The increase is largely accounted for by imports from New Zealand reaching 6,013,000 pounds against 738,000 pounds for the corresponding period of last year. That country however, cannot be expected to supply enough beef to the American market to be a factor in our domestic price situation, during the somewhat limited period through which the present relatively high prices may be expected to prevail. New Zealand is primarily a dairy and sheep country, which activities are usually more profitable than is raising beef for export to markets other than Great Britain, to which market the bulk of the New Zealand beef export is sent.

Cattle numbers

North America

Following an increase in cattle numbers in the United States during the years 1920-1925 as against 1909-1913, a consistent decline since 1925 places cattle numbers for 1928 in this country at 55,696,000 head, a decline from 1925 of 13.8 per cent. The decline in cattle has been a major factor in bringing about the relatively high prices prevailing at present. Per capita consumption figures also rose in 1925 and 1926 but remained below pre-war, and showed some decline in 1927. In Canada, cattle numbers have varied only slightly since the war. In recent years, cattle exports from Canada have not exceeded 217,000 head, according to official Canadian figures. From 1923 to 1925 those exports were fairly equally divided between Great Britain and the United States, but since 1926 most of the trade has been with this country. Total Canadian beef exports reached their peak of recent years in 1927, when 56,741,000 pounds were shipped out. Difficulty of competition in the British markets has thrown the bulk of such shipments into the United States during the last 3 years. In Mexico the latest cattle figures are for 1926, when they stood at 5,121,000 head, about the same as before the war, but an increase of 60 per cent over 1925. The total figures for the three North American countries in 1926, the last year in which they all reported, was 72,814,000 head against an average of 77,501,000 head for 1921-1925 and 70,369,000 head in 1909-1913. See table, page 209.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

South America

No recent official figures are available upon the number of cattle in the important beef producing countries of South America. The beef cattle industry in Argentina has declined somewhat during the past 6 years, although evidence now indicates that there has been a check in the decline. According to some authorities, however, diversified agriculture is competing with cattle raising to an extent that may prevent any material expansion. A semi-official estimate made by the Argentine Rural Society places the number of cattle in that country in 1927 at about 30,000,000 head, compared with the census figure of 37,065,000 in 1922 and 25,867,000 in 1914. Even in periods of unrestricted trade, Argentine beef was never of primary importance in the United States market, owing somewhat to the organization of the business to take care of the European markets, which had built up favorable shipping accomodations.

In Brazil, an important cattle producing country in South America, there has been no official census since 1920. However, the 1925 estimate for the state of Rio Grande do Sul was 10,086,000, according to a consular report of October 1926, compared with the census figures of 8,489,000 for 1920. Rio Grande do Sul supports about 25 per cent of the cattle in Brazil in 1920. Cattle in Uruguay are estimated to be about the same as in 1924, according to information contained in the monthly circular for March 1928 of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd. In that year they amounted to about 8,432,000 head. If it is assumed that cattle numbers in Brazil and Uruguay have not changed much since the last censuses, there is still an indicated decrease for South America of about 7,000,000 head. The other South American countries have not been considered owing to a lack of reliable estimates for either the pre-war or post-war periods, although the tendency appears to be toward increased numbers. See table, page 209.

Europe

Reports for 15 European countries for which figures are available for 1927 place the total cattle for those countries at 105,727,000 against 94,016,000 for the average of 1921 -1925, and 101,851,000 for 1909-1913. Practically all of the countries in that group give figures as large as or larger than the pre-war period, except France and Germany, the two most important producers. Figures for 1928 from those two countries, however, indicate continued increases in numbers, with very narrow margins below the pre-war levels. The low European figures as a result of the war have been important factors in lowering per capita consumption and in stimulating imports of frozen meat. In continental Europe, the tendency appears to be toward larger cattle numbers which, in combination with artificial restraints in international trade in fresh meats, may be expected to exert depressing influences on prices in the domestic markets. The British market situation in beef, owing to its being closed to continental supplies, is more under the influence of conditions overseas than are the continental countries. See table, page 209.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Oceania

Both Australia and New Zealand report decreased cattle numbers for 1927. In Australia, the figure of 15,130,000 head indicates a decrease below the 1920-1925 average of 11.7 per cent, but an increase over 1909-1913 of 7.1 per cent. In New Zealand, cattle numbers for 1927 are placed at 3,242,000 head. That figure indicates little change from the usual post-war numbers, but an increase of about 50 per cent over the 1909-1913 average. So far, only relatively small amounts of beef have reached the American market from those countries, and the rate of increase over a number of years gives no indication of substantially larger amounts of beef being available for sale in the United States. In fact, the cattle numbers in those countries appear to be not much greater than required to meet the home demand and to maintain the present rate of European trade in frozen beef.

Other countries

Reports from cattle producing countries in Africa indicate a tendency to increase such holdings over the numbers available before the war, but beef from such sources plays only a small part in the world's international trade. Relatively small amounts are recorded in the imports of countries with African possessions. In Asiatic countires, British India reports cattle numbers in recent years substantially larger than before the war. Asiatic Russia is next in importance, and also reports increases in cattle. In fact, all the available information on both Africa and Asia indicates larger numbers of cattle being produced during the past 5 years than immediately before or after the war. See table, page 210.

Slaughter and meat production

Indications are that Canada is anticipating a continuance of the favorable market for Canadian beef in the United States. For the period January-May, 1928, inspected slaughter and meat production in Canada continued the advance noted throughout 1927. In the United States, however, inspected slaughter and beef production for that period of 1928 declined 7.5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively under the corresponding period of 1927. From the viewpoint of American supply the amount of beef received from Canada annually constitutes but a small part, amounting to only 0.4 per cent of the estimated total United States beef consumption for 1927. Including cattle, imports from Canada amount to only about 3 per cent of our consumption. From the Canadian side, however, exports to the United States in 1927 represented 89.4 per cent of the total beef export, and 7.1 per cent of the total estimated beef production of that year.

Meat production for export in South America appears to have been somewhat smaller during the first 5 months of 1928 than in the corresponding period of last year. In Argentina, slaughter in freezing plants for the 1928 period indicated was about 17 per cent under 1927. Even allowing

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

for heavier carcasses in 1928 as a result of improved grazing conditions, the production of meat this year has probably run behind that of 1927. Uruguay shows a very slight increase in slaughter figures for the first 5 months of this year against that of last year. No.1928 figures are available for Australia, but unofficial estimates for slaughter and beef production in New Zealand indicate substantial increases this year, although the total involved is small.

In Europe, the only important consumers of imported beef to give indications of the domestic supply situation for 1928 are Great Britain and Germany. In the former country both inspected slaughter for the first quarter of 1928 and receipts of beef at the London Central Markets for the first 5 months were slightly under those of a year ago. In Germany, where imported beef is a smaller factor in the total supply situation than in Great Britain, inspected slaughter for the first quarter of 1928 showed an increase of 2 per cent over 1927, while inspected beef production for that period advanced 4 per cent over a year ago. In most important European beef importing countries, the tendency in recent years has been toward larger domestic supplies and reduced imports. See tables, pages 213 and 214.

Beef consumption

The consumption of beef in Europe shows signs of having decreased in the last 2 or 3 years, both as to total and per capita volumes. These conditions apply with particular emphasis to Great Britain, the outstanding importer of chilled and frozen beef, and also the leading market for pork products exported from the United States. Germany, also an important consumer of American pork products, is an important exception in that beef consumption there has increased steadily since the war, and in 1927 exceeded pre-war figures. It should be noted, however, that the consumption of all meats in 1927 in the important foreign markets for American pork, both total and per capita, was larger in 1927 than in the pre-war period, with the bulk of the increase accounted for by increased consumption of pork. Additional details on the relative importance of various meats in Europe appeared on page 83 of Foreign Crops and Markets dated July 16, 1928.

In the United States and Canada, beef consumption in 1927 registered an appreciable decline below 1925 and 1926. In the United States, the total estimated consumption was well ahead of the pre-war level, but per capita figures for 1927 were substantially under those of the pre-war period. In Canada, however, the 1927 figures of both total and per capita consumption show an increase over pre-war. Of the world's other important beef producing countries, Argentina continues to increase its already very heavy per capita beef consumption rate. Consumption in Australia also has been growing since the war, but by 1925 had not yet regained the pre-war level. See tables, pages 215 to 220.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928

Country	Month of es-	Average 1909-13	Average 1921-25	1925	1926	1927	1928
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Canada..............	June	6,551	9,588	9,307	8,751	9,172	
United States........	Jan.	58,676	65,421	61,996	59,122	56,872	55,696
Mexico...............	June	b/c/5,142	2,492	2,925	5,121		
Gautemala............	July	557	268	245	564	260	
Honduras.............		411	d/ 466				
Salvador.............		350					
Nicaragua............		c/e/ 252	1,200				
Costa Rica...........		c/ 333	443	433			
Cuba.................	Dec. f/	2,917	4,667	4,630	3,783		
Dominican Republic.C.	May	652					
Porto Rico...........		c/ 316	178	144			
Total North and Central Amer.& West Indies count.rept'd all periods to 1927		65,784	75,277	71,548	68,257	66,304	
All periods to 1926		73,843	82,436	79,103	77,161		
Estimated total g/..		76,000	86,000				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia............		4,000	c/ 7,468	6,476	6,500		
Venezuela...........		2,004	2,689				
Ecuador.............			h/ 1,500		1,280		
Peru................	(Feb		1,198				
Bolivia.............	(April	734	(1,500)	[illegible]	2,145	2,320	
Chila................		1,780	1,957	1,918			
Brazil i/...........	Sept.	30,705	c/j/34,271				
Uruguay.............		c/e/8,193	8,117	k/8,432			
Paraguay............	Dec. f/	4,422	4,600	h/4,300			
Argentina...........	Dec. f/	c/l/25,867	c/ 37,065			h/30,000	
South America estimated total 1926		4,000	7,468	6,476	6,500		
Estimated total g/		30,000	101,000				
EUROPE							
England.............	June	5,843	5,824	6,163	6,253	6,275	
Scotland............	June	1,203	1,171	1,205	1,198	1,204	
Ireland.............	June	4,847	4,996	4,659	4,614	4,746	
Norway m/...........	June	n/ 1,134	1,128	1,151	1,200	1,209	
Sweden..............	June	3,069	2,418	h/2,100			
Denmark.............	July	2,717	2,613	2,758	2,838	2,912	
Holland.............	(Ma-Ju)	2,062	2,063				
Belgium.............	Dec. f/	1,925	1,550	1,628	1,655	1,712	1,739
France	Dec. f/	15,338	13,582	14,025	14,373	14,482	14,941
Spain...............	Dec. f/	2,587	3,457	3,436	3,794	3,688	
Portugal............		c/o/ 703	752	768			
Italy i/............	(Mar-April)	6,590	6,925	k/7,000			

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CON'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928
EUROPE, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Switzerland..........		c/ 1,443	1,443		1,587		
Germany..............	Dec. f/	18,474	16,786	17,326	17,202	17,221	17,95
Austria..............	Dec-Apr	2,356	2,224				
Czechoslovakia........	Dec. f/	4,596	4,469		4,691		
Hungary..............	Apr.	2,150	1,858	1,920	1,847	1,805	
Yugoslavia i/........	Jan.	5,155	4,122	3,796	3,738		
Greece i/............		665	701				
Bulgaria i/..........	Dec. f/	2,048	2,148	1,560			
Rumania i/...........	Dec. f/	5,648	5,570	5,583	5,219	4,992	4,552
Poland...............		8,351	8,473	k/ 8,950		8,571	
Lithuania............		918	1,149	1,339	1,396		
Latvia...............	June	912	868	907	955	967	
Esthonia.............	Summer	528	508	555	599	634	
Finland..............	Sept.	1,605	1,847	1,871	1,860		
Russia(European)......	Summer	p/ 38,545	34,105	42,269	43,058	q/43,880	
Total Europe count. rept'd all periods to 1927.......		101,851	94,016	103,585	104,805	105,727	
to 1926.......		109,529	101,134	110,591	111,799		
Estimated total g/..		141,000	133,000				
AFRICA							
Morocco..............		r/ 675	1,711	1,955	1,933	2,200	
Algeria..............	Sept.	1,112	849	892	946	849	
Tunis................	Dec. f/	195	413	308	370	396	
French West Africa....		1,500	2,158	2,272	2,313		
French Sudan.........		1,019	1,086				
Nigeria..............			2,805	2,864	3,162		
French Cameroon.......			385	325	332		
Egypt i/.............	Sept.	1,316	1,310	1,400	1,485		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan..			864	935	1,500		
Italian Somaliland....	Feb.		c/j/1,246				
Eritrea..............		517	506				
Kenya Colony..........	Mar-June	754	3,038	3,417	3,413	3,476	
Uganda...............		556	1,109	1,342	1,338		
French Equatorial Africa			882				
Belgian Congo		500	495	480	465		
Portuguese East Africa			270				
British Southwest Africa		206	561	572	621		
Bechuanaland.........		c/ 324	495	502	518		
Union of South Africa.	Apr-May	c/ 5,797	9,342	9,738			
Basutoland...........		c/ 437	604	631	645		
Rhodesia -							
Northern...........	Dec. f/	255	289	386	382	363	
Southern...........	Dec. f/	509	1,794	2,009	2,102	2,189	

Continued -

(THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D)

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
AFRICA, CONT'D							
Swaziland		60	244				
Tanganyika Territory		1,489	3,806	4,472	4,472		
Madagascar	Feb.	4,890	7,624	7,659			
Total African countries rept'd all periods							
to 1927		2,071	3,345	3,595	3,800	3,797	
to 1926		9,828	18,632	20,638	21,003		
Estimated total g/		27,000	46,000				
ASIA							
Turkey, European and Asiatic		s/ 6,438	4,265	4,622	5,017	5,135	
Persia			h/ 1,000				
Syria			257	280	243		
India - i/							
British	Dec to	128,451	146,759	150,978	150,832		
Native States	April	13,258	33,982	36,254			
Ceylon i/		1,484	1,459		1,457	1,537	
Russia (Asiatic)	Summer	t/13,578	u/10,996	v/14,608	v/15,445	v/16,017	
China, incl. Turkestan and Manchuria		21,997					
Japan	Dec. f/	1,385	1,440	1,456	1,460		
Chosen	Dec. f/	966	1,567	1,605	1,591	1,595	
Formosa i/	Dec. f/	473	407	383	379		
French-Indo China i/		p/ 4,616	3,390	3,643			
Siam i/		4,501	6,701	8,003	8,230		
Philippine Islands i/		1,190	2,418	2,681	2,683		
Dutch East Indies -							
Java and Madura i/	Dec. f/	5,091	5,289	5,656	5,721		
Other possessions i/	Dec. f/	1,640	1,872	1,991	1,965		
Total Asia countries rept'd all periods							
to 1927		20,892	16,828	20,835	22,053	22,747	
to 1926		163,713	181,714	191,983	193,323		
Estimated total g/		208,000	246,000				
OCEANIA							
Australia	Dec. f/	11,535	13,789	13,309	13,280	11,888	
New Zealand	Jan.	c/ 2,020	3,393	3,470	3,452	3,242	
Total Oceania countries rept'd all periods							
to 1927		13,555	17,182	16,779	16,732	15,130	
Estimated total g/		14,000	17,000				

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over average 1909-13 and 1921-25, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
World total countries rept'd all periods							
to 1927.........		204,243	206,648	216,342	215,642	213,705	
to 1926.........		374,468	408,566	425,570	426,518		
Estimated world total g/................		546,000	629,000				

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.
a/ Average for 5-year period if available otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries, the pre-war figures are estimates for one year only of numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used.
b/ Year 1902. c/Census. d/Year 1918. e/Year 1908. f/Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year, i. e., figure for number of cattle in France as of December 31, 1920 has been put in the 1921 column. g/ This total includes interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. h/Unofficial.
i/Buffaloes included. j/Year 1920. k/Year1924. l/June. m/ In rural communities only. n/September. o/Year 1906. p/Year 1916. q/ No estimate for Crimea so have included the 1926 estimate for that territory. Exclusive of Crimea the number is 43,633,400. r/ 1915. s/ In addition there were 832,163 buffaloes. t/ Year 1916. The 1920 census figures for Turkestan and Azerbaijan (part of Transcaucasia) have been included as no estimate was made for that region in 1916. u/Includes estimated number in Turkestan and Azerbaijan according to census of 1920 with the estimates for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 and the estimated number in Turkestan, Transcaucasia and Kazak-Kirghiz in 1924 with the year 1925 and 1926. v/Includes 7,170,900 cattle in Turkestan, Kazak-Kirghiz and Transcaucasia in 1924. The number in Siberia and the Far East only was as follows: 1925, 7,436,800; 1926, 8,273,900; 1927, 8,846,200.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughtering in principal exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, annual 1925-28

Exporting and importing countries	Pre-war a/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year to latest date available 1927	1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES						
United States:						
Inspected............	9,633	15,206	15,333	14,396	c/ 5,921	c/ 5,464
Total b/.............	18,906	24,805	24,513	23,030		
Argentina:						
In packing plants.....	1,691	3,871	3,510	3,718	d/ 1,522	1,279
Total, excl. farm.......	3,272	7,379				
Australia..............	1,572	2,434				
Netherlands:						
Inspected e/..........	492	542	667			
Uruguay:						
In packing plants.....	59	648	725	689	d/ 441	d/ 475
Total, excl. farm.......	914	1,233	1,293			
New Zealand f/..........	g/ 277	h/ 469	h/ 413		i/ 26	i/ 146
Canada:						
Inspected and farm....	1,218	1,921	1,903	2,003	j/ 425	j/ 426
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
Germany:						
Inspected and farm.....	7,057	7,537	7,576	7,320	k/ 1,785	k/ 1,825
United Kingdom..........	3,302	l/ 3,510	l/ 3,415	l/ 3,551	[illegible]	[illegible]
France:						
Inspected m/...........	3,165	2,531	2,905	3,187		
Inspected and farm n/..	5,813	5,331	5,[illegible]	5,379		
Belgium:						
Inspected and farm.....	758	665	[illegible]			

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. b/ Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. c/ Five months, January-May. d/ In freezing establishments only first 5 months. e/ In addition there were the following number slaughtered on account of disease: 1909-13, 14,155; 1923, 27,885, 1924, 36,907; 1925, 36,138; 1926, 41,314. f/ Years ending March 31 of year following. g/ Excluding farm slaughter. h/ Including farm slaughter which for the years ending January 31 was as follows, - 1926, 11,023, 1927, 8,070. i/ Beef quarters exported, January-April inclusive. j/ Inspected January-May inclusive. k/ Inspected first quarter. l/ Unofficial estimates based on official method for England and Wales as published in the Agricultural Output of England and Wales, 1925. m/ Average 1909-13 slaughtering at municipal slaughter houses of all France. Subsequent years based on Paris slaughterings which during the years 1909-13 average 22 per cent of the cattle and 15 per cent of the calves slaughtered in municipal slaughter houses of all France. n/ Estimates based on method used by Dr. Louis G. Michael in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe - France pp. 126 and 127.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in principal exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, annual 1925-28

Exporting and importing countries	Pre-war a/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to latest date available	
					1927	1928
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES						
United States:						
Inspected	4,100	5,476	5,753	5,276	c/ 2,153	c/ 1,921
Total b/	7,157	7,146	8,418	7,693		
Argentina:						
In packing plants	1,196	2,177	1,925	2,182		
Total, excl. farm	2,312	4,044				
Australia		d/ 1,180				
Uruguay:						
In packing plants	32	254	288	274		
Total, excl. farm	469	483	513			
New Zealand e/	f/ 221	g/ 306	g/ 289		h/ 4	h/ 20
Canada:						
Inspected and farm	426	692	685	711		
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
Germany:						
Inspected and farm	2,139	2,032	2,085	2,092	i/ 502	i/ 523
United Kingdom j/	1,714	k/ 1,629	k/ 1,579	k/ 1,634	l/ 259	l/ 238
France:						
Inspected m/	1,240	1,090	1,176	1,281		
Inspected and farm n/	2,040	1,791	1,829	1,724		
Belgium:						
Inspected and farm	316	220	295			

a/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. b/Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. c/ Five months January-May. d/Average production for 3 years ending 1925-26. e/ Years ending March 31 following. f/Excluding farm slaughter. g/Including farm slaughter. It was estimated as follows for the years ending January 31, 1926, 8,818,400 pounds, 1927 6,456,000 pounds. h/ Exports first 3 months. i/ Inspected first quarter. j/For years ending May 31 following. k/Estimated by multiplying slaughter by official average dressed weight. l/Receipts of home produced beef at London Central Markets, January-May inclusive. m/ Estimated by multiplying slaughtering by average dressed weights at the Villette and Vangirard markets in Paris. No estimate available for 1927 so 1926 average weights used. n/ Prewar 1909-13 - 1925, estimated by Dr. Louis G. Michael. Subsequent figures obtained by multiplying slaughter by average dressed weight.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada-				
Pre-war..........	426,451	63,582	466,955	956,988
1921..............	623,939	99,817	646,259	1,370,015
1922..............	651,891	87,419	661,977	1,401,287
1923..............	640,778	78,611	740,339	1,459,729
1924..............	648,043	47,984	833,714	1,529,741
1925..............	657,481	46,911	678,616	1,383,008
1926..............	658,277	56,270	706,421	1,420,968
1927..............	654,544	58,192	775,151	1,487,887
United States a/ -				
Pre-war..........	6,915,000	685,000	6,809,000	14,409,000
1921..............	6,922,000	639,000	8,109,000	15,670,000
1922..............	7,440,000	545,000	8,818,000	16,803,000
1923..............	7,722,000	576,000	10,045,000	18,343,000
1924..............	7,928,000	589,000	10,241,000	18,758,000
1925..............	8,170,000	597,000	9,316,000	18,083,000
1926..............	8,393,000	641,000	9,273,000	18,307,000
1927..............	7,758,000	645,000	9,754,000	18,157,000
Argentina b/-				
Pre-war..........	1,336,874	87,245	29,467	1,453,586
1921..............	1,212,834	153,848	77,239	1,443,921
1922..............	1,966,845	169,483	80,396	2,216,724
1923..............	2,699,220	123,671	78,474	2,906,365
1924..............	1,928,233	21,300	53,871	2,003,404
1925..............	2,439,493	57,005	76,147	2,572,645
1926..............				
1927..............				
United Kingdom c/-				
Pre-war..........	3,768,192	1,321,152	1,546,496	5,635,840
1921..............	2,717,120	1,271,560	1,570,240	5,561,920
1922..............	3,006,080	1,265,600	1,758,400	6,030,080
1923..............	3,046,400	1,031,760	1,968,960	6,077,120
1924..............	d/3,045,525	d/ 1,065,718	2,071,209	6,182,452
1925..............	d/3,187,093	d/ 1,152,243	e/ 1,873,102	6,212,438
1926..............	d/3,164,953	d/ 1,210,074	e/ 1,703,270	6,078,297
1927..............	d/3,108,605	d/ 1,209,083	e/ 2,023,987	6,341,675
Denmark f/-				
Pre-war..........	122,644	22,487	125,111	270,242
1921..............				
1922..............	188,458	19,158	121,738	329,354
1923..............				
1924..............				
1925..............				
1926..............				
1927..............				

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium-				
Pre-war	314,477	15,098	318,878	648,453
1921	252,593	9,047	246,892	508,532
1922	315,757	9,087	206,600	531,444
1923	354,494	5,385	237,676	597,555
1924	383,449	6,884	268,277	658,610
1925	350,515	9,726	268,808	629,049
1926	356,436	8,856	267,218	632,510
1927				
France- g/				
Pre-war	2,036,193	393,223	1,950,647	4,380,063
1921	1,821,446	266,239	1,394,276	3,481,961
1922	1,864,544	265,973	1,487,705	3,618,222
1923	1,862,121	285,458	1,506,476	3,654,055
1924	1,964,396	278,675	1,554,375	3,797,446
1925	1,994,641	265,354	1,503,804	3,762,799
1926	1,992,184	316,071		
1927	h/1,868,879	270,328		
Germany i/-				
Pre-war	2,372,250	131,847	4,321,925	6,826,022
1921	1,914,777	133,773	2,874,467	4,923,017
1922	1,977,702	118,612	2,569,266	4,665,580
1923	1,481,212	78,199	2,439,775	3,999,186
1924	2,152,869	114,512	3,439,895	5,707,276
1925	2,471,650	123,366	4,784,137	7,379,153
1926	2,523,617	113,183	3,948,341	6,585,141
1927	2,555,667	99,538	4,553,865	7,209,070
Australia-				
Pre-war				
1921	j/ 558,487	j/ 362,681	k/ 55,927	977,295
1922			k/ 60,754	
1923			k/ 66,372	
1924	j/ 809,130	j/ 405,373	k/ 67,969	1,282,472
1925	j/ 903,162	j/ 371,408	k/ 72,205	1,346,775
1926	j/ 972,964	j/ 349,623		
1927				

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
New Zealand-				
Pre-war				
1921	87,751)		37,645	
1922	177,677)		34,447	
1923	213,405)l/	117,375	37,261	
1924	276,807)		48,012	
1925	246,346)		47,166	
1926	240,584)			
1927				

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise stated.
a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard included with pork. The consumption of lard only was as follows in millions of pounds; pre-war, 1,065; 1921, 1,223; 1922, 1,558; 1923, 1,707; 1924, 1,749; 1925, 1,522; 1926, 1,584; 1927, 1,634. b/ Excludes consumption of meat produced on farms. c/ Consumption for season ending May 31, following year except for pork when figures are for calendar year pre-war, 1921-1924. Official estimates of pork consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in million pounds: average 1909-13 - 1,747; 1921-1,821; 1922 - 2,014; 1923 - 2,272; 1924 - 2,418 years ending May 31, 1926 - 2,125, 1927 - 1,950; 1928, 2,315. d/ Preliminary unofficial. Estimates obtained by adding net imports to estimated production. e/ Estimated consumption seasons ending May 31, following years. f/ Estimates of meat consumed in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled, "Agricultural Production in Denmark as published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society January 1924". g/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, up to 1925 inclusive, estimates for other years based on same method of estimating except pork which in this table includes imported lard. Dr. Michael's estimates excluding imported lard are as follows in millions of pounds: pre-war, 1,934; 1921 - 1,339; 1922, 1,443; 1923 - 1,444; 1924 - 1,506; 1925 - 1,476. h/ Preliminary. i/ Estimated by adding net imports to production. j/ Consumption as officially estimated for 7 years ending 1920-21 and 3 years ending 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26. k/ Bacon and hams only. l/ Average for 10-years, 1917-18 to 1926-27.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada-				
Pre-war	60.9	9.1	66.7	136.7
1921	71.0	11.4	73.5	155.9
1922	72.9	9.8	74.0	156.8
1923	70.6	8.6	81.5	160.7
1924	70.2	5.2	90.4	165.8
1925	70.2	5.0	72.5	147.7
1926	70.1	6.0	75.2	151.3
1927	68.8	6.1	81.4	156.3
United States- a/				
Pre-war	74.0	7.3	72.7	154.0
1921	63.9	5.9	74.8	144.6
1922	67.7	5.0	80.3	153.0
1923	69.1	5.2	90.0	164.3
1924	69.7	5.2	90.1	165.0
1925	70.8	5.2	80.8	156.8
1926	71.6	5.5	79.2	156.3
1927	65.4	5.4	82.3	153.1
Argentina- b/				
Pre-war	254.9	32.2	15.1	302.2
1921	195.0	38.7	26.8	260.5
1922	293.3	29.1	24.1	246.5
1923	320.8	23.4	26.1	370.3
1924	300.7	15.7	27.7	344.1
1925	264.7	15.8	24.3	304.8
1926	245.7	19.6	25.0	290.3
1927	260.7	20.2	28.5	309.4
United Kingdom-c/				
Pre-war	61.3	29.3	34.2	124.8
1921	57.2	26.9	33.2	117.3
1922	62.9	26.5	37.0	126.4
1923	63.8	24.9	41.2	129.9
1924	d/ 63.4	d/ 22.1	43.1	128.6
1925	d/ 66.2	d/ 23.9	e/ 38.9	129.0
1926	d/ 65.5	d/ 25.0	e/ 35.2	125.7
1927	d/ 64.0	d/ 24.9	41.7	130.6

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified counties, pre-war, annual 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future pork issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Denmark- f/				
Pre-war	44.5	8.2	45.4	98.1
1921				
1922	57.7	5.9	37.2	100.8
1923				
1924				
1925				
1926				
1927				
Belgium-				
Pre-war	41.6	2.0	42.2	85.8
1921	33.8	1.2	33.0	68.0
1922	41.8	1.2	27.4	70.4
1923	46.6	.7	31.3	78.6
1924	49.9	.9	34.9	85.7
1925	45.2	1.2	34.7	81.1
1926	45.2	1.1	33.9	80.2
1927				
France- g/				
Pre-war	49.2	9.5	47.0	105.7
1921	46.4	6.8	35.6	88.8
1922	47.4	6.8	37.8	92.0
1923	47.0	7.2	38.0	92.2
1924	49.3	7.0	40.0	96.3
1925	49.7	6.6	37.3	93.6
1926	48.9	7.8		
1927	45.9	6.6		
Germany- h/				
Pre-war	40.6	2.3	73.1	116.0
1921	30.7	2.1	46.0	78.8
1922	31.9	1.9	41.4	75.2
1923	23.7	1.2	39.7	64.6
1924	34.3	1.8	54.7	90.8
1925	39.1	2.0	59.9	101.0
1926	39.7	1.8	62.0	103.5
1927	40.2	1.6	71.6	113.4
Australia - i/				
New South Wales-				
Pre-war	152.3	97.5	14.4	264.2
1921	94.0	66.1	10.7	170.8
1922	112.6	86.1	14.6	213.3
1923	123.0	78.3	13.9	215.2
1924	126.1	59.9	14.8	200.8
1925	125.3	54.7	15.6	195.6
1926				
1927				

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927
(Figures for pork for some countries to be brought up to date or revised in future work issues)

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New Zealand - j/				
Pre-war				
1921				
1922			29.3	
1923	147.1	91	26.3	298.1
1924			27.9	
1925			35.3	
1926			33.9	
1927				

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise states. In some cases the figures in this table differ slightly from those in other issues of "Foreign Crops and Markets." The changes are due mostly to the receipt of additional information after the publishing of these issues. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports the classification used in the international trade tables for beef and beef products, pork and pork products and mutton as published in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used. a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard is included so as to make these figures more comparable with the figures for per capita consumption in other countries. The lard consumption only, is as follows; pre-war, 13.6 pounds; 1921, 11.3; 1922, 14.2; 1923, 15.3; 1924, 15.4; 1925, 13.2; 1926, 13.5; 1927, 13.8. b/ In Federal District of Buenos Aires. c/ For season ending May 31 following year except for pork when estimates are for calendar years pre-war, 1921-1924. Official estimates of pork per capita consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including lard unofficial estimates are as follows in pounds; average 1909-13, 38.7, 1921, 38.5; 1922, 42.4; 1923, 47.6; 1924, 50.3. Year ending May 31, 1926, 44.1; 1927, 40.3; 1928, 47.7. d/ Preliminary unofficial. e/ For season ending May 31 following year. f/ Figures based on estimates of meat consumption in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled "Agricultural Production in Denmark" published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, January 1924. g/ Figures for beef and mutton are estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, up to 1925 inclusive, estimates for other years based on same method of estimating. Pork per capita consumption estimated by adding net imports of pork and pork products to production and dividing by population. h/ Unofficial estimates obtained by adding net imports as compiled from international trade tables to estimated production and dividing by population. i/ Average per capita consumption in all Australia for the 7 years ending 1920-21 is officially estimated as follows: Beef and Veal, 109.7 pounds; mutton and lamb, 69.5 pounds and for three years ending 1925-26 for beef and veal, 166 pounds and mutton and lamb 60 pounds. Per capita consumption, bacon and hams only is estimated for Australia for 1921, 10.2 pounds; 1922, 10.8 pounds; 1923, 11.5 pounds; 1924, 11.6 pounds; 1925, 12 pounds. j/ Average per capita consumption for 10-year period ending with 1926 for beef and 1927 for mutton. For pork the estimates are based on estimated production, net imports or exports divided by population.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Price movements

The direction of cattle and beef price movements in all of the world's important markets has been upward generally since the middle of 1927, with the direction particularly marked since January 1928. The situation in the United States has followed as a result of several successive years of reduced herds, and the domestic market has become increasingly attractive to imported beef. See tables, pages 222 to 224.

The price at which beef sells in Europe has considerable effect upon the demand for American pork products in our leading foreign markets for those commodities. It has been pointed out that in general, the European consumption of beef has given way more or less to pork consumption in recent years, especially in Great Britain, the leading foreign buyer of American pork. In an earlier issue of Foreign Crops and Markets (July 16, 1928) we pointed out the general fact that price differences between various forms of meat as a rule do not reduce the total consumption of all meat, but that they do influence to some extent the consumer's choice as between higher priced and lower priced meats. It was pointed out also that fresh meats of various kinds cannot be said to be directly competitive with cured pork of the type comprising the bulk of the United States pork exports other than lard. There is evidence to show, however, that when one kind of meat, such as pork in its various forms, is appreciably cheaper than other kinds, such as beef and veal, or mutton and lamb, then there is a tendency on the part of the consumer to favor the cheaper sorts of meat.

Throughout the 1927-28 pork marketing season beginning November 1, 1927, beef prices in Great Britain have risen more rapidly and to a relatively greater extent than have those of either mutton and lamb or fresh pork. Beef prices were rising faster than cured pork also until the beginning of the sharp pork price increase which became evident in May, 1928. By June, 1928 the average wholesale price of Argentine chilled hindquarters at London had reached a point 13.6 per cent higher than the November average, while forequarters were 8.2 per cent higher, and first quality British beef was averaging 20.3 per cent higher than in November. British fresh pork, however, at the high point reached in January 1928 was only 3.6 per cent above November, 1927, and by June had declined to a point 12.8 per cent below the beginning of the season. In cured pork, the average price of Danish Wiltshire sides from December 1927 to May 1928 did not vary far from the November average. A sharp increase since May, however, put the average for July about 27 per cent above that of November. It should be pointed out that the indicated increases in beef prices have been fairly regular each month, whereas the increase in cured pork prices occurred practically within the two months of June and July.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Average monthly prices in Liniers market, Argentina - in cents per pound

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
							CHILLED						
1924...					3.58	3.84	4.57	4.90	5.05	6.00	5.12	4.58	
1925...	5.09	5.23	6.44	6.24	6.48	6.02	6.23	6.59	6.59	5.96	5.47	5.08	5.95
1926...	5.27	5.36	5.09	5.30	4.80	5.27	5.50	5.58	5.33	4.51	4.08	3.96	5.00
1927...	4.26	4.85	4.63	4.89	4.66	5.07	5.99	6.45	5.65	6.92	5.68	5.39	5.46
							FROZEN						
1924...					3.13	3.24	3.98	4.28	4.44	5.50	4.44	4.23	
1925...	4.73	4.87	5.91	5.55	5.58	5.10	5.31	5.67	5.86	5.40	4.90	4.89	5.31
1926...	4.75	4.83	4.44	4.63	4.59	4.44	4.69	4.72	4.53	4.03	3.67	3.49	4.40
1927...	3.84	4.37	4.20	4.34	4.04	4.45	5.36	5.78	5.83	5.82	5.06	4.87	4.83
							CONTINENTAL						
1924...					2.98	3.10	3.69	4.13	4.28	5.33	4.26	3.88	
1925...	4.54	4.69	5.73	5.20	5.22	4.74	4.94	5.31	5.49	5.03	4.71	4.70	5.02
1926...	4.72	4.80	4.37	4.58	4.58	4.62	4.78	4.78	4.63	4.15	3.85	3.74	4.47
1927...	4.00	4.60	4.35	4.38	4.09	4.46	5.38	5.70	5.79	5.86	5.06	4.83	4.88
							CONSUMPTION						
1924...					2.24	2.21	2.66	3.06	3.52	4.33	3.92	3.53	
1925...	3.82	4.15	4.48	3.99	4.14	4.01	4.21	4.21	4.39	4.28	4.15	4.51	4.20
1926...	4.30	4.29	3.86	4.10	3.97	4.11	4.34	4.35	4.31	4.04	3.81	3.63	4.09
1927...	3.99	4.47	4.27	4.22	3.99	4.24	4.93	5.24	5.03	5.47	4.98	4.91	4.65
							CALVES						
1924...					2.09	2.36	2.66	3.21	3.52	4.33	3.92	3.53	
1925...	3.82	3.97	4.30	3.99	3.96	4.01	4.21	4.76	4.76	4.28	4.52	4.51	4.25
1926...	4.58	4.58	3.25	4.25	4.19	4.36	4.59	4.76	4.77	4.44	4.14	4.09	4.33
1927...	4.35	4.85	4.50	4.47	4.20	4.49	4.84	5.20	6.00	5.76	5.29	5.22	4.85

Anales de la Sociedad Rural Argentina, October 15, 1927

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CHILLED BEEF, STEERS (SPECIAL): Monthly average prices per pound at Buenos Aires, 1924 to 1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	3.19	5.54	5.40	4.21	6.11
February	3.40	5.54	5.42	4.73	5.86
March	3.61	6.20	5.27	4.63	6.21
April	3.50	6.20	5.39	5.03	a/ 6.33
May	3.56	6.51	5.82	4.81	6.65
June	3.76	6.48	5.24	5.15	
July	4.51	6.54	5.58	5.95	
August	4.93	6.72	5.70	6.55	
September	5.15	6.91	5.45	6.48	
October	5.95	6.25	4.63	7.13	
November	5.62	5.66	4.06	6.34	
December	5.42	5.32	4.21	5.81	
Average	4.38	6.16	5.16	5.52	

Review of River Plate.
a/ April 4 and 26 quotations only.

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED HINDQUARTERS): Monthly average prices per pound at London, 1924 to 1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January 1.........	10.54	15.81	13.18	11.79	13.94
February	12.60	14.79	12.93	11.91	14.00
March	10.40	15.24	12.98	10.90	14.13
April	13.89	14.59	14.00	11.53	15.52
May	13.00	14.57	15.08	12.55	15.92
June	11.83	15.70	15.61	15.11	16.54
July	11.21	17.27	14.07	15.52	
August	12.89	17.05	15.01	15.92	
September	14.07	16.22	14.07	14.76	
October	13.61	15.95	15.33	14.45	
November	15.43	14.55	12.88	14.55	
December	14.73	14.00	14.28	14.11	
Average	12.83	15.48	14.12	13.59	

Agricultural Market Report.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED FOREQUARTERS): Monthly average prices per pound at London, 1924 to 1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	7.06	10.58	8.93	7.60	8.92
February	9.00	10.75	8.05	8.11	8.87
March	7.38	10.76	7.00	6.89	9.38
April	8.60	9.49	6.72	6.02	9.00
May	9.46	8.50	8.49	5.96	9.58
June	5.89	7.29	9.02	7.25	10.14
July	5.18	8.48	7.92	8.17	
August	5.86	9.46	9.95	7.96	
September	6.77	9.91	8.05	8.49	
October	7.83	10.72	9.00	9.00	
November	9.94	10.52	8.26	9.37	
December	10.03	10.06	9.29	8.87	
Average	7.82	9.73	8.39	7.81	

Agricultural Market Report.

BEEF (FIRST QUALITY ENGLISH): Monthly average prices per pound at London, 1924 to 1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	17.97	19.92	19.26	16.73	16.02
February	18.96	19.64	19.26	17.11	16.60
March	17.54	19.60	19.16	16.29	18.50
April	18.67	20.60	19.52	17.24	20.00
May	18.96	21.24	21.80	17.62	21.39
June	20.16	21.14	19.06	18.75	22.56
July	19.12	20.63	19.52	19.26	
August	19.03	20.64	18.76	18.55	
September	17.77	19.44	17.84	17.68	
October	16.94	19.50	17.11	15.46	
November	17.57	18.88	16.35	14.50	
December	18.91	19.46	16.86	14.70	
Average	18.47	20.04	18.71	16.99	

Agricultural Market Report.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

United States beef imports

An increase of 30 per cent over the corresponding 1927 period is shown in the total imports of beef and veal into the United States for the period January-May 1928. The heavy increase is due entirely to the result of increased imports from New Zealand, encouraged by the unusually favorable market for beef prevailing in the United States during the past year. The imports from New Zealand were more than 2,000,000 pounds larger during the period indicated than imports from the same source for the whole year 1924, when they were the heaviest of any year since the war. In general, however, the annual imports of beef and veal into the United States in the post-war period have been well under those of 1914, as shown in the accompanying table, although there has been a tendency toward increased imports since 1925, notwithstanding the absence of South American beef resulting from quarantine regulations. Imports from Canada have constituted the bulk of the trade since the war. In the 5-month period indicated, imports from that source this year amounted to over 50 per cent of the total, and to about 88 per cent for the calendar year 1927.

BEEF AND VEAL: United States imports, years, 1913, 1922-27 and five months, 1928

Year ended December 31	Canada	Argentina	Uruguay	Australia	New Zealand	Other countries	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1914 a/b/.........	15,920	59,775	25,903	19,859	859	57,821	180,137
1915 a/...........	15,305	130,681	13,803	10,482	1,602	12,619c/	184,491
1922..............	19,625	11,103	2,190	1,530	1,803	443	36,694
1923..............	13,800	1,501	131	1,394	2,500	30	19,356
1924..............	9,575	3,765	406	348	3,988	22	18,104
1925..............	11,041	322	136	2,061	2,300	10	15,870
1926..............	13,924	1,488	209	2,997	1,447	41	20,105
1927..............	37,780	0	0	2,254	2,537	3	42,574
1927-Jan.-May.....	6,778	0	0	1,069	738	1	8,586
1928-Jan.-May.....	6,867	0	0	672	6,013	61	13,613

Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1914-1926 - official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1927-28. a/ Year ended June 30. b/ Includes period from October 3, 1913 to June 30, 1914. c/ First full years available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Exports of cattle, calves and beef a/ to the United States, Great Britain and total 1922-1927, January-May, 1928.

Item and year	United States	Great Britain	Total exports
	Number	Number	Number
CATTLE:			
1922	189,760	18,475	212,772
1923	96,873	57,672	160,771
1924	97,847	79,435	183,242
1925	86,748	110,868	204,378
1926	92,962	79,985	176,343
1927	204,336	8,263	216,209
January-May-			
1927	28,401	8,263	35,222
1928	33,847	---	34,251
CALVES:			
1922	27,720	---	27,955
1923	24,074	---	24,219
1924	35,178	---	35,359
1925	62,313	---	62,814
1926	65,333	---	65,625
1927	78,668	---	79,065
January-May -			
1927	29,763	---	29,783
1928	29,036	---	29,058
BEEF:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1922	18,583,600	5,231,900	26,340,000
1923	13,087,300	6,232,400	22,772,000
1924	9,808,200	6,364,600	23,206,800
1925	10,105,200	10,423,400	34,627,700
1926	16,242,000	3,517,100	27,233,800
1927	51,473,400	580,800	56,741,800
January-May -			
1927	10,848,400	499,400	13,583,400
1928	12,935,900	---	14,295,500

Seventh Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1927, May 1927 and 1928. Dominion Livestock Branch, Canada.

a/ Includes fresh, chilled, frozen and pickled beef.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

European beef imports

In recent years, and continuing into the first half of 1928, most of the important continental European importers of beef, fresh, chilled or frozen, have generally taken diminishing quantities. In such cases as Germany, where beef consumption has increased over the pre-war period, the additional beef available has been primarily the result of increased domestic production. In Great Britain, however, imports in recent years have been above the pre-war level, as has per capita consumption. Following are some details covering the imports of a few outstanding European countries. See tables, pages 229 to 231.

Great Britain

British imports of chilled beef, the leading item in the imported beef trade of that country, declined 13.6 per cent in the 5 months January-May 1928 as against the same months of 1927. Argentina bore the brunt of that reduction. There has been a decided shift from frozen to chilled beef in the last few years of the British beef trade, so that reductions in chilled beef receipts are especially significant. It should be noted also that imports of frozen beef during the 1928 period indicated were 19.1 per cent under the comparable 1927 figures. Fresh beef imports so far this year, while insignificant in the total supply situation, show a heavy increase over 1927. Since the imposition of the quarantine in 1926 against continental fresh meat, British imports of that class have been recorded under "Other countries", which would include the United States, Irish Free State and Canada as the important non-continental sources of fresh beef entering British trade.

Over a relatively short period of time, such as the last few years appearing in the table on page 229, the dependence of Great Britain upon imported meat for at least 50 per cent of her beef requirements precludes any radical reduction in the quantities imported. Preliminary unofficial estimates of per capita consumption of beef declined 3.3 per cent from 1925 to 1927, but the estimate of 64 pounds for the latter year showed an increase over the average of 1909-13 of 4.4 per cent. Total imports of frozen and chilled beef in 1927 were 5.5 per cent under those of 1926, but 1.2 per cent and 36.1 per cent over 1925 and 1913 respectively. It is noteworthy, however, that in the recent years of decline in per capita consumption of beef, the rate of pork consumption has been rising, and in 1927, according to unofficial figures, was 21.9 per cent above the pre-war average.

Argentina continues as the leading source of British imports of chilled and frozen beef. Efforts on the part of Australia to become a factor in the chilled beef trade have not yet resulted in the movement from that source of significant quantities of beef so treated. In fact, frozen beef imports from Australia declined from 33.1 per cent of the total frozen imports of 1925 to 21.4 per cent in 1927. New Zealand shows signs of securing a somewhat larger share of the business, while the position of Uruguay remains practically unchanged. The place of the United States in that trade is one of dwindling importance since the removal of the stimulus given by war demands, although this country maintains a lead over Canada in the trade indicated.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Germany

The outstanding point in the German imported beef trade is the sharp decline in recent years in the quantities of fresh beef taken from such neighboring countries as Belgium and Denmark. That decline may be attributed directly to increased domestic production. The business in imported chilled and frozen beef was well maintained in the years 1925 to 1927, but the figures so far available for 1928 show a sharp break below the same months of 1927. The net result of the German beef supply situation has been a steady increase in per capita consumption since the war, with the 1927 figure of 40.2 pounds only a small fraction under that of the 1909-13 average. Pork consumption by 1927 also was almost back to pre-war levels.

Fresh beef imports into Germany for the 5 months January-May 1928 were 10.5 per cent under the comparable figures for 1927. By that year, the declining tendency in fresh beef imports had brought the total for 1927 to a point 37.9 per cent under 1925. Belgium and Denmark have been severely hit by the growing independence of Germany in the matter of fresh beef. The Netherlands, however, has managed to increase its share of the business and stands as the leading source of German fresh beef imports. In chilled and frozen beef, the 1928 figures to May indicated reduced imports to a point 22 per cent below the same months of 1927. The total for that year, however, was larger than either 1925 or 1926, with Argentina as the leading source.

France

The post-war beef shortage in France resulted in very heavy imports into that country in recent years. Unlike Germany, however, France has not drawn heavily upon nearby countries for fresh beef, but depended almost exclusively upon overseas frozen and chilled beef to supplement the slowly recovering domestic supplies. In the case of France, however, the apparent per capita consumption of beef has declined in recent years, as have the beef imports, with the consumption rate of 45.9 pounds for 1927 being 6.7 per cent under the pre-war figure, and even below that of 1921. The 1928 trade figures available indicate additional declines in imports.

Of the important European beef importing countries, France presents the most striking increases of post-war imports over pre-war times, undoubtedly as a result of the severe war losses sustained in livestock. The 1913 figures for chilled and frozen beef imports stood at only 3,326,000 pounds. In 1927 the imports of 105,633,000 pounds showed a decline of 44.5 per cent below the high point reached in 1925. Before the war, Argentina supplied most of the overseas beef received, either directly or via Great Britain, and little or none came from other South American countries. In 1927, however, Uruguay was almost equally important as Argentina in the French trade, and Brazil had become a factor also.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, Cont'd

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1925-1927; January-May, 1927 and 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-May	
	1913	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF, FRESH:						
Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands).......	34	3,436	2,799	0	0	0
Netherlands.......	219	393	211	a/	a/	a/
Irish Free State..	b/	548	694	a/	a/	a/
Other countries...	19	729	936	2,663	525	3,979
Total...........	272	5,106	4,640	2,663	525	3,979
BEEF, CHILLED:						
Argentina.........	584,194	841,270	1,003,162	1,119,262	517,915	423,807
Uruguay...........	3,582	79,345	78,592	37,725	20,221	28,745
Canada............	0	1,024	0	a/	a/	a/
Other countries...	0	467	2,402	9,177	772	11,564
Total...........	587,776	922,106	1,084,156	1,166,164	538,908	464,116
BEEF, FROZEN:						
Argentina.........	219,056	171,053	162,196	175,270	80,057	38,952
Australia.........	150,916	153,435	188,686	71,987	13,139	16,417
Canada............	734	13,624	6,536	a/	a/	a/
New Zealand........	27,347	58,617	60,573	37,057	5,503	23,111
Uruguay............	44,506	32,029	29,067	28,170	9,818	8,331
United States......	164	10,617	9,500	8,738	4,133	1,961
Other countries....	0	22,116	4,741	14,776	2,535	4,347
Total............	442,723	461,491	401,299	355,998	115,185	93,119

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1913, 1925 and 1926; and Monthly Accounts Relating to Trade of the United Kingdom, December 1927 and May 1928. a/ If any, included in "Other countries". b/ Not separately reported prior to 1923.

GERMANY: Imports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913 and 1925-1927, January-April, 1927 and 1928

Country from	Year ended December 31				January-April	
	1913 a/	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF, FRESH						
Belgium................	557	3,476	12,916	6,968	2,699	2,810
Denmark.................	27,225	51,464	32,031	4,068	2,152	2,560
Netherlands.............	20,542	18,424	20,415	32,090	12,912	8,952
Austria.................	896	1,282	618	508	181	127
United States...........	23	b/	b/	204	b/	b/
United Kingdom..........	76	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Lithuania...............	—	1,170	354	365	163	40
Memel...................	—	2,372	510	1,340	353	554
Other countries.........	17,427	899	882	3,888	336	1,952
Total.................	66,746	79,087	67,726	49,431	18,796	16,995

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913 and 1925-1927, January-April 1927 and 1928, cont'd

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31: 1913 a/	1925	1926	1927	January-April: 1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CHILLED AND FROZEN: c/						
United Kingdom.......		118	b/	b/	b/	b/
Netherlands..........		404	b/	b/	b/	b/
Argentina............		215,941	233,809	257,158	95,001	67,147
United States........		9,932	1,997	1,334	419	124
Brazil...............		7,438	2,658	3,557	250	1,081
Australia............		14,417	8,375	9,101	2,008	4,377
New Zealand..........		1,510	b/	b/	b/	b/
Belgium..............		777	370	b/	b	b/
Uruguay..............		5,778	11,501	8,534	1,821	4,793
Other countries.....		1,961	1,814	826	132	339
Total..............		258,267	260,524	280,510	99,631	77,861

Compiled from der Auswartige Handel Deutchlands, 1924-1926, and Monatliche Nachweise uber den auswartigen handel Deutchlands, December 1927 and April 1927 and 1928. a/ Not separately classified, includes fresh, chilled and frozen. b/ If any, included in "Other countries". c/ Fig.1913, included in "BEEF, FRESH"

FRANCE: Imports of beef, fresh and frozen, by countries, 1913 and 1924-2927

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31st: 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	January-March: 1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FROZEN AND CHILLED a/							
United Kingdom..	3,237	17,828	18,841	10,961	11,958	2,855	71
Brazil..........		25,427	21,987	18,648	10,466	2,108	279
Uruguay.........	[illegible]	45,326	50,589	38,944	40,618	5,065	2,132
Argentina.......	213	97,611	97,291	63,030	41,673	12,116	2,627
Madagascar......		7,677	6,149	4,229	5,014	1,438	693
Netherlands.....	906	3,364	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
United States...		243	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Other countries.	742	2,162	18,791	16,729	11,079	2,002	766
Total.........	5,098	199,638	213,648	142,541	120,808	23,584	d/6,509
Total fresh beef c/	1,772	18,939	23,106	11,724	15,175	20,911	1,314

Source: Tableau General du Commerce et de la Navigation - 1913 and 1923-1925. Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Exterieur de la France, December 1926, 1927 and March 1928. a/ Includes fresh beef. b/ If any, included in "Other countries". c/ Included in total of "frozen and chilled". d/ Does not include "fresh".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Imports of beef, by countries, years 1913, 1925-1927 and Jan.-May, 1928

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-May	
	1913	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH:						
Germany	65	5	58	44		
Belgium	127	0	71	174		
United Kingdom	4,290	1	6	a/		
Denmark & Faroe Is....	0	166	1,044	a/		
Argentina	2,929	584	670	a/		
Other countries	2	0	1	16		
Total imports	7,413	756	1,860	234	b/ 29	b/ 236
BEEF AND VEAL, CHILLED, OR FROZEN:						
Belgium		205	225	123	a/	a/
United Kingdom		330	120	73	a/	a/
Argentina		55,494	47,789	30,448	12,033	10,483
Uruguay		95	95	a/	a/	a/
Other countries		14	14	145	6	62
Total imports	c/	56,138	48,243	30,789	12,039	10,545
BEEF, SALTED:						
Germany		8	2	a/		
United Kingdom		91	74	93		
United States		59	71	37		
Dutch East Indies		4	4	a/		
Argentina		318	61	117		
Other countries		4	3	26		
Total imports	c/	484	215	273	b/ 121	b/ 99
BEEF, SMOKED OR DRIED:						
Germany		d/	a/			
Belgium		2	10			
Dutch East Indies.....		1	1			
Argentina		a/	6			
Other countries		d/	1			
Total imports	d/	3	18	b/ 9	b/ 4	b/ 4

Compiled from Statistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer 1913; Jaarstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer 1925 and 1926; and Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, December 1927, May 1927 and 1928.

a/ If any included in "Other countries." b/ Not given by countries. c/ Not separately classified. d/ Less than 500 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

NETHERLANDS: Exports of beef, by countries, years 1913, 1925-1927 and Jan.-May, 1928

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-May	
	1913	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH:						
Germany	21,876	13,164	18,755	30,326	14,874	10,412
Belgium	906	64	276	4,837	4,145	1,936
United Kingdom	16,597	21,146	14,719	a/	a/	a/
France	0	670	112	456	371	a/
Other countries	949	1	9	2	2	71
Total exports .	40,328	35,045	33,871	35,622	19,392	12,419
BEEF AND VEAL, CHILLED OR FROZEN:						
Belgium		0	b/			
United Kingdom		b/	3			
France		5	a/			
Other countries		1	2			
Total exports..	c/	6	5	d/ 2	0	0
BEEF, SALTED:						
Germany		7	3			
United Kingdom		2	2			
Dutch East Indies		b/	1			
Other countries		1	6			
Total exports ..	c/	10	12	d/ 71	33	d/ 146
BEEF, SMOKED OR DRIED:						
Germany		17	a/			
Belgium		2	3			
Dutch East Indies		4	5			
Other countries		1	2			
Total exports ..	c/	24	8	d/ 15	d/ 4	d/ 9

Compiled from Statistiek van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, 1913; Jaarstatistiek van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, 1925 and 1926 and Maandstatistiek van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, December 1927, May 1927 and 1928.

a/ If any, included in "Other countries". b/ Less than 500 pounds. c/ Not separately classified. d/ Not given by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Imports and exports of cattle, by countries, 1913, 1925-27 and January-May 1927 and 1928.

Country	Year ended December 31				January-May	
	1913	1925	1926	1927	1927	1928
IMPORTS	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Germany	0	106	34			
Belgium	1,309	99	20			
France	0	1	0			
Total imports	1,309	206	54	a/ 147	a/ 77	a/ 151
EXPORTS						
Germany	6,581	787	48	265	b/	30
Belgium	52,076	10,553	4,060	22,031	9,083	2,072
France	0	344	462	375	221	99
Italy and Fiume	0	1,971	3,464	4,153	3,425	1,595
Spain	284	2,282	782	8,823	3,924	2,699
Argentina	0	105	342	b/	b/	b/
Brazil	22	146	137	120	b/	171
Other countries	543	192	306	3,801	4,903	5,055
Total exports	49,506	16,380	9,601	39,568	21,556	11,721

Compiled from Statistiek van den In,-Uit-en Doorvoer, 1913; Jaarstatistiek Van den In,- Uit-en Doorvoer, 1925-26; Maandstatistiek Van den in-uit-en Doorvoer, 1927, and Jan.-May, 1927-28 (December and May issues).

a/ Not reported by countries.

b/ If any, included in "other countries".

Southern Hemisphere beef exports

Figures covering the past few years indicate no outstanding changes in the total volume of beef moving from the important exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere. The South American output continues at levels substantially above those of the pre-war period, although the increased beef exports since 1922 have been accompanied by substantial reductions in cattle numbers, according to the information available. Australian beef exports have varied above and below the pre-war level. Year-to-year comparisons, therefore, are not as significant as in the importing countries. The outstanding feature of the Southern Hemisphere export business continues to be the shift in the Argentine trade from frozen to chilled beef, and the efforts of other exporting countries to make chilled beef a larger part of their output.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

Australia

The beef export business of Australia declined from June 30, 1925 to June 30, 1927 to a point considerably under that of 1913. Exports for the year ended June 30, 1927 were 60.4 per cent under the fiscal year 1925 and 48.6 per cent under the exports of the calendar year 1913. Great Britain has been the leading buyer of the Australian product since the inauguration of overseas shipments of frozen beef from that country, and in 1913 took 77.6 per cent of the total exports. By 1926-27, however, important sales in other markets, notably continental Europe, had reduced the British percentage to 58. Belgium, Germany and Italy have become substantial buyers in the Australian market.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of beef, frozen, by countries, 1913, 1923-1927, and July-September 1926 and 1927.

Country to which	Year end. Dec.31, 1913	Year ended June 30				July-Sept.	
		1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom....	169,963	62,287	175,276	124,287	64,794	28,205	31,568
Philippine Islands	14,535	8,443	8,117	9,201	9,192	2,615	2,424
Italy	6,357	8,512	48,938	11,734	1,921	1,921	0
Egypt	3,991	3,243	6,407	4,919	6,592	1,988	2,964
Hawaiian Islands.	2,356	230	996	2,943	2,283	715	633
Malaya(British)...	2,054	1,909	2,012	2,062	2,211	633	509
Germany	1,814	5,438	6,778	15,600	4,115	3,693	5,719
Malta	1,142	2,008	3,007	3,988	3,321	1,103	448
Netherlands, E. Indies	500	378	255	368	402	103	111
Hongkong..........	424	1,445	392	1,370	1,975	142	378
Gibraltar.........	354	1,255	929	1,432	813	400	2
France............	349	625	2,910	3,262	341	0	453
Ceylon............	222	320	310	428	564	230	193
Japan	37	885	932	451	1,535	368	652
Belgium...........	35	7,728	25,679	31,761	9,579	6,835	16,873
Other countries..	14,786	458	641	254	2,449	47	1,545
Total..........	218,919	105,164	283,619	214,090	112,193	49,010	64,582

Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue, 1913, 1923-1926 and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, June and September 1927.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND BEEF PRODUCTS: Exports, Argentina, 1916-1927

Item	Year ended December 31.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	52	71	173	80	72	25
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef, frozen	907,297	784,489	1,089,225	877,984	806,052	532,123
Beef, chilled	35,611	85,968	3,406	5,468	111,731	327,132
Beef, dried, including salted pork	2,470	16,784	6,127	17,603	5,577	5,855
Grease and tallow	107,331	149,494	228,864	200,945	106,312	112,377
Oleomargarine and palmitin	5,218	29,348	31,023	7,748	3,424	1,904
Stearin	705	1,477	2,803	5,320	5,769	3,614
Jerked beef	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cattle hides	219,115	210,511	215,779	223,846	140,023	183,513
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	62	130	150	139	185	181
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef, frozen	348,898	465,190	813,115	653,962	499,869	524,536
Beef, chilled	544,109	706,344	302,924	831,154	949,533	1,028,538
Beef, dried, including salted pork	13,366	1,106	447	224	3,547	5,137
Grease and tallow	175,133	237,118	259,708	182,431	201,128	253,487
Oleomargarine and palmitin	332	1,321	3,753	1,740	2,330	3,765
Stearin	1,909	2,477	4,373	4,546	5,462	7,729
Jerked beef	---	10,208	34,316	30,199	20,886	18,291
Cattle hides	310,081	332,416	448,762	370,562	373,320	376,912

Compiled from official sources quoting official figures, except for 1927, which are preliminary.

URUGUAY: Exports, by countries, of beef[a] frozen, chilled, salted, preserved and jerked, years 1924-1927.

Kind and country	Year ended December 31 1924	1925	1926 b/	January-June b/ c/	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beef, frozen:					
Belgium	64,019,064	74,995,391	---	---	---
France	42,926,470	44,401,709	---	---	---
United Kingdom	54,163,649	42,548,681	---	---	---
Italy	19,282,133	23,542,945	---	---	---
Germany	9,121,696	10,020,613	---	---	---
Netherlands...	8,413,029	5,392,478	---	---	---
Argentina	1,391	2,367,577	---	---	---
Other countries	701,647	314,843	---	---	---
Total......	198,629,079	208,584,397	211,671,078	144,705,440	129,466,830
Beef, chilled:					
United Kingdom	67,420,405	86,529,937	---	---	---
Netherlands...	---	379,692	---	---	---
Belgium	---	285,240	---	---	---
Other countries	354,116	---	---	---	---
Total	67,774,521	87,194,869	67,510,591	53,039,446	21,666,388
Beef, salted:					
France	21,583	---	---	---	---
Norway	18,519	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	9,391	---	---	---	---
United States..	---	10,276	---	---	---
Other countries	346	---	---	---	---
Total	49,839	10,276	---	---	---
Beef, preserved:					
United Kingdom	7,695,802	18,623,415	---	---	---
United States..	1,031,509	4,592,535	---	---	---
Germany	2,247,270	1,767,743	---	---	---
Italy	3,442,807	1,273,968	---	---	---
Belgium	987,712	892,140	---	---	---
Other countries	2,580,505	742,595	---	---	---
Total	17,985,605	27,792,396	28,245,109	14,894,494	23,064,979
Beef, jerked:					
Brazil	5,534,598	7,975,973	---	---	---
Cuba	10,062,967	7,876,787	---	---	---
Argentina	9,877,695	5,460,863	---	---	---
United States..	4,820,894	3,017,599	---	---	---
Other countries	1,605,711	1,897,745	---	---	---
Total	31,921,865	26,228,966	22,691,633	10,974,250	13,659,408

Compiled from Anuario Estadistico de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, 1924-25; Sintesis Estadistica de la Republica, Oriental del Uruguay, Agosto 1926 & 1927.

a/ Pre-war 1913, not separately reported. b/ Not available by countries.
c/ Latest months available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

South America

By 1927, total exports of chilled and frozen beef from Argentina were 92.4 per cent larger than in 1913. In that year, chilled beef represented only 9.2 per cent of the total export. By 1924 the two processes shared the total about equally, and in 1927, chilled beef represented 66.2 per cent of the Argentine beef exports for that year. Great Britain continues to take practically all of the chilled beef, but in frozen beef an increasing percentage of the total has been seeking other markets, with Germany outstanding as the leading buyer. In Uruguay, figures for the period 1924 to 1926 indicate some tendency toward larger exports, but in the first half of 1927, the latest period for which export figures are on hand, there were sharp declines in the movement of both frozen and chilled beef. The relationship of both classes toward the total exports remained fairly constant over the period indicated. As in Argentina, most of the chilled beef goes to Great Britain, with the Continent taking the bulk of the frozen product. See table, page 236.

ARGENTINA: Exports of beef, fresh a/, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1924-1927

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				
	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CHILLED:					
Germany	--	--	7,515	1,171	5,646
Belgium	--	--	110	0	1,120
France	--	--	6,603	0	747
United States	917	220	--	0	1,407
Italy	--	--	4,103	648	0
Netherlands	--	853	7,075	1,475	0
United Kingdom	74,425	801,851	795,748	946,179	1,019,575
Other countries	--	--	--	111	43
Total	75,342	802,924	821,154	949,583	1,028,538
FROZEN:					
Germany	--	76,874	81,314	94,046	138,004
Belgium	1,345	128,872	71,991	59,597	75,541
France	1,691	103,777	136,777	50,999	31,025
United States	6,243	3,534	437	2,280	2,008
Italy	7,527	83,903	92,082	60,873	52,174
Netherlands	3,016	91,385	44,756	19,751	20,064
United Kingdom	708,345	323,708	223,837	202,537	195,854
Other countries	3,879	62	2,765	9,786	9,866
Total	732,046	812,115	653,962	499,869	524,536

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior 1913 and 1924-;926 - Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, 1927. a/ Fresh beef not reported separately.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Country	Year ended December 31: Average 1911-1913 Imports	Exports	1926 Imports	Exports	1927 Preliminary Imports	Exports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Principal exporting countries						
Argentina	144	940,300	41	1,682,805	---	1,841,703
Australia	437	301,882	a/ 1,567	a/ 308,042	---	a/ 112,193
Brazil	48,989	171	7,329	20,833	---	10,556
Canada	3,091	6,448	361	29,340	400	59,130
China	85	8,787	2,851	5,297	---	---
Denmark	18,815	43,485	13,242	42,304	14,792	6,759
Hungary	b/ 12,983	b/ 3,762	79	6,010	35	3,247
Netherlands	256,296	326,176	170,463	248,114	170,819	250,264
New Zealand	398	80,543	565	97,742	588	105,300
Rumania	4	2,566	568	16,659	---	---
United States	17,668	213,722	20,106	158,612	42,574	132,692
Uruguay	152	119,675	---	366,418	---	---
Principal importing countries						
Belgium	6,034	1,577	130,742	58,554	128,409	28,178
British India	7,434	773	15,716	1,230	10,425	1,114
British Malaya ...	---	---	6,669	630	6,914	644
Chile	6,636	298	---	---	---	---
Cuba	37,822	---	39,917	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia ...	---	---	10,775	375	5,154	798
Egypt	476	---	4,302	3	4,307	12
Finland	14,755	8	5,209	55	4,124	---
France	41,318	62,361	187,349	24,258	175,752	31,181
Germany	212,150	942	440,883	2,138	464,089	2,563
Hongkong	---	---	---	---	---	---
Irish Free State .	---	---	10,760	7,318	10,996	5,535
Italy	131	c/	24,152	278	26,243	275
Japan	9,002	---	74,707	---	74,504	---
Norway	20,203	2,337	16,645	1,830	14,899	1,736
Philippine Islands	15,837	---	12,052	---	---	---
Poland	---	---	775	31,668	2,305	16,258
Spain	966	38	12,821	---	---	---
Sweden	12,912	17,285	19,430	7,645	14,086	3,668
Switzerland	9,052	440	6,568	773	5,883	902
Union of S. Africa	17,622	292	6,186	34,998	10,396	14,471
United Kingdom ...	1,252,292	27,595	1,899,726	34,029	1,832,018	6,461
Total 34 countries	2,023,704	2,161,464	3,142,556	3,187,958	3,019,711	2,635,640

Official sources. a/ Year ending June 30. b/ Average for Austria-Hungary.
c/ Not separately stated.

BREAD GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Canada b/	22,294	23,325	21,785	22,266	c/ 18,000	80.8
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	799,937	91.7
North America (3)	714,576	709,194	863,158	906,380	828,962	91.5
Europe (10)	961,711	1,041,922	867,943	933,140	919,400	98.5
Africa (2)	41,385	44,482	36,595	36,590	47,032	128.5
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	372,087	333,213	89.6
Total above count. (18) .	2,101,499	2,166,645	2,131,294	2,248,197	2,128,607	94.7
Est. world excl. R. & C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	39,300	66.8
Europe (8)	683,850	678,903	540,719	597,572	499,763	86.2
Total above count. (9) ..	719,943	725,359	581,514	638,383	539,063	84.4
Est. world excl. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000		
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	32,295	118.1
U.S. other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	270,815	114.2
Europe (6)	126,855	148,428	145,093	140,518	144,602	102.9
Africa (2)	53,800	42,728	31,819	38,689	50,293	130.0
Asia (1)	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,314	33,879	95.9
Total 10 countries	397,710	445,382	400,124	478,908	531,884	111.1
Est. N.Hemis.excl.R.and C.	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000		
Est. World excl. R. and C.	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,501,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,320,097	111.5
Europe (6)	111,686	143,074	137,308	135,609	128,900	95.1
Algeria	13,489	15,768	8,693	10,607	14,123	133.1
Total 8 countries	1,268,582	1,646,392	1,392,849	1,330,362	1,463,120	110.0
Est.N.Hemis.excl. R. and C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000		
Est.world excl. R. and C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,735,617	98.6
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,581	138.6
Total above countries ...	2,738,641	2,942,786	2,719,529	2,794,322	2,764,198	98.9
Est. N.Hemis.excl. R. and C	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000		
Est. world exlc. R. and C.	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated to R. and C.

b/ Winter wheat only.

c/ Estimated on the basis of acreage and condition as of June 30.

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	23,406	104.2
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (3)	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	82,385	101.1
Europe (14)	59,707	55,992	55,604	55,863	56,112	100.4
Africa (3)	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,172	7,514	104.8
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,042	101.7
Total above coun. (24)	155,578	171,109	176,009	177,802	179,053	100.7
Russia b/	---	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world ex. R. & C.	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada	117	643	754	743	690	92.9
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Europe (15)	27,262	23,675	23,040	23,222	22,322	96.1
Total above coun. (17)	29,615	28,292	27,372	27,655	26,547	96.0
Russia b/	---	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. world ex. R. & C.	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		
BARLEY						
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	3,626	103.4
United States	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	129.5
Total N. America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe (10)	12,675	13,558	13,265	13,819	13,640	98.7
Africa (3)	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,686	7,250	108.4
Asia (1)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total above coun. (16)	29,942	33,701	33,589	34,120	37,650	110.3
Est. N.Hemis. ex. R. & C.	64,200	65,300	64,500	63,100		
Est. world, ex. R. & C.	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,237	100.0
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Total North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe (11)	19,254	19,365	19,302	19,272	19,479	101.1
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	757	110.8
Asia (1)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total above coun. (17)	66,827	77,597	77,056	75,289	75,475	100.2
Est. N.Hemis. ex. R. & C.	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est. world ex. R. & C.	102,200	110,800	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ Winter acreage only.

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
CORN						
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada	309	239	210	132	128	97.0
Total N. America (2)	104,538	101,598	99,923	199,000	102,508	103.5
Europe (5)	12,675	12,540	12,771	13,345	13,364	100.1
North Africa (2)	481	571	616	729	788	108.1
Lebanon Republic	(40)	23	25	25	40	100.0
Alaouites		(15)	15	15		
Total above coun. (11)	117,734	114,747	113,350	113,114	116,700	103.2
Est. world, ex. R. & C.	171,900	182,600	175,900	....		

A/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

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HUNGARY: Estimates of production of corn, potatoes and sugar beets, 1924 - 1928

Year	Corn	Potatoes	Sugar beets
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 short tons
1924	74,122	56,406	1,405
1925	87,971	84,859	1,684
1926	76,548	58,879	1,592
1927	68,347	73,667	1,604
1928 preliminary forecast	47,517	54,637	1,225

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, May, June and July, 1927 and 1928

Commodity and country	May		June		July	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports:						
Wheat, incl.flour -						
United States........	14,123	8,793	11,515	8,230	12,100	5,549
Canada...............	32,318	34,270	19,673	25,182	8,642	b/ 41,187
Argentina............	18,716	a/16,008	13,081	a/16,932	9,876	9,535
British India........	342	a/ 632	3,067	a/ 2,168	5,193	c/ 760
Australia............	13,133	a/12,144	2,828	a/ 7,247	8,012	c/ 3,608
Russia...............	1,424	a/ 0	16	a/ 0	192	8
Danube and Bulgaria.	288	a/ 32	112	a/ 0	328	d/
Total..........	80,344	71,879	50,292	59,760	44,343	60,647
Corn -						
United States........	1,516	1,104	1,008	968	631	637
Argentina............	23,910	a/23,751	42,236	a/33,516	39,964	33,568
Rye -						
United States........	5,857	3,324	3,571	1,293	305	188
Russia, Danube and Bulgaria.........	129	a/ 0	0	9	0	d/
Barley -						
United States........	1,337	1,092	1,186	1,663	2,360	1,617
Oats -						
United States........	3,207	453	1,462	70	525	144
Flaxseed -						
Argentina............	6,728	a/ 4,842	4,817	6,240	5,130	e/ 2,040
Imports:						
Wheat, incl.flour -						
United States........	672	2,110	458	1,130	477	d/
Flaxseed -						
United States........	2,376	2,156	2,925	1,644	1,381	d/

Compiled from official sources except preliminary figures for foreign countries other than Canada which are from Broomhall's Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/Preliminary. b/Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. For July 1927 these 4 markets reported 11,875,000 bushels. c/ 3 weeks. d/Not available. e/ Two weeks.

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FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ending a/		Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	July 21	July 28	to and includ.	1926-27	1927-28
Barley, Exports: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	671	408	July 22	1,534	1,617
Canada	42,533	25,131					
Argentina	14,140	11,141	0		July 21	800	58
Danubian countries b/	36,658	(35,000)	0		July 21	442	200
Russia	20,465	(2,000)					
Total	130,840	110,000				2,776	1,875
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1							
United States	15,041	9,823	35	19	July 28	428	144
Canada	13,620	9,646					
Argentina	40,103	29,455	78		July 21	2,866	283
Danubian countries b/	9,939	c/	0		July 21	0	0
Total, excl. Daunbe	68,764	49,000				3,294	427

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
CORN, EXPORTS:	1925-26	1926-27	July 7	July 14	July 21	July 28	1926-27	1928-27
Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	25,533	17,161	238	44	125	230	15,312	17,745
Danubian coun. d/..	67,863	82,985	163	171	86		33,017	14,614
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	9,008	8,314	8,071	8,118	211,305	162,335
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	86	43	300		f/1,200	10,457
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-May	Nov-May
United States....	576	5,040					757	1,178
Total exports less U.S. imports	290,034	433,352					265,541	204,568

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28, compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 28, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 28, 1928 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-July 28 1927	July 1-July 28 1928	1928, week ending July 7	July 14	July 21	July 28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	7,625	3,298	181	756	555	1,806
Wheat flour b/.......	3,027	2,251	216	414	926	696
Rye	118	188	70	---	---	118
Corn	590	673	238	44	125	230
Oats	428	144	---	90	35	19
Barley a/	1,534	1,617	111	427	671	408
	January 1 - July 28					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc Wiltshire sides....	72,799	78,552	2,280	2,185	1,878	2,209
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides..............	68,286	80,405	1,947	2,217	2,796	3,386
Lard................	406,458	441,375	11,894	11,043	11,375	11,067
Pickled pork.........	15,697	17,525	200	319	503	284

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including via Pacific ports this week; wheat 772,000 bushels, flour 48,400 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 408,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports for year a/ 1926-27	Net exports for year a/ 1927-28	Shipments 1928, week ending b/ July 14	July 21	July 28	Movement from July 1 as far as reported To & in	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada:-								
Exports:								
Official........	304,540	305,000						
5 ports, Bradstr c/	177,370	238,730	6,021	5,800	3,826			
Shipments:	c/	c/						
4 markets d/......	297,961	326,361	9,901	9,393	9,375	July 28	11,873	41,187
Pub. elev. in east c/			6,693	5,504	e/			
United States.......	205,896	190,927	1,170	1,481	2,502	July 28	10,652	5,549
Argentina...........	139,790	186,000	3,004	2,543	1,360	July 28	9,368	9,535
Australia...........	96,584	7,400	752	1,152	e/	July 21	f/5,244	f/3,608
Russia..............	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	July 28	192	8
Hungary.............	21,142	20,000)			(			
Yugoslavia..........	10,216	1,000)	0	0	0(	July 28	328	0
Rumania.............	11,388	5,000)			(			
Bulgaria............	2,236	2,000)			(			
British India.......	8,660	12,000	312	328	e/	July 21	f/3,832	760
Total..........	849,654	736,327	15,139	14,897	13,237		41,489	60,647

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert e/ Not available. f/ Three weeks.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	Aug. 4 1927	July 26 1928	Aug. 2 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score................	40.50	45.00	45.25
Copenhagen, official quotation...	33.55	37.08	37.08
Berlin, la quality...............	34.58	38.00	38.00
London a/-			
Danish........................	36.28	39.78	39.54
Dutch, unsalted................	34.98	39.11	38.67
New Zealand....................	36.06	39.54	39.54
Australian.....................	35.63	37.15	37.15
Australian, unsalted...........	35.85	38.45	38.02
Argentine, unsalted............	34.98	36.72	37.48
Siberian.......................	30.85	34.33	34.11

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Aug. 3 1927	July 25 1928	Aug. 1 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	67,309	61,399	68,188
Prices of hogs, Berlin.......	$ per 100 lbs.	13.56	15.02	15.40
Prices of lard, tes., Hamburg	"	14.26	14.50	15.58
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	5,770	5,401	8,912
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	19,892	23,532	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	19.12	22.38	21.94
Danish " "	"	20.20	24.98	24.98

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOLUME 17 AUGUST 13, 1928 No. 7

CANADIAN GRAIN ACREAGE, CONDITION AND PRODUCTION OF WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER RYE

The 1928 wheat acreage in Canada is 24,064,000 acres of which 23,247,000 acres are spring and 817,000 acres are winter according to a telegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of 658,000 acres over the July estimate and 1,604,000 acres over the 1927 estimate of total wheat acreage. Winter wheat production is placed at 21,445,000 bushels against 22,266,000 bushels in 1927 according to a preliminary estimate but no forecast or estimate of spring wheat has been issued by the Dominion Bureau.

The condition of spring wheat on July 31 was 107 per cent when 100 per cent equals the average yield per acre during the years 1918-1927. This is 1.9 per cent above the condition of 105 reported at this time last year when the final estimate of production placed the yield of spring wheat at 19.3 bushels and the total crop of spring wheat was estimated at 417,759,000 bushels. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has since intimated that the final estimate was probably too low but has not yet revised the figure. Should the improvement in conditions this year be maintained throughout the balance of the season and the yield be 1.9 per cent above last years 19.3 bushels or 19.7 bushels to the acre, the 1928 spring wheat crop on the acreage now reported would be about 458 million bushels. Any upward revision of last years official estimate of yield would raise this figure likewise. The highest yield of spring wheat reported in recent years is 21.6 bushels to the acre in 1923. Applying this figure to the present spring acreage would give a spring wheat crop of 502 million bushels and a total crop of 524 million.

The total 1928 rye acreage is 838,000 acres of which 598,000 acres are winter rye against 743,000 acres of all rye and 568,000 acres winter rye in 1927. Fall rye production is estimated at 12,031,000 against 11,754,000 bushels in 1927. The condition of spring rye on July 31 was 101 compared with 104 a year ago.

The barley acreage is estimated at 4,795,000 acres against 3,506,000 acres in 1927 and the condition on July 31, 1928 was 101 compared with 99 a year ago. The oats acreage is estimated at 13,151,000 acres against 13,240,000 acres in 1927 and the condition on July 31 was 101 compared with 102 last year. The flaxseed acreage is estimated at 377,000 acres which is 74,000 acres below the estimate of June 30 and 20.8 per cent below the final estimate of 476,000 acres for 1927. Should this estimate be borne out by later reports the acreage this year will be the smallest since 1919. The condition of the crop on July 31, 1928 was 98 compared with 99 a year ago.

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 20 countries is estimated at 2,353,161,000 bushels against 2,360,319,000 bushels in 1927 when they represented 66 per cent of the estimated world total excluding Russia and China. The combined production of winter and spring wheat in the United States, as indicated by the August 1 condition in 891,292,000 bushels as compared with 799,937,000 bushels as indicated by the July 1 condition and 872,595,000 bushels harvested in 1927. The production of winter wheat is forecast at 578,599,000 bushels; durum wheat, 84,343,000 bushels and spring wheat other than durum, 228,350,000 bushels. The estimate of the Canadian crop is given on the front page.

Recent reports from Europe point to larger crops than the unfavorable conditions during the winter and spring had indicated. Production in 12 European countries is reported at 1,409,838,000 bushels against 1,043,174,000 bushels in 1927. The 1928 crop in Rumania is estimated at 113,904,000 bushels, the largest reported within present boundaries. If this estimate is borne out and the quality is good there should be about 12,000,000 bushels available for export against an average export of about 7,000,000 bushels for the years 1924-1927. The first estimate of the crop in Greece is 16,534,000 bushels. See tables page 263. The condition of winter wheat in Germany improved during July and on August 1 was 100 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the years 1918-1927 against 97 per cent as of July 1 and 103 per cent as of August 1, 1927. Spring wheat was 100 per cent as of both dates against 106 per cent as of August 1, 1927.

Foreign Grain Crop Conditions

Europe

There has been considerable rain in parts of France and over central Europe extending to Rumania, but the weather has been dry south of the Danube during the week ended August 9 according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. Wheat prospects remain unchanged from a week earlier when it was generally favorable, but rye is turning out less satisfactorily than it was expected in part of central Europe, and reports of drought damage are being confirmed, especially for feed crops.

Hungarian wheat production is now estimated at 89,470,000 bushels compared with the July 22 report of 83,538,000 and last year's final report of 76,933,000 bushels. Hungarian rye is estimated at 32,006,000 bushels compared with the previous estimate of 31,416,000 bushels and last year's final estimate of 22,365,000 bushels. In Germany there has been some improvement during July in the condition of winter wheat according to the official report as of August 1. Spring wheat, rye and barley conditions are practically unchanged while oats have deteriorated. All of these crops are reported in poorer condition than on August 1 last year. Indications on the basis of the

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official July 1 condition reports, as previously stated, indicated a probable increase in the wheat crop but decreases in rye, barley and oats, providing the acreage was the same as last year. Unofficial reports of German grains indicate crops not much different from last year. A recent private estimate of the French wheat crop places it between 231 and 257 million bushels.

In Russia considerable rainfall over European territory during the week ended August 9. In Ukraine the grain crops are now expected to be 2,890,000 short tons below last year due to the decrease in the winter wheat and winter rye crops. The total area sown in Ukraine is 3 per cent below last year and only the extensive government campaign to help with spring sowing and resowing prevented a further decrease. Reports from Ukraine now indicate considerable spring killing in the southern steppe region, an important commercial grain producing section, as the authorities are being instructed to grant reductions in agricultural taxes in numerous sections for this reason.

Southern Hemisphere

The weather in Argentina continues cool and dry according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature in the northern wheat zone during the week ended August 5 averaged 46°, or 6° below normal and in the southern zone 43° or 5° below normal. Conditions in Australia continue favorable to the wheat crop. Moderate coastal rains were reported in West Australia and New South Wales, and light showers in eastern South Australia during the week ended August 6.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to August 4 were 7,945,000 short tons against 14,327,000 short tons during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended August 4 were 2,395,000 short tons.

Correction

The statement in paragraph 3 on page 154 of Foreign Crops and Markets, July 30, 1928 should have read; "The imports (into the United States) include wheat imported into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export."

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 3 were 34,222,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 bushels more than at the same

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

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time last year. Stocks in store at Fort William-Port Arthur on August 3 were 22,816,000 bushels against 21,140,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Fort-William-Port Arthur during the week ended August 3 were 3,163,000 bushels and shipments were 8,332,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season ended July 31, 1928 were 261,312,000 against 253,995,000 bushels for the 1926-27 season. Total shipments for the 1927-28 season were 259,248,000 bushels against 242,802,000 bushels for the 1926-27 season. Receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert, during the week ended August 3 were 504,000 bushels and shipments were 901,000 bushels. Total receipts at these elevators for the 1927-28 season were 93,566,000 bushels against 43,564,000 bushels for the 1926-27 season. Total shipments for the season just ended were 89,852,000 bushels against 41,703,000 bushels last season.

Russia

Russian grain procurements during July were 98,000 short tons against 255,000 short tons during July, 1927, according to a preliminary estimate cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Press reports indicate a large increase in procuring plans in the eastern regions during the 1928-29 season. The plans now call for a collection of 1,000,000 short tons in Kasakstan where last season only 360,000 short tons were collected and in Siberia 2,000,000 short tons against 1,400,000 short tons last year. There is some anxiety expressed, however, regarding the ability of the railroads to transport the grain, particularly in Siberia where difficulties were experienced last year. The remoteness of these regions from the seaboard increases the difficulty of exporting grain from there as compared with the southern regions.

European Grain Market Conditions

European grain markets improved during the week ended August 6 with fairly satisfactory business everywhere, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Both the old and the new wheat crops are being marketed slowly as a result of low wheat prices together with high feed grain prices. The price of domestic wheat at Hamburg fell two cents during the week ended August 8 to $1.546 a bushel, and is down to the level of last March, and below the $1.822 reported for August 5, 1927. The rye price at Berlin fell about 8 cents during the week of August 8 to $1.401 a bushel. This is the lowest price reported since last August. At this time last year the price was only $1.325 a bushel. The Italian export prohibition on wheat which went into effect June 23, 1927 to last until June 30, 1928 has been extended for a year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

United States Wheat prices

The price of wheat in the United States declined rapidly during the month of July. All classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets began the new crop year at $1.41 per bushel, three cents below last year, and declined steadily to $1.18 by the week ended August 3, or 16 cents under the price of a year ago. The weighted average price of all classes and grades of wheat during July was $1.29 per bushel as compared with $1.42 in June and $1.39 in July last year.

Winter wheats have been largely responsible for this rapid decline in the average price, although all grades have contributed. No.2 hard winter at Kansas City was $1.45 per bushels the week ended June 29, but had declined 31 cents to $1.14 by August 3. Premiums paid for protein in this class of wheat have declined some since the new crop reached the market, but on July 30 premiums paid at Kansas City for No. 2 hard winter ranged from 2 cents for that testing 11.75 to 11.95 per cent protein to 17 cents for 13.5 to 13.95 per cent protein, with the price paid for 11.25 per cent protein as the base. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined 28 cents from the week ended July 6 to $1.44 per bushel by August 3, with 15 cents of this drop occurring during the second week. This decline brings the price to a point only 7 cents above that of last year, but still well above the price of No. 2 hard winter. This spread between the two classes reflects the short soft red winter crop again this year. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined 14 cents to $1.38 per bushel from June 29 to July 27, but advanced to $1.41 the following week as compared with $1.55 the year before. Premiums paid for protein in No. 1 spring wheat have ranged for the month from six to ten cents above July and September futures for 11 1/2 per cent protein to 35 to 41 cents for 14 per cent protein. Premiums on the higher protein grades were slightly less during the latter part of the month than at the first. The average price of No. 2 amber durum wheat at Minneapolis declined the least during the month, declining only 12 cents to $1.15 per bushel as compared with $1.52 a year ago.

Future closing prices declined steadily during July. On July 5, July futures at Chicago closed at 136 per bushel and declined each week through the month. On August 10 September futures closed at 109 cents the lowest reached in several years. At Minneapolis, current futures went considerably below those of last October. July futures at Winnipeg and Liverpool advanced slightly during the first week of July then declined but not as much as on the United States markets. On August 2, Liverpool October futures closed at 139 cents, ten cents lower than the month before and 19 cents lower than last year. Winnipeg futures on August 2 were 25 cents lower than last year. On the same date September futures at Chicago closed 19 cents under October futures at Liverpool as compared with 21 cents a year ago. Future closing prices at Buenos Aires declined ten cents during the month to 123 cents on August 1, 19 cents less than a year ago.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Weighed average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 6	146	137	141	136	158	153	156	132	147	172
13	143	132	139	128	160	149	156	124	143	155
20	138	129	136	126	156	146	153	119	141	151
27	136	122	134	118	161	138	149	117	139	147
Aug. 3	134	118	133	114	155	141	152	115	137	144
10	139		137		160		164		143	
17	138		138		154		161		144	
24	137		137		149		143		146	
31	134		132		144		134		143	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 5	146	136	136	128	144	136	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143	131	---	125	140	132	161	132	163	144	142	129
					September futures							
19	138	128	131	120	137	126	b/146	b/127	b/159	b/146	142	130
26	138	124	130	116	138	121	b/145	b/121	b/161	b/138	142	125
Aug. 2	138	120	131	112	140	117	b/146	b/121	b/159	b/139	142	123
9	142	113	134	105	144	110	b/152	b/114	b/165	b/134	144	113
16	141		133		141		b/150		b/164		144	
23	137		129		136		b/145		b/159		143	
30	134		127		133		b/141		b/158		140	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/October futur

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Rye production

The 1928 rye crop as reported by 11 countries is 557,131,000 bushels against 648,923,000 bushels in 1927 or a decrease of 14 per cent. Last year those countries accounted for about 73 per cent of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China. The 1928 crop in the United States is forecast at 43,274,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 conditions against 58,611,000 bushels in 1927 and ane average production of 63,881,000 bushels during the years 1922-1926. The rye crop in Europe's turning out less satisfactorily than wheat and the combined production in 10 countries is 513,857,000 bushels against 590,112,000 bushels in 1927. Recent reports from parts of central Europe are also less favorable. See table page .

POTATOES

The 1928 potato production in the United States is forecast at 459,737,000 bushels on the basis of the August 1 condition against 406,964,000 bushels in 1927 and an average production of 393,776,000 bushels during the years 1922-1926. Only three European countries have reported production i.e., Netherlands, 105,858,000 bushels, Hungary 54,637,000 and Finland 24,214,000 bushels. The combined production in these three countries is 184,709,000 bushels against 186,635,000 bushels in 1927. In Germany, Europe's most important producer, the condition as of August 1 was below average and below last year, being only 91 per cent of the average condition as of that date for the years 1918-1927 against 103 per cent last year. August 1 reports are not available for other European countries but on July 1 the crop in Poland which ranks next to Germany was just average but below last year.

FEED GRAINS

The total United States feed grain supply, including new crop production and visible supplies of barley, oats and corn and farm stocks of barley and oats, is now indicated to be about 13 per cent above last year. Production alone is about 14 per cent above last year but the decrease in stocks of old grain bring down the total supply a little. Canadian visible supplies of both oats and barley are a little larger than at this time last year, but the total is small. European conditions continue to indicate barley and oats crops not far from last year, but a smaller corn crop. United States prices of barley and oats have declined to about last year's level at this time. Corn prices also declined slightly.

Barley

Total barley production reported in 11 countries amounts to 647,265,000 bushels, an increase of 21 per cent over last year's total for the same countries when they produced a little over a third of the estimated world total. The crop in California, an important malting barley area, is 21 per cent above last year's harvest, but about equal to the crop of the two preceding years and below the 1909-13 average crop. In the rest of the United States where most of the crop is used for feeding, this year's

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production is now estimated at 311,300,000 bushels, which is 31 per cent above last year's large crop.

Rumania is the only foreign country for which an estimate has been received during the week. Production there is reported at 74,359,000 bushels, and increase of 28 per cent over last year's crop. This big increase is surprising in view of the decrease reported in acreage, and recent poor crop conditions in Bessarabia and Moldavia. The question arises as to whether the drought was too late to hurt the crop, or whether the estimate is on the basis of reports before the drought became acute. European barley production in 7 European countries including Rumania amounts to 218,961,000 bushels, an increase of 10 per cent over last year's crop in those countries. The condition of the German spring barley crop, which includes almost the total crop, on August 1 was 100 per cent of the ten year average condition on that date. On July 1 it was 100 per cent also, and 103 per cent on August 1, 1927.

The California farm stocks of barley were a minimum on August 1 both this year and last year. For the rest of the country farm stocks amounted to 7,635,000 bushels on August 1 this year, over twice as much as the 3,754,000 bushels at this time last year. The decrease in the United States visible supply of barley as of July 28 compared with last year is small in comparison with the increase in farmstocks and the total of the two was 8,320,000 bushels compared with 4,645,000 a year ago. Canadian visible supply was 160,000 bushels on July 28 compared with 137,000 a year ago. United States barley prices are continuing the decline of the past few weeks. No. 2 at Minneapolis averaged 74 cents a bushel for the week ended August 3, a drop of 6 cents from the preceding week and of 20 cents from the week ended July 6. The price is now 3 cents below that for the corresponding week last year. United States exports rose again for the week ended August 6 to 560,000 bushels, but were not up to the July average. Total United States exports from July 1 to August 3 are reported at 2,177,000 bushels compared with 2,525,000 for that period last year. Barley production estimates are summarized in a table on page 263 and trade on page 265.

Oats

Oats production is now reported for 10 countries totaling 1,662,770,000 bushels which is 19.2 per cent greater than the crop in those countries last year when they produced nearly 40 per cent of the world crop exclusive of Russia. Nearly all of the increase is accounted for by the United States crop of 1,442,173,000 bushels which is 21.8 per cent greater than last year. European production

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in 8 countries totals 206,474,000 bushels which is only 3 per cent greater than the crop in the same countries last year. New reports for Rumania and Greece have been received during the week, both showing increases over last year. Estimates for these countries are given on page . In Germany the most important European oats producing country, the condition of the crop deteriorated during July. On August 1 the condition was 97 per cent of the 10 year average compared with 100 on July 1 and 106 on August 1 of last year.

Oats stocks in the United States on August 1 were considerably below stocks at this time last year. Farm stocks were only 42,304,000 bushels compared with 61,311,000 a year ago and visible supply on July 28 was only 1,954,000 bushels compared with 12,270,000 a year ago. The Canadian visible supply of 6,102,000 bushels compared with 4,795,000 for the same time last year, gives a small increase as compared with the decrease in the United States. The United States oats price has now come down to last year's level at this time. The average price for No. 2 white at Chicago for the week ended August 3 was 42 cents a bushel compared with 52 cents the preceding week. Our exports for the week ended August 6 were only 6,000 bushels compared with 19,000 the preceding week and 35,000 the week before that. Statistics of oats production are reported on page264and exports page 216.

Corn

The United States corn crop is now forecast at 3,029,561,000 bushels, an increase of 9.2 per cent over the 1927 production. The Hungarian crop is forecast at 47,517,000 bushels, a decrease of 30.5 per cent from last year's rather small crop. This forecast tends to confirm previous reports of poor corn conditions in the Danube countries.

The United States visible supply of corn on July 28 was reported at only 12,479,000 bushels compared with 31,911,000 a year ago. The United States corn prices dropped during the week ended August 6 while the Argentine remained practically unchanged, thus narrowing the margin. The United States price of No. 3 yellow at Chicago fell from 108.8 cents a bushel July 30 to 99.5 cents August 6, while Argentine corn at Buenos Aires for early delivery rose from 86.6 cents a bushel July 30 to 90 cents August 3, but fell again to 88.5 cents on August 6 and to 86.6 on August 8. The margin of United States over Argentine corn fell from 22.2 cents July 30 to 11.0 cents August 6. Our exports for the week ended August 6 were 89,000 bushels which is below the level of weekly shipments in July. Total United States exports since November 1 amount to 17,834,000 bushels compared with 15,331,000 for this period last year. Estimates of corn production are given on page264and exports on page 265.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

Planting in Uganda up to the middle of June had made favorable progress and a larger acreage was expected in the Eastern Province if the favorable weather continued, according to Consul Albrecht at Nairobi. In Egypt the condition of the crop improved slightly in July over June, being 100 per cent of the ten-year average as compared with 99 per cent in June and 100 per cent for July, 1927 according to a cable to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In the Mexicali District of Mexico, weather conditions during July were very favorable, according to Vice Consul Doherty. In Brazil the northwestern states were suffering from a severe drought early in July and over half of the cotton crop in those states had been destroyed according to Consul Dawson at Rio de Janeiro.

The cotton demand situation in continental Europe

Conditions in the Continental cotton textile industry as a whole reflect comparatively little recent change, although at the end of July the tone was somewhat less favorable, according to reports received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Activity in both German and other Central European spinning and weaving mills apparently continues to decline, as in the past few months. Business continues unsatisfactory.

Manufacturers in Germany assert that prices are very unsatisfactory as a result of price cutting by both domestic and foreign manufacturers. Yarn sales are less and spindle activity continues to decline. Weavers report rising stocks and wholesalers complain of poor payments. In Austria decline in activity was reported for June and business was affected by French and Italian competition and reduced sales to Germany and Hungary. In Italy further improvement in the cotton textile industry has been reported, although recently prices have been less remunerative with mill stocks of yarn increasing. The French industry has likewise made progress but conditions have lately become less favorable with a decline in sales and new orders scarce. In Alcase mills are well occupied but some decline in mill activity has occurred in other parts of Northern France. A decline in sales and mill activity is reported from Switzerland.

The outlook for raw cotton consumption on the Continent as a whole is for a declining mill consumption in the near future, but no sharp restriction of consumption is yet in prospect. Demand will be uncertain until the crop outlook becomes more definite. See Foreign Service release F.S./C-28, August 10, 1928.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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SUGAR BEETS

The United States production of sugar beets for 1928, as indicated by the August 1 condition, is 6,690,000 short tons compared with 7,750,000 short tons harvested last year or a decrease of 13.7 per cent. The decrease is due to a decrease in acreage of 12.8 per cent and a decrease in yield per acre from 10.8 in 1927 to 10.6 as indicated by conditions on August 1.

The sugar beet situation in Continental Europe showed little change during the last week of July. Weather remained hot with some scattered rains, which, however, were not sufficient for the needs of the crop according to a cabled report of August 3 to a trade paper. Czechoslovakia, France and Germany still need heavy rains. In Belgium the weather is more seasonable but crops generally are late. Except in a few sections where late planted beets have suffered from the recent intense heat, the fields do not yet show definite evidence of injury.

Beet tests in France show a weight of 260 grams for the plant against 555 last year and a sucrose content of 13.57 against 11.02 last year according to the trade paper. In Germany the tests showed a weight of 109 grams for the roots against 76 last year and a sugar content of 12.3 against 10.4.

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TOBACCO

There will be no shortage of Cuban Partido wrapper this year, according to a report of July 20, 1928, from Consul General L. J. Keena, at Habana. Last year's crop was very poor, and large stocks were carried over, states the Consul. The new crop should produce a type much superior, having a thinner leaf, and with a better burn. This statement is corroborated by the Assistant Trade Commissioner R. D. Stevenson, at Havana, who reported on May 12, 1928, that the Partido tobacco of the last season was too dark and heavy, but this season there are reported to be good quantities of fine quality wrappers, somewhat greener in color than during the previous season. The wrappers of greenish color are said to be preferred by American buyers for clear Havana cigars manufactured in our southern states.

Since much tobacco of the previous crop remains unsold, the acreage planted this year is not larger than the average and the quantity is about the same or perhaps even less, states Consul Keena. The quantity available for use as wrappers however, should be sufficient to supply the demand. No accurate estimates of the total Cuban tobacco crop are available, but the Association of Tobacco Growers and Warehousers of Cuba estimated the Patrido crop at approximately 4,200,000 pounds in 1926 and 3,600,000 pounds in 1927, out of a total of over 35,000,000 and 57,000,000 pounds during these two years respectively. The estimates of the Cuban crop by the tobacco growers association are higher than those usually presented by tobacco trade. The entire crop of Partido is now prepared and ready for sale. The packing in this section starts every year a month or two earlier than any other section.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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EUROPEAN FRUIT CONDITIONS IN JULY: Continued drought and hot weather during July have strongly affected the apple crops of Continental Europe and unfavorable conditions are reported everywhere according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. In western Europe and parts of the northern section of Central Europe scattered rains and cooler temperatures have been reported since July 20th which may help the situation somewhat. Reports received from Mr. Steere which summarized conditions since the middle of July are given below.

Conditions reported the end of July were average in northern Germany, generally poor in central Germany and below medium in the western part of the country. In southern Germany the crop was expected to be small but conditions varied greatly. Holland which last year shipped considerable quantities of apples to European consuming centers reports a small crop of early varieties with late varieties hardly average and probably below average. Expectations in the Italian Tyrol, northern Styria and Czechoslovakia have been reduced by unfavorable conditions with Czechoslovakia particularly complaining of the influence of hot weather on the crop. The outlook in Switzerland is medium. Southern Styria and northern Yugoslavia report favorable prospects while in Norway the outlook is better than last year.

CHILEAN FRUIT SHIPPED TO LIVERPOOL: The first trial shipment of Chilean green fruit arrived in Liverpool at the end of June and consisted of 1,000 cases of apples and pears, according to "The Fruit-Grower", London. The shipment arrived in very good condition, and the only objection that could be made was that much of the fruit was too large for the Liverpool market. The apples showed good keeping condition but the pears were slightly over-ripe. The apple varieties in the shipment were Rome Beauty, Yellow Newtown, White Winter Permain and Hoover. The pears were Doyenne d'Hiver. The trial shipment was made under the auspices of the Chilean Government. The shipment was accompanied by a representative of the Chilean Government who expects to obtain in England and on the Continent all possible information so as to be able to assist Chilean shippers in meeting the requirements of the European market.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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HOG NUMBERS REDUCED IN THE NETHERLANDS: Sharp reductions are noted in Netherlands hog numbers as against last year, according to official estimates as of July 28, 1928 cabled by L.V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The number of sows bred is put at 20 per cent under that of last year, with the same figure standing for the reduction in suckling pigs. Pigs over 8 weeks old were also down 20 per cent, with bacon pigs reduced by 15 to 20 per cent. Feeder hogs and fat pigs both were reported as being reduced 25 per cent. No estimates of total hog numbers in the Netherlands have been available during the past 6 years, but in the last 2 years, bacon from that country has been an important item in the British imports of that commodity, and considerable quantities of fresh pork have been imported from the Netherlands into Germany and France, notably the former country.

HOGS INCREASE IN ENGLAND AND WALES: Hog numbers in England and Wales increased for 1928 while all other classes of livestock decreased when compared with 1927, according to preliminary official returns as of June 1, 1928 cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Hogs show an increase of 10 per cent over last year. The number reported this year is higher than any year recorded except 1924, when they reached 3,228,000. Sheep showed a decrease of 4 per cent compared with 1927, and were down 11 per cent as against the 5-year average 1910-1914. This is the first time a decrease in sheep has been registered since 1922. Cattle this year were down 4 per cent against 1927, but the current number is still above the pre-war level. Horses have been decreasing steadily since 1921. See table below.

ENGLAND AND WALES: Number of livestock on June 1, 1928, with comparisons

June 1	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average 1910-1914	5,843	2,390	18,346	1,335
1926	6,253	2,200	16,859	1,129
1927	6,275	2,692	17,072	1,077
1928	6,026	2,967	16,386	1,038

CATTLE AND SHEEP SHOW INCREASES IN SOUTH AFRICA: Record figures for sheep in the Union of South Africa are indicated in the recently published returns of the agricultural census conducted in that country in 1926-1927. Cattle figures also show record levels, according to the June 1928 issue of the "Monthly Review of the Standard Bank of South Africa" in commenting on the new figures.

In spite of the drought, which has prevailed for the better part of three years in the Union, and only recently broken, sheep totaled 40,109,000 head as of August 31, 1927, a figure almost as large as that of the United States for that year, i.e., 41,846,000 as of January 1, 1927. There may have

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, C O N T'D

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been some losses since August 1927 in certain districts owing to the drought, but there probably has been no material decrease in the total number of sheep in the Union since that date. The new figure for wooled sheep was estimated at 36,005,000, an increase of 2 per cent over 1926, 12 per cent over 1925 and 13 per cent larger than in 1913. The increase in South African sheep, according to the "Monthly Review", may be attributed partly to improved methods of farming, which kept the losses down to comparatively moderate dimensions in all but the very worst drought areas; partly to the rapid growth of sheep farming in the Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal, and partly to the steady increase in wooled sheep in native reserves and locations, principally in the Transkei, Cape Colony.

Cattle on August 31, 1927 numbered 10,412,000. In 1904 the number was only 3,500,000, with constant increases since that year. On the other hand, there has been a decrease in Angora goats, from 4,194,000 in 1913 to 1,408,000 in 1927. The 1927 figure was 23 per cent below 1926 and 34 per cent under 1925. In April and May 1928 some losses of goats were reported owing to the flood in the Angora goat breeding districts. Swine numbers in August 31, 1927 were put at 848,000, a little under 1926 and also under the number reported for 1911. See table, page 262.

Wool

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET: The Bradford market for tops and yarns continued slow during the week ended August 10, with a slight decline in the prices of tops, according to a cable from Consul Thompson at Bradford. Concessions were made on fine crossbreds tops, but medium and coarse crossbreds were unchanged. Yarn prices showed little change, with some concessions on limited transactions. The demand for piece goods improved slightly.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE FURTHER: Foreign butter markets continued firm on August 9, with prices in the principal markets of northwestern Europe slightly higher than a week earlier, according to information cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioners at Berlin and London. The advance in the Copenhagen quotation from the equivalent of 37.1 cents per pound to 37.3 cents was less than that of 92 score in New York, which moved from 45 1/4 to 46½ cents. The margin accordingly has been increased to 9 cents in favor of the domestic market. Shipments afloat from Australia and New Zealand are somewhat heavier than a year ago, amounting to 13,104,000 pounds on August 4, 1928 against 11,088,000 pounds on August 6, 1927. See price table, page 267.

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GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	23,406	104.2
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (3)	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	82,385	100.1
Europe (14)	59,707	55,992	55,604	55,863	56,112	100.4
Africa (3)	6,531	7,854	8,137	7,172	7,514	104.8
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,042	101.7
Total above coun. (24)	155,578	171,109	176,009	177,802	179,053	100.7
Russia b/	---	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world ex. R. & C.	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada	117	643	754	743	690	92.9
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Europe (15)	27,262	23,675	23,040	23,222	22,322	96.1
Total above coun. (17)	29,615	28,292	27,372	27,655	26,547	96.0
Russia b/	---	67,309	66,643	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. world ex. R. & C.	48,300	46,300	45,300	46,100		
BARLEY						
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	3,626	103.4
United States	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	129.5
Total N. America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe (10)	12,675	13,558	13,265	13,819	13,640	98.7
Africa (3)	7,623	7,991	8,106	6,686	7,250	108.4
Asia (1)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total above coun. (16)	29,942	33,701	33,589	34,120	37,650	110.3
Est. N.Hemis. ex. R. & C.	64,200	65,300	64,600	63,100		
Est. world, ex. R. & C.	65,000	67,100	66,300	65,100		
OATS						
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,237	100.0
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Total North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe (11)	19,254	19,365	19,202	19,272	19,479	101.1
Africa (3)	607	780	775	683	757	110.8
Asia (1)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total above coun. (17)	66,827	77,597	77,056	75,289	75,475	100.2
Est. N.Hemis. ex. R. & C.	97,700	105,200	105,200	103,500		
Est. world ex. R. & C.	102,200	110,800	110,500	108,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Winter acreage only.

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,863	102,380	103.6
Canada......................	309	239	210	132	128	97.0
Total N. America (2) ...	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe (5).................	12,675	12,540	12,771	13,345	13,364	100.1
North Africa (2)............	481	571	616	729	788	108.1
Lebanon Republic	(40)	23	25	25	40	100.0
Alaouites		(15)	15	15		
Total above coun. (11)	117,734	114,747	113,350	113,114	116,700	103.2
Est. world, ex. R. & C. ..	171,900	182,600	175,900			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Numbers of livestock in 19277 with comparisons

Type of animal	May 1913	August 31 1924	August 31 1925	August 31 1926	August 31 1927
	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
Cattle..................	a/ 5,797	9,606	9,738	10,337	10,412
Sheep:					
Wooled............	28,328	26,937	32,006	35,259	36,005
Other..............	7,480	5,066	3,564	3,590	4,104
Total	35,808	32,003	35,570	38,849	40,109
Goats, Angora.........	4,194	2,127	2,137	1,825	1,408
Others............	7,211	5,937	5,886	6,122	6,158
Total..........	11,405	8,064	8,023	7,947	7,566
Swine..................	a/ 1,082	778	801	909	848

Agricultural census of 1926-27. Published in the "Monthly Review of the Standard bank of South Africa, Ltd., June 1928.
a/ Census 1911.

GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
WHEAT						
Canada, winter	22,294	23,325	21,785	22,266	b/18,000	80.8
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	891,292	102.1
Mexico	2,174	9,440	10,333	11,519	11,025	95.7
North America (3)	714,576	709,194	863,158	906,380	920,317	101.5
Europe, 10 count. prev. rept'd	961,711	1,041,922	867,943	933,140	919,400	98.5
Greece	c/ 16,273	11,222	11,171	13,300	16,534	124.3
Rumania	d/158,672	104,741	110,883	96,734	113,904	117.7
Total Europe (12)	1,136,656	1,157,885	989,997	1,043,174	1,049,838	100.6
Africa (2)	41,385	44,482	36,595	36,590	47,032	128.5
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	374,175	335,974	89.8
Total above count. (20)	2,276,444	2,282,608	2,253,348	2,360,319	2,353,161	99.7
Est. world ex. R. & C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United states	36,093	46,056	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Europe, 8 count. prev. rept'd	683,850	678,903	540,719	579,572	499,763	86.2
Greece	1,129	1,566	1,412	1,217	2,323	190.9
Rumania	20,644	7,997	11,242	9,323	11,771	126.3
Total Europe (10)	705,623	688,466	553,373	590,112	513,857	87.1
Total above count. (11)	741,716	734,922	594,168	648,923	557,131	85.9
Est. world total ex.R.&C.	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000		
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
U. S. other than Calif.	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,067	311,300	131.3
Europe, 6 count. prev. rept'd	126,855	148,428	145,093	140,513	140,602	102.9
Rumania	61,677	46,817	77,388	57,950	74,359	128.3
Total Europe (7)	188,532	195,245	222,481	198,463	218,961	110.3
Africa (2)	53,800	42,728	31,819	38,689	50,293	130.0
Asia (1)	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,314	33,679	95.4
Total above count. (11)	459,387	492,199	477,512	536,858	647,265	120.6
Est. N. Hemis. ex. R.& C.	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,468,000		
Est. world ex. R. & C.	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,501,000		

Continued -

GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1928, continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,442,173	121.8
Europe, 6 count. prev. rept'd.	111,686	143,074	137,308	135,609	128,900	95.1
Greece	4,075	5,467	5,556	4,972	8,405	169.0
Rumania	59,776	50,986	79,860	59,810	69,169	115.6
Total Europe (8)	175,537	199,527	222,714	200,391	206,474	103.0
Algeria	13,489	15,768	8,693	10,607	14,123	133.1
Total above count. (10)	1,332,433	1,702,845	1,478,255	1,395,144	1,662,770	119.2
Est. N. Hemis. ex.R.& C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,523,000		
Est. world ex. R. & C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,617,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	3,029,561	109.2
Hungary	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	47,517	69.5
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,581	138.6
Total above count. (3)	2,799,454	3,030,757	2,796,077	2,862,669	3,105,659	108.5
Est. N. Hemis. ex. R.&C.	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,651,000		
Est. world ex. R. & C.	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,322,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Estimated on the basis of acreage and condition as of June 30.
c/ One year only.
d/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ending a/		Net movement from July 1 as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	July 28	Aug. 4	to and includ.	1926-27	1927-28
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	408	560	July 28	2,525	2,177
Canada	42,533	25,131					
Argentina	14,140	11,141			July 21	800	58
Danubian countries b/ .	36,658	(35,000)			July 21	442	200
Russia	20,465	(2,000)					
Total	130,840	110,000				3,767	2,435
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1							
United States	15,041	9,823	19	6	July 28	600	150
Canada	13,620	9,646					
Argentina	40,103	29,455			July 21	2,866	283
Danubian countries b/ .	9,939	c/			July 21	0	0
Total, excl. Danube	68,764	49,000				3,466	433

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1925-26	1926-27	July 14	July 21	July 28	Aug 4	1926-27	1927-28
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	25,533	17,161	44	125	230	89	15,331	17,334
Danubian count. d/ ..	67,853	82,985	171	86			33,017	14,614
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	8,314	8,071	8,118		211,305	162,335
Union of South Africa	18,853	8,562	43	300			f/1,200	10,457
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-May	Nov-May
United States	576	5,040					757	1,178
Total exports less U. S. imports ...	290,034	433,352					265,560	204,657

Compiled from official and trade sources: a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Aug. 4, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-Aug. 4, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Aug. 4 1927	July 1-Aug. 4 1928	1928, week ending July 14	July 21	July 28	Aug. 4
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	9,858	5,181	756	555	1,806	1,883
Wheat flour b/	4,197	2,764	414	926	696	512
Rye	421	259	---	---	118	71
Corn	650	726	44	125	230	89
Oats	697	150	90	35	19	6
Barley a/	3,351	2,177	427	671	408	560
PORK:	Jan. 1-Aug. 4					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	80,273	81,189	2,185	1,878	2,209	2,637
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	70,375	83,068	2,217	2,796	3,386	2,663
Lard	415,594	451,213	11,048	11,375	11,067	9,838
Pickled pork	17,068	17,980	319	503	284	455

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/Including via Pacific ports this week; wheat 2,000 bushels, flour 41,700 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 450,000. b/Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years 1926-27	1927-28	Shipments 1928, week ending a/ July 21	July 28	Aug. 4	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported to & inc	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Canada:								
Exports -								
Official	304,540	305,000						
5 ports, Bradstr.	c/ 177,370	238,730	5,800	3,826	4,885	Aug. 4	9,733	24,378
Shipments -	c/	c/						
4 markets d/	297,961	326,361	9,393	9,375	8,090	Aug. 4	15,376	49,277
Pub. elev. in East c/			5,504	5,445	e/	July 29	10,054	20,832
United States	205,896	190,927	1,481	2,502	2,395	Aug. 4	14,827	7,945
Argentina	139,790	186,000	2,504	1,678	1,103	Aug. 4	11,064	10,917
Australia	96,584	7,100	1,556	672	1,120	Aug. 4	7,772	5,804
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	e/	July 28	192	8
Hungary	21,142	20,000			(			
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000			(			
Rumania	11,388	5,000			(	Aug 4	368	
Bulgaria	2,236	2,000			(			
British India	8,660	12,000	328	16	168	Aug. 4	5,144	944
Total	849,654	736,327	15,262	14,243			54,743	74,895

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/Total shipments from Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/Not available.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	Aug. 11 1927	Aug. 2 1928	Aug. 9 1928
	cents	cents	cents
New York, 92 score	41.25	45.25	46.50
Copenhagen, official quotation .	35.50	37.08	37.32
Berlin: la quality	38.00	38.00	38.25
London a/			
Danish	38.24	39.54	39.76
Dutch, unsalted..............	36.72	38.67	38.67
New Zealand	36.93	39.54	39.97
New Zealand, unsalted	38.24	40.84	40.84
Australian	36.50	37.15	36.93
Australian, unsalted	37.15	38.02	39.11
Argentine, unsalted	34.11	37.48	36.72
Siberian	31.50	34.11	34.11

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Aug. 10 1927	Aug. 1 1928	Aug. 8 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	67,218	68,188	65,941
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	13,84	15.40	16.48
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.05	14,58	14.63
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	7,145	8,912	7,084
Hogs, purchases, Ireland ...	"	22,615	23,284	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	19.34	21.94	21.72
Danish " "	"	20.64	24.98	24.98

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17 AUGUST 20, 1928 No. 8

Feature of Issue: WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN AFRICA

UNITED STATES INTENTIONS TO SOW WINTER WHEAT

Reports received from nearly 20,000 United States farmers reporting for their own farms as of August 1, show intentions to sow an acreage of winter wheat this fall 2.1 per cent less than that sown last fall. If these intentions should be carried out by all farmers a total of 46,523,000 acres would be sown in the United States this fall. The indicated acreage intended to be sown is about 6 per cent or nearly 3,000,000 acres less than the acreage indicated by the intentions reported as of August 1 last year. During the past four years the actual acreage sown has been, on an average, less than expressed intentions by about 6 per cent.

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INCREASED WHEAT ACREAGE IN ARGENTINA

The probable wheat acreage sown in Argentina for harvest mostly in December 1928 is forecast at 20,263,000 acres according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is 989,000 acres above the first forecast last year and 549,000 acres above last year's final estimate. Of area sown in the past five years the August forecast has ranged from 98 to 99 per cent of the final estimate. The first forecasts reported including July estimates for a couple of years were 96 to 98 per cent of the final. Reports of growing conditions and of weather have been generally favorable so far this season except that above average temperatures have caused a rank growth which might be more easily hurt than usual by frost, which damage is most frequent during August.

No authoritative reports of frost damage have been received so far this season, although during the week ended August 13 the temperature averaged 2° below normal in the northern wheat zone and 5° below in the southern zone, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. Weather conditions later in the season are usually more important in determining the size of the crop than the early conditions. A yield equal to the average of 11.7 bushels per acre for the past five years on the 20,263,000 acres reported this year would give a crop of 237 million bushels. Assuming the preliminary acreage forecast to be 96 to 99 per cent of the final, an average yield would give a crop of 239 to 247 million bushels. Last year's harvest was officially reported at 239 million bushels.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 1928 in 22 countries is estimated at 2,414,927,000 bushels against 2,425,671,000 bushels in 1927 when they represented 68 per cent of estimated world total excluding Russia and China. The figure indicated includes Canadian winter wheat but not spring wheat. The production in 15 European countries is 1,112,826,000 bushels against 1,108,526,000 bushels in 1927. The 1928 crop in England and Wales is estimated at 44,837,000 bushels against 53,116,000 bushels in 1927. The area this year is reported at 1,397,000 acres, a decrease of 239,000 acres from 1927. The Indian crop is now estimated at 289,781,000 bushels, a decrease of 4,667,000 bushels from the May estimate and a decrease of 44,016,000 bushels from last year's final estimate. The 1928 acreage in India is now placed at 32,211,000 acres against the May estimate of 32,018,000 acres and the 1927 final estimate of 31,272,000 acres. See tables, page 285.

Canada

The temperature in Alberta during the week ended August 14 averaged 2° above normal in the north and from 3° to 5° above in the south, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In Saskatchewan the temperatures averaged 5° to 7° above normal. During the first part of the week there were scattered showers in the northern and western parts of the spring wheat belt. The week ended rainy in Manitoba, but fair in the western areas.

Europe

Southeastern Europe experienced further drought and heat the week ended August 16 with a few local showers, while elsewhere the weather was cooler with some rain, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. This dry weather is probably too late to affect the bread grains to any extent. Russian weather was hot and clear in the southern and central sections during the week ended August 16.

Wheat production in Yugoslavia is officially reported at 105,380,000 bushels according to Mr. Steere. This is the largest crop reported in present boundaries and is almost twice as large as last year's 56,568,000 bushels. This estimate indicates either an upward revision in winter wheat acreage or a big increase in spring wheat acreage or else unusually favorable growing conditions. On the basis of the present estimate of 4,478,000 acres in winter wheat, which includes most of the total wheat acreage, and allowing a spring wheat acreage equal to last year, this production would show a yield of about 22 bushels to the acre. The highest yield previously reported was 18.3 bushels to the acre in 1925. The average yield for the past 8 years is only 14.4 bushels. The Yugoslav rye crop is estimated at 8,582,000 bushels compared with 5,923,000 bushels last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The quality of the French wheat crop is reported to be good. In Denmark outside of Jutland the condition is reported as 95 per cent of average the middle of August which is a slight improvement over conditions a month ago and the same as at this time last year. Rye is 86 per cent of average compared with 91 a year ago. In Sweden warm weather is needed for average crops. In Austria the rye outlook is considerably damaged by drought. The condition of winter wheat in Czechoslovakia, which includes most of the wheat of the country, as officially reported for August 1 was 103 per cent of the average for the past 4 years which is the same as last year and winter rye was 113 per cent compared with 100 per cent a year ago.

Southern Hemisphere

The weather in Argentina during the week ended August 13 continued relatively cool, with light precipitation, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat districts, the temperatures averaged 2° below normal and in the southern districts 5° below. The only precipitation reported was 0.2 inches in the north. Crop conditions in Australia continue favorable. Useful rains were reported in western Australia and moderate showers in the eastern half of New South Wales during the week ended August 13. The temperatures continue mild.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 through August 11 were 11,435,000 bushels against 20,618,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Exports during the week ended August 11 were the largest of the season amounting to 3,491,000 bushels against 2,395,000 bushels the previous week but were below the average weekly export during August for the past two years.

Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the stocks of wheat in Canada at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1928, were 76,484,000 bushels against the revised estimate of 50,765,000 bushels on July 31, 1927. Stocks in store in elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur were 24,054,000; country private and manufacturing elevators, 4,603,000; interior terminal elevators in the western division, 2,350,000; Vancouver terminal and private elevators, 3,984,000; Prince Rupert private elevators, 11,000; Duluth-Superior elevators, 79,000; public elevators in the east, 18,509,000; in transit 4,643,000; in flour mills, 5,000,000; in farmers' hands, 4,166,000 and afloat for unloading at Canadian ports, 9,085,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Stocks of wheat in the western grain division of Canada decreased 8,271,000 bushels during the week ended August 10 and on that date were 25,951,000 bushels against 23,207,000 bushels on August 12, 1927. Stocks at Fort William - Port Arthur on August 10 were 15,834,000 bushels against 18,586,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at these elevators during the week ended August 10 were 1,819,000 bushels and shipments were 8,760,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver, including Prince Rupert were 321,000 bushels and shipment were 254,000 bushels.

Russia.

Several factors are tending to reduce grain procurements in Russia which will doubtless be below last year for the early part of the season according to a cable from Mr. Steere. These factors include the late harvest, recent heavy rain and the old difficulty of poor organization. Reports for the first ten days of August indicate poor development in procurements in Ukraine, North Caucasus and the Volga region. Reports continue to mention poor crops in the Ukraine particularly in the southern section where spring crops also seem to be unfavorable, and peasants from the regions where the crops are poor are reported to be going to Crimea and other sections of the Ukraine where crops are better to purchase seed grain. This also is affecting procurements. The recent purchases abroad are said to be partially for seed.

European grain market conditions

The improvement recently noted in European grain markets was continued for the week ended August 14 with larger transactions and good mill interest, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Stocks of wheat in Berlin on July 31 were only 599,500 bushels as compared with 952,460 bushels on June 30 and 1,141,730 bushels on May 31. However, there was a continued decrease in the prices of wheat and rye in Germany. The price of domestic wheat at Hamburg fell from 154.6 cents a bushel August 8 to 150.4 cents August 16. The price of rye at Berlin fell from 140.1 cents a bushel August 8 to 136.7 August 16. A year ago the rye price was 134.9 cents a bushel.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices continue to decline during the week ended August 10. The combined price at six principal markets averaged $1.08 or 10 cents under the previous week's average and 31 cents under last year's price. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined, respectively, 9, 10 and 14 cents and averaged respectively $1.05, $1.34 and $1.27. These averages are

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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32 cents below last year's level for Kansas City No. 2 hard winter; 9 cents below for St. Louis No. 2 red winter and 33 cents for Minneapolis No. 1 dark northern spring. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined 12 cents to $1.03. The price of this wheat for the corresponding date last year was $1.64. The decline in prices for this period this year is just the opposite of what took place last year for the same period. The above markets show an average decline of about 11 cents this year while last year during the corresponding week they showed an average advance of about 6 cents. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg changed from 11 cents to 6 cents in favor of Minneapolis compared with a spread of 10 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighed average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 6.....	146	137	141	136	158	153	156	132	147	172
13.....	143	132	139	128	160	149	156	124	143	155
20.....	138	129	136	126	156	146	153	119	141	151
27.....	136	122	134	118	161	138	149	117	139	147
Aug. 3.....	134	118	133	114	155	141	152	115	137	144
10.....	139	108	137	105	160	127	164	103	143	134
17.....	138		138		154		161		144	
24.....	137		137		149		143		146	
31.....	134		132		144		134		143	

Since August 10 prices continued to decline, but strengthened somewhat on August 16 as indicated by the future markets on that day. September futures at Chicago closed at $1.13 an advance of 3 cents over August 10. Futures at Kansas City and Minneapolis each advanced 1 cent over the week and closed at $1.06 and $1.11 respectively. Prices at Winnipeg declined 1 cent closing at $1.13. Liverpool showed a net decline of 4 cents to $1.30. Buenos Aires advanced 3 cents to $1.16. September futures at the above markets closed under last year's price as follows: Chicago 28 cents; Kansas City, 27 cents; Minneapolis, 30 cents; Winnipeg, 37 cents; Liverpool, 24 cents, and Buenos Aires, 28 cents.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 5	146	136	136	128	144	136	162	138	164	151	142	133
12	143	131	--	125	140	132	161	132	163	144	142	129
					September futures							
19	138	128	131	120	137	126	b/146	b/127	b/159	b/146	142	130
26	138	124	130	116	138	121	b/145	b/121	b/161	b/138	142	125
Aug 2	138	120	131	112	140	117	b/146	b/121	b/159	b/139	142	123
9	142	113	134	105	144	110	b/152	b/114	b/165	b/134	144	113
16	141	113	133	106	141	111	b/150	b/113	b/164	b/130	144	116
23	137		129		136		b/145		b/159		143	
30	134		127		133		b/141		b/158		140	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October futur

Rye production

The 1928 rye production as reported by 12 countries is 569,752,000 bushels against 660,497,000 bushels in 1927 when those countries represented 74 per cent of the estimated world production, exclusive of Russia and China. The 1928 rye production in Yugoslavia is estimated at 8,582,000 bushels against 5,923,000 bushels last year. This estimate was received too late to be included in the table on page 285.

FEED GRAINS

Feed grain conditions in Europe during the week ended August 16 were less favorable than were wheat conditions, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere, Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Drought in southern Europe, which apparently came too late to hurt the wheat crop, may have hurt oats and is definitely reported to have hurt the corn materially. Rain a week ago improved the corn situation in some parts of Rumania and Yugoslavia, but still conditions are not good. In Rumania, unofficial reports state that 20 per cent of the corn area is in bad condition; 40 per cent about medium and 40 per cent good. More rain is needed in Yugoslavia for a good crop. The barley and oats crops in that country, however, appear to be good.

Barley production in Yugoslavia is estimated at 20,209,000 bushels against 14,449,000 bushels last year and oats production is placed at 26,731,000 bushels compared with 20,114,000 last year. In Austria, feed

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

grains were considerably damaged by drought. The condition of spring barley in Czechoslovakia on August 1 as officially reported was 112 per cent of the average for the past 4 years compared with 109 per cent last year, but oats were only 91 per cent compared with 103 per cent last year. Potatoes were 79 per cent of the average compared with 103 per cent last year. These figures on specific crops were received too late to be included in the sections devoted to those crops. A statement on American and European potatoes appears on page 290.

BARLEY

Total barley production as reported in 14 countries stands at 693,048,000 bushels, an increase of 20 per cent over last year's total for the same countries, which in that year produced nearly 40 per cent of the estimated total Northern Hemisphere barley crop exclusive of Russia and China. The latest estimate of the 1928 barley crop in the United States is 344,000,000 bushels, which is an increase of about 30 per cent over that of last year. The increase in production is very slightly more than the increase in the area planted this year.

The acreage planted in 13 European countries is scarcely as large as that of last year, but the production as reported in 9 countries is 10 per cent greater than in 1927. The first estimate received from England and Wales shows a production, of 43,773,000 bushels, not quite 9 per cent above that of last year. The combined production for 3 North African countries is reported at 34 per cent above that of last year. Statistics on acreage and production appear on page 286. See also the statement under the heading "FEED GRAINS", received too late to be included under the separate crops.

In Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that stocks of barley in that country at the end of the crop year, July 31, were 3,459,000 bushels, which was nearly 40 per cent below the stocks on the same date last year. In the Western Grain Inspection Division, stocks on August 10 amounted to 1,025,000 bushels compared with 1,430,000 on that date in 1927.

Shipments of barley from the United States, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 4,011,000 bushels this year compared with 4,122,000 bushels for the corresponding periods of last year. Exports from the United States and the Danubian countries have been running a little above those of 1927, while those from Argentina have been below. See page 292 for tables summarizing the barley trade. Barley prices in the United States have dropped considerably during the past month. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended August 10 was 70 cents per bushel, which was 4 cents b below the price for the preceding week and 27 cents under the highest level reached since the last week in June. For most of the year prices have been running above those of last year, but for the week of August 3 they were 3 cents under, and for August 10, 9 cents below the prices for the corresponding weeks of last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

OATS

Total oats production as reported by 12 countries, which last year produced more than 42 per cent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere total crop exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,851,000 bushels for 1928, an increase of 18 per cent over the 1927 crop. Most of this increase is due to the United States crop of 1,442,173,000 bushels, which is nearly 22 per cent greater than that of last year, although the acreage planted was practically the same. The 9 European countries so far reported show a net production more than 2 per cent greater than in 1927, which is a slightly greater increase than there was in the area planted. Statistics on acreage and production are given on page 286 . See also page 274 for figures received too late to be tabulated.

The Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that stocks of oats in Canada at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1928, amounted to 28,712,000 bushels, which was 25 per cent more than the stocks at the end of the preceding year. Stocks in the Western Grain Inspection Division on August 10 were 2,817,000 bushels against 2,237,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Shipments of oats from the United States, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have been much smaller than those for the same periods of 1927, reaching only 497,000 bushels against 3,924,000 bushels a year ago. Most of this difference is caused by the decrease in the exports from Argentina. More detailed statistics on oats imports and exports appear on page 292. Oats prices in the United States have continued the decline noted during the past month. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended August 10 was 39 cents per bushel compared with 42 cents for the preceding week, 69 cents during the last week in June, and 48 cents for the week of August 10, 1927. Last year's prices showed less fluctuation throughout the season.

CORN

No new corn area or production figures were received during the week. The combined corn area of 6 European countries stands at a figure 0.2 per cent above that of last year, while production in Bulgaria and Hungary totals about 14 per cent under the 1927 figure. If the United States figure is added, production in the 3 countries reporting production to date is 8.5 per cent larger than last year. Rumania reports heavy reductions in the corn crop. Some comments on corn crop conditions in Europe appeared in the summary paragraph under "FEED GRAINS". Detailed figures appear on page 287.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Russia, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 222,988,000 bushels, or 80 per cent of the exports for the same periods of the preceding year. Shipments from the United States and the Union of South Africa have been a little larger during the present season, while the other important corn exporting countries have run considerably behind last year. See page 292 for detailed figures.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Corn prices in the United States have declined a few cents during the past week, as have also Argentine prices. On August 14 the average price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago was about 98 cents per bushel, while the Buenos Aires quotation for Argentine corn was 83 1/8 cents, leaving a margin of about 14 2/3 cents. The margin varied widely during the week from 11 cents on August 6 to 17 cents for August 9, from which point it fell to 14 2/3. At this time last year the margin between the United States and Argentine corn prices was more than 33 cents per bushel, with No. 3 yellow corn being quoted on August 15, 1927 at almost $1.12, while the Argentine price was less than 78 1/2 cents.

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SUGAR BEETS

The total 1928 sugar beet acreage in Canada, the United States and 20 European countries is now placed 3.2 per cent above that of 1927, according to estimates received from official sources and from the International Institute of Agriculture. Those countries accounted for over 97 per cent of the world's reported sugar beet acreage during the last 3 years.

Decreased estimates for the United States, Italy and Poland have been received since the July report published in "Foreign Crops and Markets" on July 23, but those decreases will be more than offset by an increase in the Russian acreage, should the present estimate for that country be affirmed. The total acreage in the United States and Canada is now placed at 673,000 acres compared with 765,000 acres last year, due to the decreased United States acreage when compared with that of 1927. The acreage in the 20 European countries, including Russia, is 6,316,000 acres, an increase of 5.1 per cent above the figure for last year. Excluding Russia, the European sugar beet acreage is now 68,000 acres below last year. For revised estimates and totals to date, see page 290.

A cable of August 10 to a trade paper reported that general rains had fallen in Europe in the preceding few days, but were still insufficient for the needs of the sugar beet crop. Showers were most abundant in Germany, while in Czechoslovakia precipitation was light. Reports of August 6 stated that rains in most sugar beet sections had relieved the effects of drought to some extent and had improved prospects somewhat. Reports in the latter part of July had stated that in Italy, on account of the nearness to harvest time, it was feared that the crop would not have an opportunity to recover from the effects of the recent dry weather, although until a few weeks ago the outlook was considered as most promising.

In the Silesian area of Germany the progress of the plants was halted in the latter part of July by dry weather but in western Germany the condition of the fields was improved. Belgium and the Netherlands reported little damage at the end of July, while the crop in Poland was in

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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normal condition and the United Kingdom expects an output larger than last year, in spite of a decrease in acreage. France was much in need of rain. The Balkans also reported need of rain, especially in Rumania. There have been more recent reports of rain in Rumania, which may have helped the situation somewhat. Bulgaria has a fair stand of beets, but needs rain.

Sugar production in Russia

The 1928 sugar production of the Russian Sugar Trust throughout the whole Union was placed at about 1,731,000 short tons at a recent meeting of the members of the Trust at Kharkov, according to Russian press reports forwarded to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin.

This indicates an increase of about 300,000 short tons over the 1927 crop previously reported at 1,473,000 short tons by the Sugar Trust. About 82 per cent of the Russian sugar crop is produced in Ukraine. In view of the large crop expected this year it is estimated that the factories will work 106 days on the average as compared with 94 days during the 1927-28 season. Six or seven factories which have not been active within recent years are expected to work during the coming season.

According to data of the Sugar Trust the sowing campaign of factory sugar beets developed successfully in all branches of the Trust. Total sowings of sugar beets on the farms belonging to the trust amounted to 458,393 acres which was 102.2 per cent of the plan. In Ukraine the plan was surpassed by 2.9 per cent and in other beet producing regions by .4 per cent. The expansion of the sown area in peasants' fields and other farming enterprises was still more intensive. Here the area sown reached 1,314,110 acres which was 109.3 per cent of the plan. The plan was surpassed by 9.1 per cent in Ukraine and 10.9 per cent in other parts of Russia. This indicates a total acreage of 1,772,503 acres devoted to beets in 1928 which is an increase of 16 per cent over last year when according to the International Institute of Agriculture 1,526,000 acres were harvested. See Foreign Service Release F.S./S-44, August 14, 1928.

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OILSEEDS

Flaxseed market situation in July 1928

Flaxseed prices in July in 3 important markets, Minneapolis, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires continued the weakening tendency begun in the middle of June, according to information available in the Foreign Service of the

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Bureau og Agricultural Economics. As previously noted, there is a tendency toward a seasonal decline in flaxseed prices at about this time. The average price for the first 4 weeks of July 1928 was below the July average for the past 3 years in all 3 markets. Prices in Minneapolis declined rapidly and by the fourth week of July had reached a level below that of the first week of January. During the past few years the market has shown a tendency to decline or remain fairly stationary after the entrance of the new Argentine crop on January 1. This year, however, an upward trend begun in January continued until late in June. The margin of the Minneapolis price over those of the other 2 markets dropped during the last month. Stocks in commercial centers of Canada and the United States continued to decline and on July 28 amounted to only 1,912,000 bushels compared with 2,839,000 bushels at the same time last year. Exports from Argentina are below last year and stocks available for export are high. The official estimate of the exportable surplus on July 12 was 28,815,000 bushels, or 7,032,000 bushels above the estimate at the same time last year. Last year's estimate was about 9,000,000 bushels below the actual exports from then to the end of the season. See Foreign Service release F. S./FF-27, August 14, 1928.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE 1928-29 GRAPEFRUIT SITUATION IN THE ISLE OF PINES: The early crop of grapefruit in the Isle of Pines is now estimated at 100,000 crates, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul John J. Coyle at Nueva Gerona. This figure, representing only the early crop, is the same as the total production shipped from the island last year. Last year's crop, however, was 50 per cent below the average for the preceding five seasons. It is believed that the total production this year will not be very much in excess of the early fruit crop, although it is as yet too early to make an accurate estimate. The grapefruit season in the Isle of Pines usually begins in August and ends in May or June of the following year. Due to the unusually early crop this year, however, exports to England began on July 15 and to the United States on July 27. Up to August 1 the shipments to England had totaled 1,793 crates, and those to the United States 795 crates.

The crop this year is said to be a good quality. Speculators have purchased the major portion of the crop at an average price of $2.50 per crate f.o.b. Nueva Gerona, States Vice Consul Coyle. Reports from the

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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British market indicate that no appreciable supply of grapefruit is in sight for that market during August and September and a part of October. This fact, coupled with the fact that growers on the island are making every effort to reap the advantages of the favorable prices obtaining in the American markets before the arrival of the Florida crop, indicates that shipments to this market will be heavy during August and September. It is believed that the entire early crop of grapefruit will have been shipped from the island by October 15.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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BRITISH JULY PORK IMPORTS: The July imports of bacon into Great Britain, at 79,184,000 pounds, were about 7,000,000 pounds under the June figure, and the smallest imports of bacon since August 1927, according to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Some seasonal factors contributed to the July decline, but the 1928 figure for that month was nearly 5,000,000 pounds under that of last year. The current figure on imports from Denmark went 6,720,000 pounds under June to reach 44,464,000 pounds, but slight increases were noted in the quantities taken from the United States and Canada. The ham imports for July, however, increased slightly over June to reach 11,312,000 pounds, and were almost as large as for July a year ago. Lard imports, at 24,667,000 pounds, were more in line with the figures of recent months than were the 19,595,000 pounds imported in June. The July lard figure, however, was still more than 1,000,000 pounds under that of July 1928.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

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FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES HIGHER

The Copenhagen official butter quotation as of August 16 stood at the equivalent of 38.8 cents per pound against 37.3 cents on the preceding Thursday, and the German market also made some advance, according to information cabled by the American agricultural commissioners in Europe. In New York, however, 92 score advanced only from 46 1/2 to 47 1/2 cents over the same period. In the London market, Danish was the only description to show a material advance during the week, with colonial counts steady to easier.

See cabled quotations, page 295.

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THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN AFRICA

Following his trip to Abyssinia, Mr. Leon M. Estabrook visited Madagascar, Mozambique and the Union of South Africa as part of his world tour in the interest of the World Agricultural Census of 1930, of which he is the Director, under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In those countries, Mr. Estabrook found the same willingness to cooperate in the census project as has been the case in practically all of the countries visited so far. Most of the African territory, aside from the Union, offers especially difficult obstacles to the completeness of the census, owing to inadequate transport and communication, and to less fully developed economic and cultural activity. In the Union, Mr. Estabrook was favorably impressed with the completeness of the organization available for census work. Press interviews in Capetown resulted in Mr. Estabrook being quoted at length on agriculture and other important world problems. Following are some of Mr. Estabrook's observations of the trip from Somaliland to Capetown.

Madagascar

The French Colonial officials interviewed, in affirming their cooperation in the Census project, pointed out as their chief difficulties the primitive and unsettled condition of the country and undeveloped agriculture; diversity of crops on the tropical coastal lowlands as against the temperate highlands; the extremely illiterate population; undeveloped communications, and lack of trained official personnel. Agricultural data are gathered through the village chiefs. The official agricultural work is carried on by a small force at Tananarive the capital; seven agricultural experiment stations; three agricultural training schools for natives, and a number of demonstration farms. Plans are in hand, however, for enlarging the official activities and staff.

Mr. Estabrook was told that conditions following the war, together with disastrous storm damage in recent years, have discouraged the coming of French colonists so that the service is concentrating its efforts on improving the agricultural practices of the native population. Irrigation projects are under way, and efforts have been made to establish sericulture, to develop improved varieties of rice and to promote the growing of tobacco. The whole program, however, is met with a deficiency of labor to handle the extensive area comprised in the island. Madagascar is about 1,000 miles long and larger than France, ranking about fourth the size among the world's large islands. It is more than four times as large as Java and has about one-tenth the population. The population is mainly negro, physically small and mentally undeveloped, and a small upper class of French and mulattos.

Rice is the leading agricultural product. The climate varies with the altitude, which reaches 8,000 feet. There is a noticeable absence of rock, and the soil is generally a red clay of volcanic origin. The island generally is well watered with streams, but irrigation appears to

THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN AFRICA, CONT'D

be necessary to produce crops. In the southern end of the Island there are large areas classed as semi-arid. The island has a number of well protected harbors, but only one railroad, a line about 200 miles long between the port of Tamatave and the capital, Tananarive. The railroad, Mr. Estabrook says, runs through what appears to be an almost uninhabited wilderness, with a small fraction of one per cent of the area utilized for anything. In the environs of the capital there are extensive rice paddy fields, out of which rises the high hill on which the city is located.

Portuguese East Africa

The Portuguese administration of that portion of east Africa (also known as Mozambique) was ready to do what it could in aiding the Census, but cited a lack of either special or ordinary funds as an obstacle to getting the best results. The fact that the post of Director of Agriculture was vacant at that time also contributed some uncertainty to the situation. The Department of Agriculture maintains a field agent in each of the seven governmental administrative districts into which the country is divided.. In gathering agricultural data, the Department provides those agents with questionnaires which are distributed to native chiefs of smaller divisions, who put them in the farmers' hands. The latter are compelled by law to make some sort of return, but the law is recognized by the officials as not guaranteeing accuracy in the returns submitted. The government maintains an experiment station and an agricultural school for native blacks.

Lorenco Marques, the leading port, is important as an outlet for the Transvaal area of the Union of South Africa. The city, according to Mr. Estabrook, is a remarkably neat and business-like place, with a harbor and shipping facilities said to be the best on the African east coast. The country at large, however, is described as undeveloped and very backward. Away from the coast, the country is said to be a high plateau of undulating hills covered with scattered trees and shrubs and coarse grass. During the three-hour trip from Lorenco Marques to the Transvaal border the country had the general aspect of a wilderness of jungle. For fifty miles back from the sea the soil is loose sand, gradually changing to red or dark colored loam as the Transvaal comes nearer. The territory traversed was generally rolling hills covered with coarse grass and scattered trees, mostly acacias, and shrub with only occasionally a field that had been in maize, kaffir corn or cotton.

Union of South Africa

At Pretoria, Mr. Estabrook learned of the very complete census methods in use in the Union. The Census and Statistics Office is empowered to call upon the rural police to act as census enumeratores and to gather any other agricultural information that may be necessary. Each policeman of the 1,700 available for such work is responsible for the returns made by all of the farmers in his territory, and irregularities are carried back for correction through the same channels. South Africa regularly takes a partial census

THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN AFRICA, CONT'D

annually and a complete enumeration every ten years. The plans for the next count have been laid to conform with the outline submitted by the International Institute of Agriculture. The officials averred that the annual and decennial censuses were 100 per cent complete. About three months are needed to get all the returns in, and the cost runs to about $35,000. Other activities in the interest of agricultural progress appeared to be conducted in a manner creditable to those in charge, with good plant and equipment.

For 100 miles east of Pretoria, on the run from Lorenco Marques, Mr. Estabrook saw a rolling, open prairie, generally unfenced, with waving, withered grass from one horizon to the other. The soil is generally a red or black clay loam, and considerable areas are very stony. No mountains, woods or water were visible, with only very few houses, cultivated fields or livestock. The general effect was that of portions of the Great Plains area of the United States. In the middle of June, at the time of Mr. Estabrook's trip, the temperature reads 40° early in the morning, with frost visible in the low places. Pretoria is at an elevation of 4,000 feet and surrounded by high hills. The country around Johannesburg, an hour and a half by train from Pretoria, is characterized by extensive gold mining operations. The mines, with their dumps of glittering white sand, extend for some 60 miles along the railway.

From Johannesburg south farms and pastures became more numerous, but water and trees were still conspicuous by their absence. Great areas appeared to be very stony. It was apparent to Mr. Estabrook that it was a dry land country, making agriculture and livestock raising a constantly hazardous undertaking, except in the few places were irrigation is available. For 100 miles north of Kimberley and for some distance south of that city, a thin layer of red soil lies a few inches or feet above a hardpan of solid rock. Many square miles of that area have been prospected for diamonds, with the evidence of such workings appearing on all sides. Within 50 miles from Capetown the train descended from the high interior plateau into a narrow valley which was planted mostly to vineyards, peach, apricot and pear orchards and at the small towns one could see fruit packing and preserving sheds. Mr. Estabrook observed that that valley was the most prosperous portion of South Africa that he had seen. From as much of the country as he saw from the train between the border of Portuguese East Africa and Capetown, he judged that less than 2 per cent of the country had been plowed. He saw many herds of long-horned scrub cattle, a few flocks of sheep, some goats and asses, but scarcely any horses. All plowing and heavy hauling was done by long strings of oxen and asses. The asses are derived from stock imported from Spain, and are relatively large and heavy.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	24,064	107.1
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (3)	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	83,043	100.9
Europe (14)	59,707	55,992	55,604	55,863	56,112	100.4
Africa, 2 count. prev. rept'd	3,010	4,246	4,396	3,703	4,065	109.8
Tripolitania	25	37	37	35	30	85.7
Algeria, revised	3,521	3,608	3,741	3,469	3,578	103.1
Total Africa (4)	6,556	7,891	8,174	7,207	7,673	106.5
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total above count. (25)	155,603	171,146	176,046	177,837	180,063	101.3
Russia b/	----	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world ex. R. & C.	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
Canada	117	643	754	743	838	112.8
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Europe, 15 count. prev. rept'd	27,262	23,675	23,040	23,222	22,321	96.1
Hungary	1,608	1,700	1,729	1,583	1,641	103.7
Total Europe (16)	28,870	25,375	24,769	24,805	23,962	96.6
Total above count. (18)	31,223	29,992	29,101	29,238	28,335	96.9
Russia b/	---	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. world ex. R. & C.	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
Canada, winter	21,466	23,325	21,785	22,266	21,445	96.3
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	891,292	102.1
North America (3)	723,055	709,194	863,158	906,330	923,762	101.9
Europe, 9 count. prev. rept'd	1,001,351	1,027,464	867,094	911,198	920,399	101.0
England and Wales	55,770	50,773	48,683	53,116	44,837	84.4
Malta	196	274	310	294	289	98.3
Austria	12,813	10,671	9,433	11,942	b/ 12,000	100.5
Hungary	71,493	71,675	74,909	76,933	89,476	116.3
Poland	63,675	57,797	47,080	54,230	(45,000)	83.0
Finland	137	923	924	813	831	102.2
Total Europe (15)	1,205,455	1,219,603	1,048,428	1,108,526	1,112,826	100.4
Africa (2)	41,385	44,482	36,595	36,590	47,032	128.5
Asia, 2 count. prev. rept'd	31,986	40,050	38,947	40,378	41,526	102.8
India	351,841	330,997	324,651	333,797	289,781	86.8
Total Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	374,175	331,307	88.5
Total above count. (23)	2,353,702	2,344,326	2,311,779	2,425,671	2,414,927	99.6
Est. world ex. R. & C.	3,041,000	3,369,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
Canada, winter	2,094	7,485	10,008	11,574	12,031	103.9
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
North America (2)	38,187	53,941	50,803	70,385	55,305	78.6
Europe, 9 count. prev. rept'd	674,246	655,942	521,957	567,747	482,441	85.0
Hungary, revised	31,377	32,524	31,416	22,365	32,006	143.1
Total Europe (10)	705,623	688,466	553,373	590,112	514,447	87.2
Total above count. (12)	743,810	742,407	604,176	660,497	569,752	86.3
Est. world ex. R. & C.	1,025,000	1,012,000	1,012,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ Official estimate of winter wheat plus rough estimate for spring.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States..........	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	125.9
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe, 10 countries prev. reported	12,675	13,558	13,265	13,818	13,640	98.7
England and Wales.......	1,488	1,318	1,148	1,049	1,187	113.2
Hungary	1,322	1,019	1,049	1,009	1,014	100.5
Malta...................	5	6	6	7	7	100.0
Total 13 European countries...........	15,490	15,901	15,468	15,883	15,848	99.8
North Africa, 2 coun. prev. reported and unchanged.............	4,228	4,614	4,563	3,326	3,830	115.2
Tripolitania............	330	371	371	235	198	84.3
Algeria, revised........	3,395	3,377	3,543	3,360	3,433	102.8
Total 4 N. African countries...........	7,953	8,362	8,477	6,921	7,461	107.8
Asia (3)................	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total above 22 count. .	33,087	36,415	36,163	36,419	40,669	110.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	65,000	67,000	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States..........	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
North America (2) ...	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe, 11 count. prev. reported...........	20,530	19,365	19,302	19,269	19,478	101.1
England and Wales	2,039	1,868	1,863	1,751	1,760	100.5
Hungary	849	717	680	643	650	101.1
Total 13 Europ. count.	23,418	21,950	21,845	21,663	21,888	101.0
North Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	762	111.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total above 21 count.	70,991	80,182	79,599	77,680	77,889	100.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C. ...	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	102,200	110,800	110,400	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, continued

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
North America (2)	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe, 5 countries prev. reported	12,675	12,540	12,771	13,345	13,364	100.1
Hungary	2,192	2,655	2,631	2,625	2,637	100.5
Total 6 European count.	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,001	100.2
Morocco	(438)	515	562	527	741	140.6
Tunis, revised	43	56	54	37	52	140.5
Total 2 North African countries	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total above 12 count.	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,342	103.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	150,000	150,500	139,000	149,600		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	171,900	178,900	169,700			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	3,029,561	109.2
Hungary	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	47,517	69.5
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,581	138.6
Total 2 European countries	87,090	113,796	103,860	88,961	76,098	85.5
Total 3 above coun.	2,799,454	3,030,757	2,796,077	2,862,669	3,105,659	108.5
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,426,000	4,309,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

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FEED GRAINS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd.

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	184,812	215,863	184,905	264,392	344,000	130.1
Europe, 4 countries prev. reported and unchanged	169,935	173,160	200,669	175,819	194,302	110.5
England and Wales	50,656	47,133	42,761	40,241	43,773	108.8
Netherlands, revised	3,270	3,356	3,558	3,027	3,335	110.2
Bulgaria, revised	10,380	12,062	11,065	14,041	15,651	111.5
Finland, revised	4,947	6,467	7,170	5,576	5,663	101.6
Malta	114	269	269	304	314	103.3
Total 9 European countries	239,304	242,647	265,511	239,008	263,038	110.1
Cyrenaica	(3,800)	3,904	2,047	229	459	200.4
Algeria, revised	45,974	35,839	23,000	34,555	39,041	113.0
Tunis	7,826	6,889	8,819	4,134	12,631	305.5
Total 3 North African countries	57,600	46,632	33,866	38,918	52,131	134.0
Chosen	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,313	33,879	95.9
Total above 14 coun.	513,959	545,505	522,589	577,631	693,048	120.0
Est. N.Hemis. total excluding R. & C.	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,467,000		
Est. world total excluding R. & C.	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,500,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,442,173	121.8
Europe, 5 countries prev. reported and unchanged	120,352	145,990	168,657	147,523	152,799	103.6
England and Wales	96,913	96,600	104,324	94,059	94,850	100.8
Netherlands, revised	18,070	20,314	22,530	22,873	21,853	95.5
Hungary, revised	28,464	25,532	24,802	22,514	22,432	99.6
Bulgaria, revised	8,651	7,691	6,725	7,481	9,382	125.4
Total 9 European countries	272,450	296,127	327,038	294,450	301,316	102.3
Algeria	13,489	15,768	8,693	10,607	14,123	133.1
Tunis	3,642	2,756	2,136	1,963	2,239	114.1
Total 2 N.African coun.	17,131	18,524	10,829	12,570	16,362	130.2
Total above 12 coun.	1,432,988	1,802,801	1,584,715	1,491,186	1,759,851	118.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,513,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,608,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

CORN PRODUCTION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The latest estimate of the 1927-28 corn crop in the Union of South Africa is 67,713,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. While considerably below the estimates at the beginning of the season, it is only 67,000 bushels below the fourth preliminary estimate of May 15. From this crop which began to come on the market in August, an exportable surplus of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels may be expected, since domestic consumption in past years has amounted to 40 - 45 million bushels except in years of poor crop.

The following figures show the latest estimate of the 1927-28 production compared with that of the past three years.

Crop year	Production	Net exports Year following harvest
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1923-24	39,285	6,969
1924-25	86,769	40,360
1925-26	39,000	1,407
1926-27	65,203	a/ 15,676
1927-28 -		
4th preliminary..	67,780	
Revised	67,713	

a/ Includes trade estimates for South and East Africa for April to June. Exports from East Africa are small.

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Grains: Production, Switzerland, 1924 to 1928

Year	Wheat a/	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1924	4,720	1,433	519	2,694
1925	5,324	1,642	533	2,694
1926	5,622	1,583	565	3,107
1927	5,696	1,589	561	2,880
1928	5,962	1,693	551	2,894

a/ Includes maslin and spelt. The figures for wheat alone are as follows: 1924, 3,112,000 bushels: 1925, 3,516,000 bushels: 1926, 4,244,000 bushels: and for 1927, 4,336,000 bushels.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country a/	Average 1909-1913 b/	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent
NORTH AMERICA	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Canada..................	16,724	43,418	46,988	44,103	44,000	99.8
United States..........	485,495	647,000	677,000	721,000	629,000	87.2
Total N. America (2).	502,219	690,418	723,988	765,103	673,000	88.0
EUROPE						
Countries prev.reptd. and unchanged (15) c/	3,023,735	3,286,080	3,178,957	3,489,067	3,362,000	96.4
Italy, revised.........	130,469	141,000	196,900	229,800	269,000	117.1
Poland, revised........	431,406	425,116	457,184	499,000	519,000	104.0
Hungary, revised.......	130,620	162,836	156,417	159,000	164,000	103.1
Russia, revised........	1,483,553	1,286,137	1,334,000	1,526,000	1,903,000	124.7
Denmark, revised.......	80,310	93,105	73,636	104,721	99,000	94.5
Total Europe (2).....	5,280,093	5,394,274	5,397,094	6,007,588	6,316,000	105.1
Total above 22 count...	5,782,312	6,084,692	6,121,082	6,772,691	6,989,000	103.2
World total............	5,818,000	6,170,000	6,213,000	6,894,000		

Official Sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries. c/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 23, 1928, page 146, for countries included.

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POTATO PRODUCTION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Early indications are for increased potato crops in the United States and Canada, the latter country shipping potatoes to eastern United States markets when conditions are favorable. Total United States production is forecast at 459,737,000 bushels against 406,964,000 bushels last year, and an average for the five years 1922 to 1926 of 393,776,000 bushels. Canadian production figures are not yet available, but the 1928 area is placed 1.6 per cent ahead of 1927.

Production east of the Alleghenies totals 170,901,000 bushels compared with 156,192,000 bushels last year. Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, important producing states, have larger crops than last year, while Idaho has a smaller crop. The Canadian acreage is placed at 581,000 acres against 573,000 acres in 1927. About half of the Canadian increase in acreage is in Prince Edward Island, which is an important exporting province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick show only slight increases. The balance of the increase is in Quebec and Ontario. The western provinces show either no change, or, as in the case of British Columbia, a decrease. The condition of the Canadian crop on August 1 was 102 per cent of average, a slight improvement over the July 1 condition, but the same as the condition report as of August 1, 1927. In Prince Edward Island the condition on August 1, 1928 was 103 per cent of average compared with 104 per cent a year ago. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia conditions are a little better than last year.

POTATO PRODUCTION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, CONT'D

Potato production in Europe does not compete directly with the American crop, but the size and quality of the European crop exerts some influence on the European demand for wheat and for feed grains. The present prospect is for a European potato crop smaller than last year. Total production in five countries reported to date is 188,158,000 bushels, a decrease of 1 per cent from production in those countries last year. See table below. None of the more important countries have reported production this year so far. In Germany, conditions, as was previously reported, are poorer than last year, which is the situation in Poland also. In Czechoslovakia which is of more than average importance in European potato production, the condition on August 1 was 79 per cent of the average of the past 4 years, compared with 103 per cent a year ago.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Canada	483	522	523	572	581	101.6
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Europe, 5 count. prev. rept'd	6,143	5,429	5,398	5,546	5,520	99.5
Malta	4	4	5	7	7	100.0
Switzerland	115	110	118	118	118	100.0
Hungary	619	644	620	641	655	102.2
Total Europe (8)	6,881	6,187	6,141	6,312	6,300	99.8
Tunis	3	3	2	2	2	150.0
Total above count. (11)	11,044	9,804	9,788	10,403	10,326	103.1
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	30,800	31,500	31,300			
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	459,737	113.0
Netherlands	104,051	115,976	109,255	90,021	105,872	117.6
Hungary	71,118	84,859	68,879	73,667	54,637	74.2
Bulgaria	532	1,348	1,773	2,205	2,405	109.1
Finland	18,443	26,570	31,269	22,947	24,196	105.4
Malta	670	766	1,041	1,051	1,048	99.7
Total Europe (5)	194,814	229,519	212,217	189,891	188,158	99.1
Tunis	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (7)	552,613	553,146	566,699	596,958	648,060	108.6
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

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FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ending a/		Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	to and includ.	1926-27	1927-28
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	560	1,201	Aug. 11	2,880	3,378
Canada	42,533	25,131					
Argentina	14,140	11,141			July 28	800	66
Danubian countries b/.	36,658	(35,000)			July 28	442	567
Russia	20,465	(2,000)					
Total	130,240	110,000				4,122	4,011
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1							
United States	15,041	9,823	6	64	Aug. 11	639	214
Canada	13,620	9,646					
Argentina	40,103	29,455			July 28	3,275	283
Danubian countries b/.	9,939	c/			July 28	10	0
Total, excl. Danube	68,764	49,000				3,924	497

Item	Exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	July 21	July 28	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States ..	25,533	17,162	125	230	89	63	15,401	17,897
Danubian count. d/	57,863	82,985	171	36			33,017	14,614
Russia	8,579	6,896					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	8,071	8,118	8,651	8,717	223,418	179,703
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	300	900			f/1,243	11,357
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-June	Nov-June
United States ..	576	5,040					757	1,178
Total exports less U.S. imports	290,034	433,352					277,786	222,988

Compiled from official and trade sources: a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, years 1927 and 1928

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour Year ended June 30		Wheat June		Wheat flour June	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom..........	47,488	41,645	1,992	502	117	47
Irish Free State........	4,726	3,408	70	12	4	4
Netherlands.............	24,502	18,750	60	107	103	59
France..................	16,156	5,147	998	21	1	a/
Germany.................	11,208	8,074	0	12	59	21
Italy...................	10,481	10,555	692	237	2	2
Belgium.................	9,249	8,899	280	181	7	1
Greece..................	6,143	3,348	259	0	a/	22
Denmark & Faroe Islands.	2,703	3,216	0	0	39	24
Finland.................	2,216	2,267	0	0	12	21
Norway..................	2,263	1,852	38	0	18	14
Sweden..................	1,058	1,202	0	24	5	6
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus..	304	529	0	0	a/	a/
Poland and Danzig.......	41	72	0	0	0	0
Other Europe............	1,057	3,482	62	0	13	4
Total Europe....	139,695	112,446	4,451	1,096	380	225
Canada..................	27,109	46,603	2,891	3,809	4	7
Cuba....................	5,732	5,758	4	4	95	83
Mexico..................	2,345	1,356	41	59	4	7
Panama..................	2,115	3,008	0	0	8	13
Republic of Haiti......	1,312	1,413	0	0	21	15
Brazil..................	7,367	4,105	0	0	59	55
Japan, including Chosen	7,469	6,521	71	18	a/	a/
China...................	3,064	3,712	0	0	11	25
Hongkong................	2,906	4,838	0	0	67	14
Kwantung................	890	639	0	0	0	0
Philippine Islands....	3,163	3,419	0	0	43	50
Egypt...................	1,858	870	0	0	14	8
Other countires.......	14,136	11,973	1	20	157	184
Total exports......	219,160	206,661	7,459	5,006	863	686
Total imports	13,264	15,734	488	1,127	2	1
Total reexports....	98	53	2	0	1	1
Net exports.........	205,994	190,980	6,973	3,879	862	686

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 11, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-August 11, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-August 11: 1927	July 1-August 11: 1928	1928, week ending: July 21	1928, week ending: July 28	1928, week ending: Aug. 4	1928, week ending: Aug. 11
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/..........	15,566	8,258	555	1,806	1,883	3,077
Wheat flour b/....	5,052	3,177	926	696	512	414
Rye...............	423	259	---	118	71	---
Corn..............	721	789	125	230	89	63
Oats..............	736	214	35	19	6	64
Barley a/.........	3,706	3,378	671	408	560	1,201
	January 1-Aug. 11					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides...	81,364	83,602	1,878	2,209	2,637	2,413
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides........	71,955	85,276	2,796	3,386	2,663	2,208
Lard..............	424,074	461,182	11,375	11,067	9,838	9,969
Pickled pork......	17,555	18,405	503	284	455	425

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 884,000 bushels, flour 42,300 barrels. Barley from San Francisco, 650,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years b/: 1926-27	Net exports for years b/: 1927-28	Shipments 1928, week ending a/: July 28	Shipments 1928, week ending a/: Aug. 4	Shipments 1928, week ending a/: Aug. 11	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported: to & inc.	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported: 1927-28	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported: 1928-2
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushel
Canada:								
Exports -								
Official.........	304,540	305,000						
5 ports, Bradstr. c/	177,370	238,730	3,826	4,885	6,835	Aug. 11	12,371	31,213
Shipments:-	c/	c/						
4 markets d/.....	297,961	326,361	9,375	8,090	9,034	Aug. 11	19,160	58,311
Pub. elev. in East	c/		5,445	4,707	e/	Aug. 4	12,708	25,539
United States.......	205,896	190,927	2,502	2,395	3,491	Aug. 11	20,618	11,436
Argentina...........	139,790	186,000	1,678	1,103	2,315	Aug. 11	12,918	13,232
Australia...........	96,584	7,400	673	1,120	1,460	Aug. 11	8,692	7,264
Russia..............	49,202	7,000	0	0	e/	Aug. 4	528	8
Hungary.............	21,142	20,000	(		)			
Yugoslavia..........	10,216	1,000	)		(			
Rumania.............	11,398	5,000	(--	--	)	Aug. 4	368	0
Bulgaria............	2,236	2,000	)		(			
British India.......	8,630	12,000	116	168	32	Aug. 11	8,256	978
Total.............	949,654	736,327	14,243	12,876			67,538	91,227

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/The weeks in these columns do not end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/Not available.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copengagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	Aug. 18 1927	Aug. 9 1928	Aug. 16 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	42.00	46.50	47.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	35.50	37.32	38.78
Berlin: la quality	38.00	38.25	38.89
London a/			
Danish	38.13	39.76	41.50
Dutch, unsalted	36.93	33.67	39.11
New Zealand	36.72	39.97	39.76
New Zealand, unsalted	38.02	40.84	40.84
Australian	35.50	36.93	36.72
Australian, unsalted	37.45	39.11	38.24
Argentine, unsalted	34.76	36.72	36.93
Siberian	31.50	34.11	34.54

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Aug. 17 1927	Aug. 8 1928	Aug. 15 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	70,143	65,941	73,976
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	13.94	16.48	16.26
Prices of lard, tcs.,Hamburg	"	13.93	14.63	14.93
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets,England	Number	7,426	7,084	10,337
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	20,416	24,133	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	21.72	21.94
Danish " "	"	21.08	24.98	25.20

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17 August 27, 1928 NO. 9

Feature of issue: HOGS AND PORK

FROST DAMAGE TO CANADIAN WHEAT

Damage reported to the Canadian wheat crop from the frosts of the night of August 22-23 was largely confined to southern, central and western Saskatchewan and scattered points in Alberta according to a telegram of August 24 to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Heintzleman supplementing his earlier report of August 23. Additional frost on the night of August 23-24 added little if any to the damage caused the previous night.

How much injury was caused by these frosts in yield and grade cannot be estimated until threshing returns are in. Some observers declare that crops in the majority of districts affected were too far advanced to be hurt very much while others point out that much of the crop is late in practically all districts touched by the frost, which would mean a substantial lowering in yields as well as injury to the quality of the wheat, according to Mr. Heintzleman.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market was firm during the week ended August 22, with the average Berlin price of heavy hogs at $16.21 per 100 pounds, according to cabled advices from L.V. Steere, American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. That average was slightly under the level of the preceding week, but the average for the first three weeks of August works out at about $16.32 against $14.78 for all of July and $14.63 for August 1927. In the lard market, the current Hamburg average advanced to $15.20 per 100 pounds. That figure brings the August average to date to $14.86 against $14.45 for July and $14.19 a year ago. Details on the pork situation in Germany appear on page 344. Current price quotations are on page 369.

In the British bacon market a stronger tone prevailed during the week ended August 22, according to information cabled by E.A. Foley, American agricultural commissioner at London. The Liverpool average on Danish Wiltshire sides advanced further to $25.42 per 100 pounds. That advance places the average for the first three weeks of this month at $25.20 against the July average of $24.66 and $21.34 a year ago. Canadian Wiltshires remained firm at $21.94. See page 351 for details on the British pork situation, and page 369 for current price quotations.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

Wheat production now reported for 1928 in 26 countries is estimated at 2,552,719,000 bushels, an increase of 1.6 per cent over the 2,512,120,000 bushels reported in the same countries in 1927, when that amount equaled about 71 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The first estimate of production in Yugoslavia amounting to 105,380,000 bushels compared with 56,568,000 bushels last year, brings the total European crop reported to date for 17 countries up to 1,223,349,000 bushels compared with 1,170,173 bushels in the same countries last year, when they produced over 90 per cent of the estimated total European crop outside of Russia. This figure for Yugoslavia indicates a much higher yield than usual and higher than has been previously reported in present territory. Future revisions are expected to lower rather than raise the estimate.

The Swiss crop is reported at 5,952,000 bushels. This figure apparently includes maslin and spelt. Total wheat, spelt and maslin production last year was 5,696,000 bushels, and wheat alone was 4,336,000 bushels. It is probable that Poland's wheat crop will be slightly larger than the 40,000,000 bushels crop indicated by July 1 conditions. The condition of winter wheat as of August 1 was 94 per cent of the average condition in the 4 years 1924-1927, whereas last year it was 103 per cent of the average. Reports of August 1 are not available for a long enough period to give a reliable indication of the probable change, but tend to show a probable total crop between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels. A 45,000,000 bushel figure was used in arriving at the total for Europe given above.

The Algerian wheat estimate has been reduced from 35,090,000 bushels to 30,313,000, according to a recent report. The present estimate is only 1,990,000 bushels greater than last year's crop. Production in French Morocco is placed at 22,046,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,756,000 bushels from last year's estimate. Production estimates are now available for all of northwest Africa which produces durum for export, totaling 64,301,000 bushels compared with 61,392,000 bushels in 1927. Assuming durum production to bear the same relation to total wheat production this year which has been maintained in the past four years, the durum crop is indicated to be between 50,000,000 and 54,000,000 bushels this year, compared with about 51,000,000 bushels last year. Tables summarizing wheat acreage and production in countries reporting to date appear on pages 361 and 362.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

Mean temperatures in the prairie provinces of Canada were below normal for the week ended August 21, according to reports to the United States Weather

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

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Bureau, but no reports of damaging frosts have been received. In northwestern Alberta it was 5° below normal, in northern and western Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and western Manitoba it was 2° to 3° below normal, and in eastern Saskatchewan 4° below. In eastern Manitoba the temperature was 2° above normal. Frequent showers were reported over the entire area throughout the week. See front page for recent frost damage.

Harvesting is in full swing in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and is becoming general in Alberta, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In Manitoba there has been very little hail or other damage, the grain is plump, and heavy yields are expected. The grade is believed to be good. In Saskatchewan hail has caused severe damage in a few places but in general the wheat crop is in good condition. Alberta reports less hail damage than last year, and a crop singularly free from disease and insect pests. Light frosts had occurred in several places but damage from that cause was negligible. The indications pointed to a good quality of grain and grade was expected to be better than last year.

Europe

Heavy rains fell over northern, western and central Europe during the week ended August 23, and there was also some rain in northern Italy and the Balkans, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. These rains have probably delayed wheat harvesting in northern Europe but in the south harvesting is probably practically completed. A continuance of this rainy weather would affect the quality of the crop adversely but so far there has probably been little damage. Private reports of threshing results in Germany have been mostly satisfactory.

In Sweden the rains further delayed an already late crop. Indications of the French wheat crop, according to Mr. Steere, are for a crop not over about 255,000,000 bushels. Private reports, as previously stated, have ranged from 220,000,000 to 275,000,000, but the higher estimates are on the assumption by the estimators that the official estimate for last year's crop, 276,128,000, was too low and that 295,000,000 to 312,000,000 would be nearer the actual 1927 harvest. European trade considers the Yugoslav official estimate of 105,380,000 bushels too high, and about 90,000,000 bushels are considered more nearly the probable actual outturn, according to Mr. Steere.

Crop conditions in Russia deteriorated during July, according to the official report of conditions on August 1 as cabled by Mr. Steere. Winter and spring wheat deteriorated everywhere reported except the winter crop in the Ukraine, which improved slightly. The rye crop is the only one which showed improvement during the month. Barley deteriorated some but was still above

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T' D

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average while corn, which on July 1 had been above average, wherever reported, was below average in Russia as a whole and in the Ukraine, but was still above average in R. S. F. S. R.

The condition of all cereals in Russia as a whole on August 1 is officially reported as 116 per cent of average, compared with 118 per cent on July 1. In the R. S. F. S. R. conditions were 121 per cent of average on August 1, which shows no change from July 1 conditions. In the Ukraine they were 101 on August 1 compared with 111 on July 1. Conditions on individual crops are given as follows with the figures for July 1 in parenthesis for comparison: Winter wheat in all Russia 92,(96); R. S. F. S. R. 81, (87); Ukraine, 93, (90); spring wheat in all Russia, 137, (143); R. S. F. S. R., 145 (150) and Ukraine 107, (130). Winter rye all Russia, 109, (105); R. S. F. S. R., 110, (105), and Ukraine 105, (105); Corn all Russia 98, (121); R. S. F. S. R. 106, (131) and Ukraine 86, (114). For barley, reports are not given separately for winter and spring crops as of August 1 but most of the crop is spring grain so figures as of July 1 are given on spring sown barley for comparison; all Russia 112, (121); R. S. F. S. R. 126, (132) and Ukraine 104, (115).

The grain harvest in many sections of the Lower Volga region is coming to an end, according to "Economic Life" of August 5, Rye threshing is progressing rapidly and grain from the new harvest has already appeared in the local markets. Lower Volga is a winter rye and spring wheat section, comprising in 1936 approximately 6 per cent of the Russian winter rye area and about 8 per cent of the Russian spring acreage. Durum wheat is being produced in this section, but no statistical information on the production of durum is available, since the only distinction made in Russian wheat statistics is for winter wheat as against spring wheat. In Siberia, more harvesting machinery has been made available but the situation is still unsatisfactory, according to "Economic Life".

Southern Hemisphere

Following a week of sub-normal temperature in Argentina reported a week ago, the weather was somewhat warmer for the week ended August 20, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat zone the temperature averaged 54° Fahrenheit, or 1° above normal. In the southern wheat zone it was still cool, 3° below normal, whereas a week before it had been 5° below normal. The return to warmer weather should be acceptable to Argentine wheat growers, in view of the advanced state of the crop resulting from the warm weather early in the season, which makes it more than usually susceptible to frost damage.

Conditions continue to point to a good crop but there will still be danger of frost for some time and weather later in the season is usually much more important in determining yields than that up to the present time. Unless

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

conditions are above average the balance of the season the increased area reported for Argentina is not expected to result in much increase in production. Latest reports from Australia were favorable.

Movement to market

Shipments of wheat so far reported from principal exporting countries since July 1 total 103,360,000 bushels compared with 78,229,000 from those countries for the corresponding periods last year. The entire increase is included in the heavy shipments from the three principal markets of Canada. Shipments of wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver including Prince Rupert from July 1 to August 18 totaled 65,786,000 bushels compared with 21,692,000 last year. Total Canadian exports through July are officially reported at 35,947,000 compared with 8,642,000 in July 1927. The United States, Australia and India all show decreases, compared with last year, the United States figure being 12,520,000 bushels below last year, the Australian 2,244,000 bushels below and Indian 4,616,000 below. Argentine exports through August 18 were 1,097,000 bushels above last year. There has been no movement reported from eastern Europe this season. See table page 368.

Canada

The large supply of old crop wheat in Canada which has been accumulating since the closing of the lakes now appears to be exhausted, and shipments from that country are not expected to be large until the new crop comes on the market. Exports do not usually begin to be heavy until the latter part of September or October. Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division on August 17 amounted to 19,199,000 bushels compared with 20,808,000 bushels a year ago. This is the first week since the beginning of December, about the time of the closing of the lakes that stocks have been reported lower than at the same time last year. Stocks in Fort William-Port Arthur were 10,824,000 bushels compared with 17,023,000 a year ago.

Receipts of wheat at country elevators plus platform loadings from August 1, 1927 to July 31, 1928 total about 410,000,000 bushels. Allowing 40,000,000 to 41,000,000 bushels for seed, the estimated production of 440,000,000 bushels is already more than accounted for without allowing anything for grain not merchantable or other wheat fed on farms. Stocks of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on August 1 were officially reported about the same as a year ago so there is apparently no further surplus to come into sight from the old crop.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S C O N T'D

Shipments of wheat from August 1 through August 17 from Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver totaled 16,200,000 bushels this year compared with 7,304,000 for the corresponding period last year. These shipments do not correspond exactly with exports from month to month, but so far they are the best current indication available of exports until the official report for the month comes out nearly a month later. These shipments indicate a probable increase in August exports as compared with last year, even though shipments for the balance of the month should fall somewhat below last year.

European wheat market conditions

Wheat markets in Europe continued brisk the first half of the week ended August 21 but slackened somewhat the latter part with weakening prices. The Italian market continued active throughout the week. The Rumanian official estimate of exportable surplus of wheat is placed at 27,500,000 bushels. Production is officially estimated at 113,904,000 bushels. In view of net exports reported from previous crops this figure appears high. Following the wheat crop of 110,883,000 bushels in 1926, with a rye crop about equal to that reported for 1928, net wheat exports were only 11,388,000 bushels. The wheat crop the year before had been much larger than last year's crop so there were larger stocks of old wheat on hand at the beginning of the 1926-27 season than at the beginning of the present season. Shipments of wheat from the Danube are reported as very active.

The price of new crop domestic wheat reported at Hamburg for August 23 is 153.0 cents a bushel, an increase of 2.6 cents from the price a week earlier. The last of August last year wheat was selling for 169 cents a bushel. New crop rye at Berlin was selling for 133.7 cents a bushel, compared with 136.7 for old crop rye a week ago. About this time last year rye was selling for 144.6 cents.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices showed practically the same average for the week ended August 17 as for the week ended August 10. The prices continued to decline for two days following August 10 and then showed considerable strength for the remainder of the week. The combined price at six principal markets and No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City remained the same as the previous week averaging respectively $1.08 and $.05. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis was 2 cents under last week declining to $1.25, while No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis showed gains of 5 cents and 3 cents respectively, the durum average being $1.08 and that of red winter $1.37. These averages are below last year's

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

level for the same period as follows, in cents per bushel: The combined price at six principal markets, 20; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City, 33; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, 29; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, 53; and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis, 7. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg was but 2 cents in favor of Minneapolis compared with 13 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 20 ...	138	129	136	126	156	146	153	119	141	151
27 ...	136	122	134	118	161	138	149	117	139	147
Aug. 3 ...	134	118	133	114	155	141	152	115	137	144
10 ...	139	108	137	105	160	127	164	103	143	134
17 ...	138	108	138	105	154	125	161	108	144	137
24 ...	137		137		149		143		146	
31 ...	134		132		144		134		143	
Sept. 7 ...	133		132		143		135		145	
14 ...	128		129		136		126		142	

Futures prices at the three principal United States futures markets show the following changes from August 16-23 for September futures:

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 16	113	111	106
21	108	106	102
23	112	110	105

The closing prices at Chicago and Minneapolis on August 21 of \$1.08 and \$1.06 respectively were the lowest closing prices of September futures during this season. Kansas City nearly reached the low mark of August 10, when September futures closed at that market at \$1.01 1/8. Since August 21 this future has shown an advance of 4 cents at the Chicago and Minneapolis markets and 3 cents at Kansas City. Buenos Aires on August 23 was 4 cents under, closing at \$1.12. The close at Liverpool for October futures of \$1.30 was unchanged from the previous week.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

Winnipeg October futures showed an advance of 1 cent over the week closing at $1.14. Futures at the above markets closed under last year's price as follows: Chicago 27 cents; Minneapolis 26 cents; Kansas City 24 cents and Winnipeg and Liverpool October futures were 31 and 29 cents under respectively.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 19	138	128	131	120	137	126	b/146	b/127	b/159	b/146	142	130
26	138	124	130	116	138	121	b/145	b/121	b/161	b/138	142	125
Aug. 2	138	120	131	112	140	117	b/146	b/121	b/159	b/139	142	123
9	142	113	134	105	144	110	b/152	b/114	b/165	b/134	144	113
16	141	113	133	106	141	111	b/150	b/113	b/164	b/130	144	116
23	137	112	129	105	136	110	b/145	b/114	b/159	b/130	143	112
30	134		127		133		b/141		b/158		140	
Sept. 6	132		126		134		139		155		140	
13	128		122		127		135		149		139	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/October future.

Rye production

Production of rye reported to date in 15 countries totals 580,342,000 bushels, 13 per cent below the 668,370,000 bushels for those countries last year when their crop equalled about two-thirds of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. Production in 13 European countries is placed at 525,037,000 bushels, 12 per cent below production in the same countries last year when they accounted for about three-fourths of the total European crop outside of Russia. See table page 361.

FEED GRAINS

There continues to be much complaint of a shortage of feedstuffs in Central Europe, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Thirteen European countries report a barley crop more than 10 per cent larger than last year, but the most important countries aside from Russia, i.e., France, Germany and Poland, have not

yet reported production, and conditions in parts of those countries have been reported as rather unfavorable. The oats crop of 12 European countries is reported as being about 4 per cent above that of last year, with the important producers yet to be heard from. Bulgaria and Hungary report a total corn crop about 15 per cent under 1927, with the reduction occurring in Hungary, the more important producer. Information from Rumania indicates that corn exports from that country cannot be expected to do more than equal the relatively small quantity exported last year.

Barley

The 1928 production of barley in 19 countries, which last year produced almost 44 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, now stands at 762,488,000 bushels, anincrease of 18.8 per cent over that for the same countries in 1927. These figures do not include France, Germany or Poland which are among the important producers in Europe. The increase of 30 per cent in the United States crop is the greatest for any important barley producing country.

The first estimate of the 1928 crop in Yugoslavia shows an increase of about 40 per cent over that of last year, and well above that of the past few years, though only about equal to the pre-war average. The first estimate.. of barley production in Luxemburg shows an increase over last year, while Switzerland shows a slight decrease, and Greece a greater decrease. The four North African countries as a whole show an increase in 1928 of almost 20 per cent over 1927, while Chosen, the only Asiatic country so far reported, shows a small decrease. The first estimate of barley acreage in North Ireland and the Irish Free State and in Greece are about 7 per cent above those of last year, while a revision in the earlier Rumanian estimate brings the area practically up to that planted last year. The total of 42,171,000 acres for the 26 countries reported is still 10 per cent above that for 1927. For more detailed figures on acreage and production, see tables on pages 369 and 365.

The Rumanian surplus of barley for export is officially estimated at 68,000 carloads, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. Assuming a carload to equal 10 metric tons as is the case with wheat this would be a surplus of 31,000,000 bushels. Assuming the official estimate of production, 74,359,000 bushels, to be correct, this surplus would be a normal amount to be expected, on the basis of previous years' experience. In 1926, with a 77,391,000 bushel crop, exports for the year beginning July 1, 1926 were 31,936,000 bushels, and last year from a 57,411,000 bushel crop early reports of exports for 9 months totaled only 22,497,000 bushels. It must be borne in mind in connection with the reported 1928 surplus that drought in Bessarabia and Moldavia may have affected the crop more than the early official estimate would indicate, and the production figure may be lowered which would tend to lower the estimate of exportable surplus also. See table page 367.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

In Greece the Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Societies of Macedonia has been protesting to the Central Government against the prohibition on the exportation of barley. They claim that the barley crop is so plentiful this year that the domestic markets are unable to absorb it, and that the price of barley has fallen too low.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 17 were about 940,000 bushels compared with 1,095,000 on the same date last year. During July some 2,300,000 bushels were exported from Canada compared with only 1,000,000 in July, 1927. United States exports since July 1 have also been above those for the same period in 1927, or 4,550,000 against 3,335,000 bushels.

Total exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to about 7,700,000 bushels against 6,000,000 bushels for the corresponding periods last year. Detailed figures for barley trade are found in the table on page 366.

Barley prices in the United States have continued to decline. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended August 17 was 62 cents per bushel, which was 8 cents below the price for the previous week, and 35 cents below the price during the last week in June, the highest of the present season. It was also 14 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Oats

Oats production in 1928, as reported by 16 countries which last year furnished about 43 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, now amounts to 1,791,749,000 bushels, an increase of 18 per cent over that in 1927. The United States crop is almost 22 per cent larger than that of last year; the total for the three North African countries is almost 11 per cent larger, and the first estimates of three additional European countries received during the week have raised the European total as indicated in the summary paragraph above. The Yugoslavian figure is well above that of the past few years, though below the pre-war average. The Swiss crop is very slightly larger than that of last year, while the Luxemburg crop is a little below.

The first acreage estimates have been received from 3 more European countries. Greece has planted about 8 per cent more than last year; Northern Ireland and Irish Free State about the same as last year, and Rumania, according to a revised estimate, about 3 per cent more. The total for the 25 Northern Hemisphere

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CON'T'D

countries so far reported is practically the same as that planted last year. For more detailed figures on oats acreage and production, see tables on pages 364 and 365.

Stocks in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 17 were somewhat larger than those on the same date in 1927, or 2,452,000 bushels compared with 2,144,000 bushels. During July more than 4,500,000 bushels of oats were exported from Canada compared with only 260,000 bushels in July, 1927. During the first half of August, also, shipments of oats from Fort William and Port Arthur amounted to 1,820,000 bushels.

Exports of oats from the United States and Argentina, on the other hand, are running lighter this season than last. The combined export since July 1 from the United States, Canada, and Argentina is 5,200,000 bushels against 4,700,000 bushels for the same periods last year. For detailed figures on oats exports, see the table on page 366.

The decline in United States oats prices noted during the past few weeks has continued. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week of August 17 was 37 cents per bushel, a decline of 2 cents from the previous week and 32 cents from the highest weekly average price reached the last week in June. It was also 11 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

No new estimates of 1928 corn production have been received during the past week. The increase in the United States crop is about 9 per cent over that of 1927, while the combined Hungarian and Bulgarian production is nearly 15 per cent below. A revised estimate of the area planted to corn in Rumania shows 10,975,000 acres or an increase of 5 per cent over the 1927 acreage. For detailed figures on corn acreage and production see tables on pages 363.

In Rumania the corn surplus is officially estimated at 48,000 carloads, which on the basis of 10 metric tons to the car would be about 18,900,000 bushels compared with actual exports of 19,944,000 bushels for the first six months following the poor 1927 crop. Corn production has not been officially estimated this year, but this estimate of surplus would tend to indicate a harvest little if any larger than last year's small crop of 139,092,000 bushels and possibly less. Exports reported from last year's crop tend to show a balance

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

for domestic consumption much smaller than in the preceding three or four years. It is probable, however, that some of these exports were made possible by a larger carryover than usual from the large 1926 crop. Domestic consumption of corn in Rumania appears to have been increasing rapidly in recent years, judging by the difference between total crop and exports for the years beginning November 1. The balance for domestic consumption and carryover increased each year from 107,760,000 bushels from the 1922 crop to 171,337,000 bushels from the 1926 crop. The 171,337,000 bushels may, however, have included more than a normal amount of carryover. From the 1927 crop of only 139,092,000 bushels, exports for the first 5 months alone were 19,944,000 bushels, leaving a balance of only 119,000,000 for total domestic consumption and exports the balance of the year. See table page 337.

In Spain, a Council of Ministers held early in July decided to authorize the importation of 3,950,000 bushels of corn in addition to the 7,900,000 bushels authorized last December. The July decree specifies that 50 per cent of the new imports shall go to stockraisers and 50 per cent to warehouses and importers. The December decree was entirely in the interest of stock raisers. The necessity of importing is felt also in Salvador, where the government has abolished the import duties on corn and temporarily prohibited its export, according to recent consular advices. Corn prices have reached abnormally high levels.

Net exports of corn since November 1 from the principal exporting countries, Argentina, the United States, the Danubian countries, Russia, and the Union of South Africa, have amounted to 232,400,000 bushels compared with 285,200,000 bushels for the same periods the preceding year. The United States and the Union of South Africa are the only countries which have shown increases in their exports during the present season as compared with the past. Detailed figures of corn exports are found in the table on page 336.

Corn prices have increased slightly during the past week. The price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago was quoted at $1.03 per bushel by August 20, compared with only 96 cents a week earlier. Argentine corn prices for early delivery, on the other hand, remained around 83 cents, so that for that week the spread between the United States and the Argentine corn prices increased from about 13 cents to almost 20 cents. By August 21, however, the United States price had dropped slightly to about $1.01. Lost year at the same time the spread between the United States and the Argentine corn prices was 33 cents, and the corn exports from Argentine were especially heavy, the August exports being exceeded only by those in July.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

The grain situation in Ukraine

Grain harvesting in Ukraine is proceeding successfully, especially on state and cooperative farms, according to a report in "Economic Life" for August 4, 1928. The weather has been generally favorable. The peasants are said to be supplied with enough harvesting machinery to enable them to complete the harvest at an early date, the report states. The poorer peasants, who lack the means necessary for harvesting alone, are being assisted by numerous unions of peasants, organized on a cooperative basis for mutual help. New procuring prices have been introduced in most places. It is expected that the railroads will work under considerable strain during the autumn months and the procuring organizations are being advised to cooperate to keep grain shipments within the rail carrying capacity.

The process of contracting for acreage in Ukraine is reported as proceeding successfully. The peasants are beginning to understand the advantages of contracts. Some defects and irregularities contrary to government regulation, however, are being noted. Coercive measures are sometimes applied to compel the peasants to sign contracts contrary to the intended purely voluntary character of the operation. Some village soviets decreed contracting for acreage, without discussion at the village assemblies. Cooperatives sometimes restricted sale of goods to the peasants who have not made contracts. The campaign of explaining the nature and significance of contracts for acreage to the peasants has also been very weak.

A "plan" to supply various sections of Ukraine with manufactured goods has been adopted but the delivery of goods to the local markets suffers from delays in the face of a rapidly growing demand. A sharp shortage in a number of building materials is being already experienced. A later report of acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere, at Berlin, dated August 16, indicates an unfavorable outlook for Ukrainian grain crops and procurements. See Foreign Crops and Markets, Volume 17 No.8 August 20, 1928, p. 272.

The Russian grain policy

Chairman Rykor, of the Council of the Peoples Commissars of the Soviet Union recently discussed the question of the continued grain crisis, which has appeared in the cities as well as in the provinces, according to a German press report forwarded by Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. In view of the acuteness of the grain question and the far-reaching use of the so-called "extraordinary measures"involving

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coercion in procuring grain, the attitude of the large masses of the peasants towards the Soviet government is said to be growing less favorable, as is that of certain urban groups of workers.

The far-reaching dissatisfaction of the peasants is to be traced back to the fact that the Soviet government was not in a position to help the poorer peasants, who buy seed grain regularly each spring, and who were, therefore, to a large extent forced to buy grain under unsatisfactory circumstances from the more prosperous peasants. It appears also that peasants of moderate means suffered in that the coercive measures directed against the Kulaki (rich peasants) and speculators also affected them. The employment of "extraordinary measures", however, was unavoidable for otherwise the grain crisis would have grown to a general economic crisis. Rykow admits that in the past grain campaign many mistakes were made and, above all, the duration and seriousness of the crisis were underestimated at the beginning.

Speaking of the measures resolved upon for the new grain campaign, Rykow pointed out that the most important of these measures, that is, the increase of grain procuring prices, is bound by certain limits which cannot be overstepped. The present state of industrialization does not yet make it possible to put the prices of agricultural products in an acceptable relationship with industrial goods. The grain index at present is around 100, and that for industrial products stands around 200. Thus the production of grain is about the most unprofitable business in Russia. With a rise in prices for grain, the grain trade must be better organized in the new campaign. In spite of the reservations made by Rykow, the resolution for a rise in grain procuring prices made by the Soviet government remains an important fact. However, it is very doubtful whether these measures by which the peasants are to be induced to part with their grain can really be put into effect without an increase in the wage level and in the production costs of Soviet industry taking place.

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FLAXSEED

The total area sown to flaxseed in the United States, Canada, Argentina and seven minor producing countries in 1928 is about equal to the area reported for the same countries in 1927 according to preliminary estimates received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. An increase of 1.6 per cent in the estimate of area sown in Argentina over the

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

estimate of last year and increases in countries of minor importance are offset by a decrease of 5.2 per cent in the acreage of North America, including a decrease of 2.6 per cent in the United States area and a decrease of 20.8 per cent in Canada. These countries include all areas from which the United States usually takes its total supply. Russia and India are the two important flaxseed producing countries for which no acreage reports are as yet available. The Russian crop in recent years has played little part in the world market while the Indian crop affects our supply indirectly by its effect on the European demand for Argentine seed. The first forecast of acreage in India will not be available until January 1929. Prospects for the Manchurian soybean crop, which serves as a supplementary source of drying and paint oils, are reported to be excellent. See Foreign Service release F.S./FF-28, August 24, 1928.

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TOBACCO

Conditions in South Africa

The picking and curing of tobacco in Nyasaland is well advanced and buying is taking place, according to a report of July 13, 1928, from Consul C. H. Albrecht, at Nairobi, Colony of Kenya. The crop is reported to be of excellent quality. Last year's production, according to official returns, as reported by Assistant Trade Commissioner W. L. Kilkoin at Johannesburg, amounted to 18,284,840 pounds, of which 10,487,680 was European and 7,802,160 native production. No figures are available on the current season's crop, but it is estimated that the European grown tobacco will be somewhat less than last year and that there will be also an appreciable falling off in the yield of native tobacco. This corroborates an earlier South African trade report, which stated that a decrease of 40 per cent was expected in this season's production, compared with last year, due to a smaller acreage planted.

Dark tobacco, said to be similar to our Kentucky types and used mainly in the manufacture of smoking tobacco, constitutes the bulk of Nyasaland production. Some flue-cured tobacco is also grown. It was recently stated that as much as 85 per cent of Nyasaland leaf is suitable for the manufacture of smoking tobacco as against 15 per cent for cigarettes. Exports of Nyasaland tobacco increased from 9,142,000 pounds in 1926 to 15,466,000 in 1927. Practically the whole of Nyasaland exports are destined for the British market, where Nyasaland tobacco enjoys preferential tariff duty.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

Official estimates place this year's Rhodesian crop at 18,000,000 pounds from an area of 50,322 acres, according to a report of Assistant Trade Commissioner W. L. Kilcoin, of July 16, 1928. Unfavorable weather conditions, and heavy depredation of insects made it necessary to scale down the production estimate from the figure of 25 or 20 million pounds expected in the early spring. Last year's production was estimated at 19,175,000 pounds from an area of 30,014 acres, out of which somewhat over half a million pounds was of the so-called "Turkish" type. Quality of the tobacco this year is unusually poor, so that it is not likely that more than half the present crop will be available for export.

Southern Rhodesia is an important producer of flue-cured tobacco. The development of tobacco-growing in Southern Rhodesia has been stimulated by preferential tariff treatment afforded to Rhodesian, as to all colonial tobacco on the British market. Considerable difficulties are being experienced by Rhodesian growers, however, in marketing their tobacco. See FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO, No. 47, June 4, 1928, p. 4. The Rhodesian Warehouse and Export Company, the outstanding tobacco cooperative, had on March 31, 1928 5,171,650 pounds on hand in London, and 1,365,729 pounds in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It was stated by the managing director of this organization, as reported by Mr. Kilcoin, that "until a very large quantity of this tobacco is taken off the British market which means that it must be sold abroad, the position will not improve in Great Britain from a price and sales point of view". At present Rhodesian tobacco would bring low prices in the Continent and it is feared that they may not even reach the figure of the advances made against it. The managing director further admited that complaints with regard to the flavor of the Rhodesian tobacco and poor grading, given as reasons for the small purchases by the British buyers were in many cases justified. He urgently recommended drastic reduction of acreage and more careful attention to tillage, curing and grading.

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SUGAR CANE

The 1927-28 sugar cane crop of Porto Rico has been the largest ever produced and has yielded about 750,000 short tons of sugar, according to a letter from Assistant Agricultural Director J. L. Torres. Last year's sugar production was officially reported at 629,134 short tons. The crop for next season is especially promising. Credit for the rapid progress in crop improvement is placed by Mr. Torres on the use of new varieties of cane such as BH 10(12), SC12/4 and the new variety P.O.J. 2725 which is immune to mosaic and is taking the place of Uba cane in the island. Reports from Cuba for the second week of August reported favorable conditions for the growing cane with abundant rains in many sections and generally high temperatures.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

PROSPECTS FOR CANADIAN FRUIT CROP. The Canadian commercial apple crop outlook based on August 1 condition, indicated a yield of 2,938,970 barrels of 4 per cent above last year's crop of 2,811,100 barrels, according to reports from the Dominion Department of Agriculture received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The crop is only 93 per cent of the five year average, however. Conditions in the different provinces are similar to those in corresponding regions of the United States. British Columbia in the west, whose exports of boxed apples will compete in the English market with the promising crop of the United States Pacific Coast States leads the Canadian production with a heavy crop of good quality fruit while crops in the eastern provinces are below average and of variable quality. Apples generally promise to be of good size and color. Peaches, plums and grapes are reported medium to heavy crops while pears are heavy in British Columbia and light in Ontario. See Foreign Service release F. S./F-66, August 23, 1928.

APPLE EXPORT SEASON, 1927-28 SUMMARIZED: The apple growers of the United States, who generally export between ten and fifteen per cent of the apple crop, but who, during the season 1926-27 exported 17.8 per cent of the boxed apples and 18.4 per cent of the barreled apples, or a total of 18.0 per cent of the entire crop, faced conditions during the autumn of 1927 which made it seem a certainty that exports would experience a marked reduction. In his summary of the 1927-28 season, Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe, states that the factors pointing in this direction were the outlook for a very light crop of apples in the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, which states normally heavily contribute to export supplies, as well as a national crop of apples which was certain to be one of the lightest in many years. European apple producing countries, such as England, Holland, Switzerland and Germany, were harvesting crops which proved to be very abundant and which were destined to furnish home-grown apples throughout the greater part of the winter. In addition to these circumstances, the Canadian crop of apples, and especially that in Nova Scotia, was more normal than crops throughout the United States, thus enabling Canadian growers to furnish quite a full quota of supplies to British markets.

That the production of a lighter export season was justified and later fulfilled is to be seen in the fact that our apple exports for the season 1927-28 amounted to only 1,349,000 barrels or about 10 per cent of the total barrel production, and 5,384,000 boxes, or 14 per cent of the total production of boxed apples. Taken together, the United States exported 12 per cent of the light crop of 1927. The

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS CONT'D

exports were unquestionably heavier than they would have been had not the Pacific Coast states grown an unusually large proportion of small-sized apples. A feature of note was the early closing of the export season. With barreled apples, this was due to shortage of supplies and high prices in domestic markets; with boxed apples it was due to the earliness and heaviness of the competing crops to arrive from New Zealand and Australia. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-178, August 23, 1928.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

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RISING EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES CHECKED: For the first time since the first of June, the Copenhagen butter quotation declined slightly during the week ended August 23. On that date the quotation was equivalent to 38.3 cents against 38.3 cents the previous Thursday, and 35.5 cents a year ago. Domestic prices were unchanged with the margin in favor of 92 score in New York, continuing at about 9 cents. The European markets are still in a strong position with the recent slowness attributable to temporarily increased European production resulting from weather improvement. For comparative statement of prices during recent weeks and last year, see page 369.

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EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS SOMEWHAT LESS FAVORABLE

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Developments affecting the demand for American agricultural products in Germany and the United Kingdom were somewhat less favorable during the month ended August 15, according to mailed and cabled reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin and from the Department of Commerce. On the Continent, German industry exhibited tendencies toward further slackening in activity, but developments in other countries are described as relatively satisfactory. Some reduction in European wheat import requirements is indicated in recent crop developments. The lower prices being secured for grain point to a reduced rural buying power in Northern Europe which does not appear to be offset by the rising livestock prices. In the Danube countries, the Balkans and in Italy, however, the farm outlook is held to be improved by increased yields, in spite of the lower prices, although the corn crop is again poor. From the side of European production, recent developments in feedstuffs, prunes and apples have been favorable for American exports, but not so good from the viewpoint of the European power to buy. Cotton consumption has continued to decline slowly, and additional recessions are said to be probable.

EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS SOMEWHAT LESS FAVORABLE, CONT'D

There have been increases in the number of unemployed workers in Great Britain, according to the Department of Commerce. About half of the unemployment is in the coal industry, with the other half in the iron and steel, shipbuilding, textile, leather, automobile, clothing and building trades. The total number reported on July 23 was 1,283,000 against 1,193,000 one month earlier. The northern industrial area is said to be especially dull, with no improvement over recent months in the textile industry. In the agricultural commodity markets, wheat prices have been easier under the influence of favorable crop reports in important producing countries, while cotton prices stiffened somewhat after the last American production estimate. Pork products have continued the upward movement of the last 2 or 3 months. Business in wool has been slow in anticipation of new production reducing raw materials prices. The prune market so far has given little evidence of overcoming the dull tone of the last 2 months.

In Germany there were 564,000 persons on the ordinary unemployment lists on July 31 and 83,000 on the crisis list, against 622,000 and 125,000 so listed respectively on June 15. There has been some decline in the activity of the iron and steel, machinery and textile industries, but business in many other lines, including coal, was well maintained. The stronger tone of the livestock markets, especially hogs, noticeable in the last 2 months, was continued. The average price of heavy hogs at Berlin for the first 3 weeks of August was $16.30 per 100 pounds against $14.78 in July and $14.63 in August 1927. At Hamburg, the average price of lard for the first 3 weeks of August was $14.68 against $14.45 for the preceding month and $14.19 a year ago. Reports from France indicated satisfactory activity in coal mining, iron and steel, machinery, and automobiles, but some reduction in cotton textiles.

The situation in Italy appears to be one of slow progress. Good harvests, however, are expected in wheat, sugar beets and grapes for both wine and raisins. Those conditions are expected to have a salutary effect on the industrial situation. In Belgium the textile situation is reported as slightly less favorable, although the situation in other leading industries continues satisfactory. Generally satisfactory conditions are also reported from the Netherlands. In Czechoslovakia most of the recent labor conflicts are reported as settled. Exceptions are linen, cotton and some parts of the glass industry. In general, however, recent industrial conditions are said to have been favorable, with the leading lines very active, and a good general business outlook. In Austria most leading activities have been well maintained, although textiles and a few specialties show some decline. The crop outlook is reported as fairly favorable. Swedish conditions have been improved by the settlement on August 8 of the mining strike in progress since last January, but crops have not been favorable. Continued slow conditions are reported from Norway, although there appears to have been some improvement in purchasing power.

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THE WORLD PORK SITUATION

Indications point to a considerable reduction in the numbers of hogs in both the United States and Europe at the close of the current pork marketing season in October of 1928 as against 1927, with the possible exception of Great Britain. In that country the dependence upon domestic supplies of fresh pork may maintain the hog numbers at the relatively high levels of recent year. In the important cured pork exporting countries, however, the record slaughterings of the past 12 months may be expected to reduce hog numbers materially. A factor operating against large hog holdings, especially in Europe, is the uncurtainty in the feed situation. Indications received to date are for a total European feed crop no larger than, if as large as, that of last year. There is still time, however, for changes in the outlook for the European feed supply. At present, feed grain prices are somewhat above those of last year, while potatoes are under 1927 levels. In the United States corn prices are slightly above last year. Both at home and abroad, however, hog prices have risen more than seasonally in the past few months. It appears, however, that the current movement toward smaller European hog numbers may be only temporary and that a more favorable relationship between hog prices and feed prices may be expected to sustain hog numbers at levels comparable to the recent level.

An outstanding feature of the current European pork situation is the continued heavy import and apparent consumption of cured pork and lard in Great Britain, the leading market for American pork export products. Since early in April the price level of cured pork in British markets has been climbing fairly steadily, and during that time the monthly imports of bacon have been unusually heavy, with no accumulation of stocks. For the season beginning November 1 to July 31 bacon imports were about 7 per cent larger than the imports for the same period of 1926-27, which were also unusually large. That movement is in keeping with our observation on probable trade developments, as is the fact that imports from the United States in the 1927-28 season so far a are about 23 per cent under those of last season. In lard, the anticipated improvements in the quantity exported have been more than realized. For the season indicated above, total British lard imports exceeded the corresponding period of last year by about 16 per cent, most of which came from the United States. Our exports to Great Britain are presented as showing an increase of about 17 per cent. British lard stocks, however, have shown a tendency to accumulate, in spite of the fact that lard prices there this year have been generally under those of last year. British domestic supplies of fresh pork appear to be well maintained, although there has been a seasonal decline in quantity, and prices are below those of last year.

In Germany, recent figures indicate a carrying out of the expected reductions in hog numbers as against last year. It has been pointed out in earlier statements, however, that hog production in that country, and on the continent in general, may be expected to be retained at levels more nearly adequate to meet domestic requirements than was true in the years immediately following the war, and that reductions in the United States exports of pork products other than lard to that country in the long run may be expected. For the current season to date, German imports of bacon have decreased below last year by about 45 per cent, while lard imports declined 19 per cent. From the viewpoint of United States exports, the season's shipments of bacon to Germany have been only slightly in excess of last year and lard exports show a slight decline, with both figures materially under those of years preceding 1927.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

The tendency toward reduced hog numbers in Germany this year is shared by most of the other continental countries interested in the international pork trade. The heavy Danish slaughter of recent months is the basis for such a conclusion as regards that country, although no hog figures for 1928 are as yet available. In the Netherlands, which has been of increasing importance in the bacon business in the last 2 years, heavy reductions in hogs have been cited as against last year. Similar conditions have been noted in the Baltic States and Poland, all of which are potential sources of supplies for the British bacon market.

Hog numbers

Hog numbers in England and Wales were 10 per cent larger in June 1928 than at the same time in 1927, reaching 2,967,000 head. This is the largest number ever recorded in those countries, with the exception of the 3,228,000 recorded in 1924. No estimate for 1928 is available for the Irish Free State. In Germany, a 2 per cent reduction in breeding sows on hand in Germany on January 1, 1928 compared with the same date of 1927 indicated some curtailment in breeding operations in that country. This, together with the unusually heavy slaughter during the first seven months of this year compared with last year points to a probable reduction of swine on December 1, 1928 as against 1927. The new official mid-year census of June 1, 1928 gave the number of hogs as 20,168,000 compared with 22,880,000 as of December 1, 1927. The number of sucklings was greater on June 1 by nearly 600,000 than on December 1, but the number of pigs over one year in June was down 1,300,000 as against December. That heavy reduction is attributed in part to lighter breeding operations last fall and in part to the heavy slaughter during the current season begun last November. All brood sows showed an increase in the June census, in part as a result of seasonal developments since December. Brood sows of six months to one year showed an increase of 40 per cent to 706,000 compared with December, while sows of 1 year to over on June 1 numbered 1,149,000, a decrease of 6 per cent. Owing to the seasonal changes indicated, however, this mid-year census is probably not strictly comparable with that taken on December 1, 1927.

In the Netherlands, an important bacon exporting country, indications are for reduced hog numbers. The number of sows bred is put at 20 per cent under that of last year at the same time, according to the officail statement of July 28, 1928. All the other classes show similar reductions. In Poland and the Baltic States, hog numbers in 1927 showed increases over recent years, but conditions in recent months have not been favorable to continued increases at this time. Russia, a potential bacon exporting country, also gives indications of increased numbers. The exports of bacon, hams and shoulders from Russia for the pre-war average 1909-1913 reached 16,718,000 pounds and that of fresh, frozen and chilled pork, 7,396,000 pounds. In recent years, however, the Russian exports have been only a small fraction of the foregoing figures.

In the four Continental European countries reporting hog production for 1928, i.e., Germany, France, Belgium and Rumania, a total increase of 12 per cent over numbers at the beginning of 1927 is indicated. The

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

situation in Germany has been discussed in detail. In the other countries, production is undertaken primarily to meet domestic demand, and not for export. Increases in those countries, therefore, are not of direct corcern to the international pork trade, and are in keeping with the tendencies of the post-war period.

The number of hogs in the United States at the beginning of 1928 was larger than for any of the years 1925 to 1928, although smaller than the average for the years 1921-1925 and 1909-1913. Indications are for reduced numbers at the beginning of 1929. A decrease of 7 per cent or about 4,000,000 in the spring pig crop of 1928 compared with 1927 was shown at the time of the June pig survey, while a decrease in the fall pig crop also was indicated. In Canada the number of hogs in June 1927 was estimated at 4,995,000, an increase of 8 per cent over 1926 and 40 per cent over the pre-war average. The number of breeding sows was estimated at 577,000 against 569,000 for the preceding year. Numbers in Argentina and New Zealand, potential exporters of frozen pork, are increasing.

Pork supplies

During the first 7 months of 1928 and the year 1927, the production of pork products in the United Kingdom and on the Continent showed a substantial increase over the first 7 months of 1927 and the year 1926. The high price of feedstuffs during the latter half of 1927, and particularly the sharp advances of corn prices in the early months of 1928, rendered hog feeding unprofitable and stimulated further an otherwise heavy marketing of both fat and lean hogs. There seems good reason to believe that the heavy marketings have seriously cut into the surplus supply of hogs built up during the past 2 years, and the indications are that there will be a reduction in European pork supplies during the marketing season beginning November 1928.

Supplies of domestic pork products in the United Kingdom were about 27 per cent heavier in 1927 than in the preceding year. Receipts at London Central Markets for the current season to July 31 indicated continued heavy supplies of British and Irish pork, the amount being about 42 per cent larger than last season. In addition to increased domestic production, imported supplies of bacon in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the 1927-28 season were 7 per cent greater than in the preceding season, with increased receipts from Denmark, Netherlands and Irish Free State and reduced supplies from the United States and Canada.

Exports of bacon from Denmark for the current pork marketing season to July 31 reached the record figure of 462,612,000 pounds, an increase over last season of 14.6 per cent. There are indications, however, that the heavy export rate of recent months may not be continued. The bulk of the bacon exports went to Great Britain as usual. The Netherlands, which in 1925 sent 79,525,000 pounds of fresh pork to the United Kingdom, sent only a small amount in 1927 as a result of the British restrictions on the importing of continental

(continued on page 330)

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 166 of Vol. 17)

Country and item	Unit	November to July: 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United Kingdom:							
Production -							
Fat pigs at certain mkts.	1,000's	455	386	481	374	408	473
Supplies of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets.	1,000 pounds		26,740	24,965	15,100	42,882	60,620
Imports -							
Bacon -							
Denmark	"	158,088	322,323	326,724	292,545	400,593	467,745
Irish F.State	"		a/ 39,448	40,057	36,116	30,220	39,952
United States	"	137,730	147,801	130,748	114,875	60,786	46,690
Canada	"	33,073	78,599	110,709	82,029	47,607	28,619
Others	"	31,153	59,311	32,694	78,628	163,892	169,404
Total	"	387,044	647,437	640,932	604,193	703,097	752,969
Ham, total ...	"	73,153	124,044	177,135	109,969	82,525	78,388
Lard, total ..	"	156,435	203,391	211,648	200,961	194,138	225,206
Stocks - b/							
Ham, bacon and shoulders, Liverpool, end of month.	"				6,558	7,169	4,802
Lard, refined Liverpool, end of month.	"		c/ 4,224	6,590	4,304	4,209	6,005
Denmark:							
Exports -							
Bacon	"		321,836	323,067	294,728	403,923	462,612
Canada:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	1,293	1,997	2,286	1,861	2,014	
Germany:							
Production -							
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	"		d/ 1,832	1,908	1,884	2,490	3,205
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	a/ 3,329	c/ 2,088	2,331	2,422	2,916	3,980
Imports -							
Bacon, total .	1,000 pounds	a/ 1,930	26,765	18,210	14,833	11,438	6,418
Lard, total ..	"	a/ 118,602	181,323	186,646	156,178	176,957	142,542

Continued -

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, and demand, continued

Country and item	Unit	November to July: 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
United States:							
Slaughter -							
Hogs, inspected	1,000's	25,368	37,723	37,740	32,386	34,530	39,384
Exports-							
Bacon -	1,000						
U. Kingdom ..	pounds	98,835	82,822	75,006	66,243	39,622	33,152
Germany	"	1,176	27,065	11,871	10,774	6,011	7,552
Total	"	132,691	185,009	134,406	120,623	81,172	89,008
Hams and shoulders, total	"	126,184	200,102	204,991	155,763	104,145	100,441
Lard -							
U.Kingdom ..	"	136,386	180,096	171,886	175,920	165,230	191,342
Germany	"	105,858	192,696	158,578	158,248	134,890	125,862
Total	"	362,909	630,759	552,802	538,773	514,073	538,404
Stocks - b/							
Lard in cold storage, end of month ...	"		93,821	121,467	80,991	97,058	138,887

a/ Four year average. b/ Figures for stocks are averages, not accumulative totals.
c/ November and December 1922 are not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign and domestic prices, averages for the periods shown.
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Item	July 1909-13 average	July 1923-27 average	July 1927	June 1928	July 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hogs, Chicago	8.00	9.95	9.05	10.04	10.65
Corn, No.3, Chicago ...	1.16	1.73	1.82	1.84	1.89
Hogs, heavy, Berlin ...	11.71	13.71	13.28	24.51	14.78
Potatoes, Breslau	.35	a/ .66	.94	.64	.51
Barley, Leipzig	1.71	a/ 2.01	2.32	2.81	2.56
Lard -					
Chicago	10.75	15.03	12.25	13.50	14.00
Liverpool	11.86	15.53	14.30	13.32	13.71
Hamburg		15.98	14.44	14.03	14.45
Wiltshire sides -					
Liverpool -					
American	15.43	b/ 18.44	c/	c/	c/
Canadian	16.56	20.66	18.98	22.48	22.69
Danish	11.86	23.40	20.36	23.51	24.66

a/ Four-year average. b/ Three-year average. c/ No quotation.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

SWINE: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1909-13 and 1921-25, individual years 1925-1928

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Canada	June	3,350	4,344	4,426	4,360	4,695	
United States	January	61,865	61,604	55,568	52,148	54,408	58,969
Mexico	June	*b/ 811	1,125	1,005	2,693	--	
Guatemala		188	57	53	92	51	
Salvador		220	--	--	--	--	
Dominican Republic ...	May	--	866	--	--	--	
All N. & C. Amer. count. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		66,214	67,130	61,052	59,293		
Pre-war to 1927		65,403	66,005	60,047	56,600	59,154	
Est. total N. & C. Amer. coun. c/		67,600	68,800				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia		d/ 711	1,352	1,366	1,400	--	
Venezuela		195	512	--	--	--	
Peru	Feb-Apr	--	449	--	--	--	
Chile		172	255	247	--	--	
Brazil	Sept.	18,401	*e/16,169	--	--	--	
Uruguay		*f/ 180	278	--	--	--	
Argentina	Dec. g/	*h/2,901	*i/ 1,437	--	--	--	
All S. Amer. Coun. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		711	1,352	1,366	1,400		
Est. S. American total c/		23,200	20,600				
EUROPE							
England and Wales	June	2,390	2,658	2,644	2,200	2,692	2,967
Scotland	June	150	167	154	145	186	
Ireland	June	1,261	1,067	844	1,043	1,414	
Norway j/	June	k/ 334	213	253	303	300	
Sweden	June	1,023	1,056	l/ 1,100	--	--	
Denmark	July	2,715	2,314	2,517	3,122	3,731	
Holland	May-June	1,305	1,568	--	--	--	
Belgium	Dec. g/	1,533	1,081	1,139	1,152	1,144	1,124
France	Dec. g/	7,529	5,302	5,802	5,793	5,777	6,019
Spain	Dec. g/	2,544	4,500	4,160	5,267	5,032	
Portugal		*m/ 1,111	1,008	--	--	--	

Continued

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D.

SWINE: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1909-13 and 1921-25, individual years 1925-1928, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
EUROPE, CONT'D							
Italy	Mar-Apr	2,685	2,750	--	--	--	
Switzerland	April	* 570	* 640	--	635	--	
Germany	Dec. g/	22,533	15,776	16,895	16,200	19,424	h/22,880
Austria	Dec. g/	1,932	1,429	--	--	--	
Czechoslovakia	Dec. g/	2,516	2,201	--	2,539	--	
Hungary	Apr & July	3,322	2,433	2,633	2,520	2,387	
Yugoslavia	January	2,956	2,375	2,802	2,806	2,770	
Greece		346	363	--	--	--	
Bulgaria	Dec. g/	546	911	574	--	--	
Rumania	Dec. g/	3,262	2,976	3,133	3,088	3,168	3,076
Poland		5,231	5,642	o/ 6,000	--	6,333	
Lithuania		1,358	1,521	1,483	1,441	1,010	
Latvia	June	557	465	497	521	535	
Estonia		252	299	339	333	354	
Finland	Sept.	422	378	378	391	--	
Russia		p/ 16,692	11,148	15,351	14,379	q/15,844	
All European count. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		70,810	55,173	61,029	60,704		
Pre-war to 1927		70,388	54,795	60,651	60,313	65,768	
Est. European total c/		88,200	73,000				
AFRICA							
Union of S. Africa	April-Aug	* 1,082	870	801	909	848	
Madagascar	Feb	600	369	386	--	--	
All African count. reporting -							
Pre-war to 1926		1,082	870	801	909		
Pre-war to 1927		1,082	870	801	909	848	
Est. African total c/		2,200	1,900				
ASIA							
Russia	Summer	r/ 2,939	s/ 2,099	t/ 3,343	t/ 3,577	t/3,780	
China (includes Manchuria)....		76,819	--	--	--	--	
Japan	Dec. g/	297	590	743	673	--	

Continued -

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

SWINE: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1909-13 and 1921-25, individual years 1925-1928, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-13 a/	Average 1921-25 a/	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
ASIA, CONT'D							
Chosen	Dec. g/	629	1,078	1,130	1,150	1,221	
Formosa	Dec. g/	1,293	1,302	1,341	1,435	--	
Siam	March	749	864	--	--	--	
Straits Settlements		139	267	--	--	--	
Philippine Islands	Dec. g/	1,763	5,754	7,887	8,811	--	
Dutch East Indies - Outer Possessions	Dec. g/	--	783	--	--	--	
All Asiatic Count. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		6,921	10,823	14,444	15,646		
Pre-war to 1927		3,568	3,177	4,473	4,727	5,001	
Est. Asiatic total c/		85,600	89,800				
OCEANIA							
Australia	Dec. g/	910	918	980	1,128	989	
New Zealand	January	* 249	398	433	473	516	
All Oceania count. reporting - Pre-war to 1926		1,259	1,316	1,413	1,601		
Pre-war to 1927		1,259	1,316	1,413	1,601	1,505	
Est. Oceania total c/		1,280	1,330				
All countries reporting - Pre-war to 1926		146,997	136,664	140,105	139,553		
Pre-war to 1927		141,700	126,165	127,385	124,150	132,276	
Est. world total c/		263,100	255,400				

Official estimates and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. *Census figures. a/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within that period unless otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries, the figures are estimated for one year only for numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used. b Year - 1902. c/ These totals include interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year, and rough estimates for some others. d/ Year 1915. e/ Year 1920. f/ Year 1908. g/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year, i.e., the figure for the number of swine in France as of December 31 1924 has been put in the 1925 column. (Continued at bottom of next page).

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

BREEDING SOWS: Number certain countries for which data are available

Country	Month of estimate	Pre-war	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
United States..	Jan.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,088	10,341	10,830	10,436
Germany -											
Six mos.to 1 yr	Dec.a/	--	703	630	505	493	--	462	491	626	b/505
One year & over	Dec.a/	--	1,015	1,043	897	--	--	813	882	1,125	b/1,217
Total	Dec.a/	--	1,718	1,673	1,402	498	--	1,275	1,373	1,751	b/1,722
Rumania.........	Dec.a/	--	--	--	--	1,108	1,003	1,042	1,017	1,086	1,217
France	Dec.a/	c/907	c/618	709	708	693	737	779	777	776	785
Canada..........	June	--	--	--	--	--	602	533	569	577	--
Hungary.........	July	--	--	--	--	--	552	602	547	531	--
Spain...........	Dec.a/	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--
Denmark -											
Sows 4 mos. and over	July 15	283	126	178	254	320	299	290	391	396	--
Czechoslovakia .	Dec.a/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	305	--	--
England & Wales	June 1	332	290	336	302	389	449	316	301	393	--
Ireland	June 1	130	99	111	130	144	109	86	110	149	--
Scotland........	June 1	18	15	18	18	24	24	16	18	25	--
Finland -											
Sows over 6 mos	Sept.	--	37	39	41	41	39	39	--	--	--
Poland		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	761	--

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Estimates reported as of December have been considered as of January 1, of the following year. b/ Breeding sows 6 months to 1 year as of June 1, 1928 numbered 706,000 and sows over one year 1,149,000 according to new mid-year official estimate. Owing to seasonal changes not strictly comparable with figures for December 1 of preceding year. c/ Excluding Alsace Lorraine. d/ Number in Irish Free State 115,765 against 124,403 preceding year.

SWINE: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1909-13 and 1921-25, individual years 1925-1928, cont'd

NOTES CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

h/ Census June 1914. i/ Census 1922. j/ Number in rural communities. k/ September. l/ Estimates forwarded by Assistant Trade Commissioner Wrenn in his monthly report for January 1927 based on information furnished by consuls or commercial representatives in the several countries. m/ 1906. n/ Estimate for June 1 1928 is 20,168,000, according to new official midyear hog census. Owing to seasonal changes, the figures are not strictly comparable with the December 1 estimate for the preceding year. o/ unofficial. p/1916. q/No estimate for Crimea, so have included the 1926 estimate for that territory. Exclusive of Crimea, the number is 15,792,000. r/1916. The 1920 census figures for Turkestan and Azerbaijan have been included. s/Includes 1920 census in Turkestan and Azerbaijan with the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, and the estimate number in Turkestan, Transcaucasia, and Kazak-Kirghiz in 1924

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

SWINE: Estimated slaughtering in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925-1928 a/

Country	Pre-war b/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date 1927	From beginning of year up to date 1928
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
United States -						
Federal inspected	31,759	43,043	40,636	43,633	c/23,093	c/27,807
Total	53,910	68,294	65,779	69,250		
Denmark, in export houses .	2,503	3,766	3,838	5,098	c/ 2,494	c/ 2,804
Canada, total	4,280	5,720	5,636	5,965	d/ 1,346	c/ 1,411
Netherlands e/............	876	1,457	1,142	1,561		
Argentina -						
In packing plants........	6	128	278	277	f/ 108	f/ 148
Total....................	126	476				
New Zealand g/............	179	358	403			
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom h/.........	i/ 5,420	j/ 4,804	j/ 4,440	k/ 5,627		
Germany, farm & inspected	21,710	16,790	17,572	21,526	l/ 3,950	l/ 5,346
France, total	m/ 7,287	m/ 6,171	n/ 6,281	n/ 6,260		
Austria..................	o/ 1,043	830	933			
Belgium, farm and inspected	1,479	1,292	1,364			
Norway, inspected	86	117				

a/ Slaughter data not available for Hungary, Poland and Sweden, all fairly important exporting countries and Czechoslovakia and Italy important importing countries. b/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever possible. c/ Six months, January-June. d/ Six months inspected slaughter. e/ Number slaughtered and inspected for export. f/ Six months slaughter at freezing and chilling plants. g/ For the years ending March 31 following. h/ For years ending May 31 following. i/ Average agricultural years 1909-10 to 1913-14 as approved by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. j/ Unofficial estimates based on official method of estimating slaughter for England and Wales as published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. k/ Preliminary. l/ Inspected slaughter first quarter. Slaughter at 36 most important points for the first six months reached 2,687,000 in 1928 compared with 2,084,000 in 1927 an increase of 29 per cent. m/ Estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics published in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin, 37, 1928. n/ Based on method of estimating used by Dr. Michael (See note above). o/ Estimate furnished by Dr. Thalmayer court councilor for Austria. Excludes Burgenland.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

PORK: Estimated production in principal exporting and importing countries, pre-war, annual 1925-1928 a/

Country	Pre-war b/	1925	1926	1927	From beginning of year up to date 1927	From beginning of year up to date 1928
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States -						
Federal inspected.........	4,611	7,323	7,273	7,731	c/ 4,151	c/ 4,806
Total d/..................	7,844	10,478	10,505	10,889		
Denmark, in export houses...	370	537	571	e/ 755	f/ 315	f/ 356
Canada, total..............	502	812	800	847		
Argentina, -						
In packing plants.........	1	21	35	44		
Total.....................	21	78				
New Zealand g/.............	23	47	52	h/	i/ 5	i/ 7
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom j/..........	862	e/ 769	e/ 710	e/ 900	k/ 30	k/ 41
Germany, farm and inspected	4,060	3,375	3,567	4,262	l/ 802	l/ 1,048
France, total	m/ 1,789	n/ 1,454	n/ 1,437	n/ 1,465		
Austria o/.................	98		76			
Belgium, farm and inspected	296	266	276			
Norway, inspected..........	16	20				

a/ Production data not available for Netherlands, Poland, exporting countries and Czechoslovakia and Italy, importing countries. b/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war wherever available. c/ Six months, January-June. d/ Estimates of Bureau of Animal Industry, including lard so as to be more comparable with other estimates in the table: Lard alone in million pounds was estimated as follows: Pre-war, 1,584; 1925, 2,223; 1926, 2,324; 1927, 2,356. e/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by an average dressed weight. f/ Exports January 1 to July 27. Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser, August 2, 1928. g/ Production for year ending March 31 following. h/ Exports, pork, bacon and hams, calendar year 1927 estimated at 12,296,000 pounds compared with 8,392,000 in 1926 an increase of 47 per cent. i/ Exports pork, bacon and ham January-April. j/ For years ending May 31, following. k/ Receipts of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets January-June. l/ Inspected production first quarter. m/ Estimate of Dr. Louis G. Michael. See note M/ on slaughter table. n/ Based on method of estimating used by Dr. Michael. o/ Estimates furnished by Dr. Thalmayer, Austrian Court Councilor, year 1910 excludes Burgenland and average 1922-26 includes it.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927

This table includes revisions of some of the figures published in Foreign Crops and Markets for July 16 and August 6, 1928

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada -				
Pre-war	60.9	9.1	66.7	136.7
1921	71.0	11.4	73.5	155.9
1922	72.9	9.8	74.0	156.8
1923	70.6	8.6	81.5	160.7
1924	70.2	5.2	90.4	165.8
1925	70.2	5.0	72.5	147.7
1926	70.1	6.0	75.2	151.3
1927	68.8	6.1	81.4	156.3
United States a/ -				
Pre-war	74.0	7.3	72.7	154.0
1921	63.9	5.9	74.8	144.6
1922	67.7	5.0	80.3	153.0
1923	69.1	5.2	90.0	164.3
1924	69.7	5.2	90.1	165.0
1925	70.8	5.2	80.8	156.8
1926	71.6	5.5	79.2	156.3
1927	65.4	5.4	82.3	153.1
Argentina b/ -				
Pre-war	254.9	32.2	15.1	302.2
1921	195.0	38.7	26.8	260.5
1922	293.3	29.1	24.1	246.5
1923	320.8	23.4	26.1	370.3
1924	300.7	15.7	27.7	344.1
1925	264.7	15.8	24.3	304.8
1926	245.7	19.6	25.0	290.3
1927	260.7	20.2	28.5	309.4
United Kingdom c/ -				
Pre-war	61.3	29.3	33.8	124.4
1921	57.2	26.9	36.0	120.1
1922	62.9	26.5	38.1	127.5
1923	63.8	24.9	41.8	130.5
1924	d/ 63.4	d/ 22.1	d/ 43.3	128.8
1925	d/ 66.2	d/ 23.9	d/ 37.8	127.9
1926	d/ 65.5	d/ 25.0	d/ 35.5	126.0
1927	d/ 64.0	d/ 24.9	d/ 41.7	130.6
Denmark e/ -				
Pre-war	44.5	8.2	45.4	98.1
1921				
1922	57.7	5.9	37.2	100.8
1923				
1924				
1925				
1926				
1927				

Continued-

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927

This table includes revisions of some of the figures published in Foreign Crops and Markets for July 16 and August 6, 1928

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium -				
Pre-war	41.6	2.0	42.2	85.8
1921	33.3	1.2	33.0	68.0
1922	41.8	1.2	27.4	70.4
1923	46.6	.7	31.3	78.6
1924	49.9	.9	34.9	85.7
1925	45.2	1.2	34.7	81.1
1926	45.2	1.1	33.9	80.2
1927				
France f/				
Pre-war	49.2	9.5	47.0	105.7
1921	46.4	6.8	35.6	88.8
1922	47.4	6.8	37.8	92.0
1923	47.0	7.2	38.0	92.2
1924	49.3	7.0	40.0	96.3
1925	49.7	6.6	37.4	93.7
1926	48.9	7.8	37.2	93.9
1927	45.9	6.6	39.9	92.4
Germany g/ -				
Pre-war	40.6	2.3	73.1	116.0
1921	30.7	2.1	46.0	78.8
1922	31.9	1.9	41.4	75.2
1923	23.7	1.2	39.7	64.6
1924	34.3	1.8	54.7	90.8
1925	39.1	2.0	59.9	101.0
1926	39.7	1.8	62.0	103.5
1927	40.2	1.6	71.6	113.4
Australia h/				
New-South Wales-				
Pre-war	152.3	97.5	14.4	264.2
1921	94.0	66.1	10.7	170.8
1922	112.6	86.1	14.6	213.3
1923	123.0	78.3	13.9	215.2
1924	126.1	59.9	14.8	200.8
1925	125.3	54.7	15.6	195.6
1926				
1927				

Continued -

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, annual 1921-1927

This table includes revisions of some of the figures published in Foreign Crops and Markets for July 16, and August 6, 1928

	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New Zealand i/ -				
1921		)		
1922		)	29.3	
1923	147.1	) 91	26.3	298.1
1924		)	27.9	
1925		)	35.3	
1926		)	33.9	
1927			34.6	

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. In some cases the figures in this table differ slightly from those in other issues of "Foreign Crops and Markets". The changes are due mostly to the receipt of additional information after the publishing of these issues. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports the classification used in the international trade tables for beef and beef products, pork and pork products and mutton as published in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used. a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard is included so as to make these figures more comparable with the figures for per capita consumption in other countries. The lard consumption only, is as follows: pre-war, 13.6 pounds; 1921, 11.3; 1922, 14.2; 1923, 15.3; 1924, 15.4; 1925, 13.2; 1926, 13.5; 1927, 13.8. b/ In Federal District of Buenos Aires. c/ For season ending May 31 following year. Official estimates of pork per capita consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including imported lard unofficial estimates are as follows in pounds: average 1909-13, 37.9; 1922, 44.1; 1923, 47.7; 1924, 48.8; 1925, 43.0; 1926, 40.6; 1927, 47.7. d/ Preliminary unofficial. e/ Figures based on estimates of meat consumption in Denmark by Harald Faber in his study entitled "Agricultural Production in Denmark" published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, January 1924. f/ Figures for beef and mutton are estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, up to 1925 inclusive, estimates for other years based on same method of estimating. Pork per capita consumption estimated by adding net imports of pork and pork products to production and dividing by population. g/ Unofficial estimates obtained by adding net imports as compiled from international trade tables to estimated production and dividing by population. h/ Average per capita consumption in all Australia for the 7 years ending 1920-21 is officially estimated as follows: Beef and Veal, 109.7 pounds; mutton and lamb, 69.5 pounds and for three years ending 1925-26 for beef and veal, 166 pounds and mutton and lamb 60 pounds. Per capita consumption, bacon and hams only is estimated for Australia for 1921, 10.2 pounds; 1922, 10.8 pounds; 1923, 11.5 pounds; 1924, 11.6 pounds; 1925, 12 pounds. i/ Average per capita consumption for 10-year period ending with 1926 for beef and 1927 for mutton. For pork the estimates are based on estimated production, net imports or exports divided by population.

fresh meat. On the other hand, bacon exports, which reached only 31,481,000 pounds in 1925, rose to 96,039,000 pounds in 1927. Exports for the first half of 1928 were approximately the same as for the corresponding period of 1927. Domestic pork production in Germany was 19 per cent larger in 1927 than in 1926, and slaughter for the current marketing season exceeded that of last season by 36.8 per cent.

Consumption

Practically all important pork producing and importing countries have increased their rate of per capita consumption of pork products, including lard, in the past few years, although in some cases the consumption rate is not yet back to the pre-war level. In the United States, the 1927 figure of 82.3 pounds is an increase of 3.1 pounds over 1926 and 9.6 pounds ahead of the 1909-1913 average. In the United Kingdom last year's figure of 41.7 pounds was 6.2 pounds ahead of 1926 and 7.9 above pre-war. In Germany, however, the 71.6 pounds appearing for 1927, while 9.6 pounds above 1926, was still 1.5 pounds under the pre-war average. See table, page 327. France is another European consumer where the rate is still relatively low. The 1927 figure for France reached 39.9 pounds, but that was not quite as high as in 1924, and was 7.1 pounds under 1909-13. Recent figures are lacking for Belgium but the 33.9 pounds consumed there in 1926 was 8.3 under pre-war. In the Southern Hemisphere, both Australia and New Zealand give indications of materially increased pork consumption.

United States

The July inspected slaughter figure for the United States of 2,984,000 head was smaller than for any July in the preceding four years with the exception of 1925. Throughout this season the slaughter has been the heaviest since 1924, but the July 1928 figure was 26.8 per cent under June and 13 per cent below a year ago. In recent years, such small inspected slaughter figures have not occurred before September or October. Hog prices in July continued the upward movement of recent months. The export trade in lard was under June but above last year, with prices at Chicago higher. Bacon exports went above June figures as well as above a year ago, as did fresh exports, but hams and shoulders were about the same as for the two earlier periods.

Lard exports

The July lard exports have shown a decline against preceding months for the past three years. The current figure, however, was only slightly under June, and was 12.8 per cent above July 1927, which is in keeping with the larger lard exports of the current season. Exports to Great Britain, the leading buyer, were slightly larger than in the preceding month, and 9.9 per cent in excess (Continued at top of next page)

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

of a year ago. Germany is also credited with taking somewhat larger quantities than in June, and exports to that country were 17.7 per cent larger than a year ago. The exports to Great Britain are in line with the larger exports to that country for this year, but the total to Germany so far is smaller than a year ago. Cuba usually is credited with buying from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds of American lard monthly. Exports to the Netherlands also dropped sharply, the July figure declining about 70 per cent from both June 1928 and July 1927.

On a fiscal year basis, the United States annual exports of lard since 1924 have been under the high point of 1,014,898,000 pounds reached in that year. In no recent year, however, have they declined as low as the 1909-1913 average of 519,025,000 pounds. In the year ended June 30 1927, there came a check in the downward movement in evidence since 1924, with the 1927 total of 716,361,000 pounds being 20.8 per cent larger than the 1926 total, and 37.9 per cent above the pre-war average. There have been no outstanding shifts in the order of importance of countries using American lard. The United Kingdom and Germany continue to lead in the order named. There has been some increase in recent years in the proportion of the total taken by non-European countries. In 1925 the exports to Europe represented 78.6 per cent of the total, whereas in the year ended June 30, 1928, Europe took 72.4 per cent. Of the 519,188,000 pounds exported to Europe in the last fiscal year, the United Kingdom took 45 per cent and Germany 34 per cent. In the pre-war period, the United Kingdom took 40 per cent of our lard exports to Europe, and Germany 38.3 per cent.

Bacon exports

The United States bacon exports for July rallied from the lower figures of the preceding two months to reach 11,684,000 pounds. That figure was about 21 per cent larger than the exports of the preceding month and a year ago, and was more in line with the levels of the first four months of 1928. Exports this year have run ahead of the corresponding period of 1927, but were considerably under those of 1926. As far as Great Britain is concerned, however, our exports have tended to lag behind those of last year, and in July were about the same as in the preceding month and a year ago. There has been some increase in the amount of bacon sent to Germany this year as against last, with the July figures showing increases of 43 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively over June 1928 and July 1927.

Figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928 show another decline in the bacon exports. The 126,950,000 pounds exported in that year represent a net decline from 1924 of 70 per cent, and were 36.8 per cent under the pre-war average. As against 1927, the exports to Europe showed a slight gain, but the 99,458,000 pounds going to that area were 74.2 per cent under 1924 and 46 per cent below 1909-1913. The heaviest declines occurred in the exports to Great Britain, the leading buyer of American bacon. In the

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

4 years Germany has relinquished second place to Cuba. In 1928 Great Britain took 40 per cent of our total bacon exports, and Germany 7.8 per cent against 37.6 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively in 1924.

Other pork exports

The slight upward movement in ham exports noted since last November was fairly well maintained in the July figure of 13,557,000 pounds, which was a little under the June level, but exceeded July 1927 by about the same degree. Great Britain takes the bulk of the United States ham exports. Since 1924, however, exports of hams and shoulders from the United States have diminished to the extent of bringing the total for the year ended June 30, 1928 to a point 66.4 per cent under 1924, and 20 per cent under the pre-war average. In 1928 83.5 per cent of our total exports wnet to Europe, largely to Great Britain, against 89.7 per cent in 1924.

Fresh pork exports for July made no significant gains over recent months, although the figure of 503,000 pounds was 28.6 per cent larger than last year. Since January that business has been larger than the unusually small value of 1927, and the total for the fiscal year ended June 30 last reached 11,060,000 to exceed 1927 by a small amount. The 1928 figure was 77.5 per cent under that of 1924, but exceeded the 1909-1913 average several times. The export trade in pickled pork for 1928 was also below 1924, to the extent of 13.5 per cent and under the pre-war average by 40.7 per cent. As against 1927, however, the 1928 figure for pickled pork showed an increase of 14.3 per cent.

UNITED STATES: Hogs slaughtered under Federal Inspection by months, 1924 - 1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	5,911,242	5,978,622	4,500,631	4,513,603	5,478,968
February	5,006,290	4,446,936	3,351,165	3,394,560	5,779,821
March	4,536,372	3,229,344	3,562,243	3,837,278	5,139,754
April	4,073,248	3,036,716	3,104,656	3,329,557	3,446,338
May	4,277,565	3,186,124	3,130,904	3,765,720	3,884,381
June	4,287,552	3,731,501	3,429,508	4,252,623	4,078,012
July	4,113,814	2,819,385	3,127,302	3,430,677	2,984,203
Jan. - July	32,206,083	26,498,128	24,206,409	26,524,018	30,891,477
August	3,070,206	2,452,825	2,833,615	3,049,893	
September	2,856,960	2,597,887	2,616,452	2,533,819	
October	3,498,135	3,314,353	2,976,271	2,968,683	
November	4,640,944	3,646,155	3,609,860	3,688,439	
December	6,600,306	4,533,019	4,393,602	4,686,608	
Total	52,872,634	43,042,867	40,636,208	43,633,460	

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of lard, by months and principal countries, 1926 to 1928

Year and month	Total	To United Kingdom	To Germany	To Nether-lands	To Cuba
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds
1926					
January	76,670	22,496	23,281	7,069	7,896
February	65,356	19,002	21,798	6,164	7,248
March	64,259	20,830	20,752	2,240	8,450
April	63,160	27,279	13,950	3,417	5,679
May	58,154	15,275	22,656	3,166	5,825
June	56,482	18,583	20,077	3,437	6,966
July	45,879	17,523	10,629	3,725	5,823
August	54,273	24,131	10,163	2,031	5,198
September	61,577	18,749	19,657	4,654	6,512
October	46,988	13,378	10,607	3,484	6,535
November	43,488	10,116	10,057	3,000	6,047
December	62,690	17,566	15,907	5,978	7,116
Total	698,970	224,928	199,534	43,365	79,295
1927					
January	59,842	17,776	13,017	4,690	8,480
February	49,884	15,564	8,943	5,171	6,716
March	53,040	18,577	15,453	2,059	5,527
April	67,345	26,831	19,210	4,311	6,132
May	64,418	21,002	19,202	2,960	7,586
June	66,404	20,872	21,781	4,008	7,569
July	46,972	16,926	11,323	2,212	5,465
August	50,816	13,332	15,736	1,745	4,768
September	59,736	16,427	21,903	3,376	7,386
October	50,355	14,222	15,259	1,880	8,254
November	49,636	15,459	11,080	1,522	5,360
December	6[illegible],855	23,755	11,836	3,830	6,879
Total	681,303	220,748	184,740	37,764	80,122
1928					
January	70,660	25,178	12,011	4,308	7,926
February	79,872	27,673	19,640	4,903	7,676
March	79,929	24,524	21,164	5,561	7,541
April	56,554	19,368	11,791	2,957	5,773
May	55,540	18,281	12,588	1,027	6,067
June	53,436	18,429	12,441	2,462	5,374
July	52,940	18,684	13,311	711	5,869
Jan. - July					
1927	407,905	136,548	108,926	25,411	47,475
1928	448,931	152,128	102,946	21,999	46,236

Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of bacon, by months and principal countries, 1926 to 1928

Year and month	Total	To United Kingdom	To Germany	To Cuba
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1926				
January	21,142	10,907	1,878	2,432
February	14,980	9,271	811	1,455
March	13,597	7,621	1,944	1,628
April	11,570	6,253	998	1,865
May	12,225	6,945	1,597	1,716
June	9,472	5,040	910	2,008
July	7,670	4,681	368	1,218
August	12,124	7,219	231	1,250
September	14,870	7,465	585	1,638
October	11,742	5,536	292	1,570
November	8,507	4,655	147	1,706
December	9,601	5,356	223	2,113
Total	147,500	80,949	9,983	20,599
1927				
January	10,015	4,790	148	2,426
February	9,642	5,600	169	1,499
March	8,567	3,956	950	1,649
April	7,417	2,594	1,048	1,863
May	7,852	2,966	1,125	1,891
June	10,301	4,536	1,531	2,183
July	9,270	5,169	669	1,446
August	7,864	2,624	402	1,357
September	11,620	3,976	1,063	2,161
October	7,709	2,616	857	1,643
November	6,013	986	443	974
December	9,347	2,667	413	2,092
Total	105,617	42,480	8,819	21,184
1928				
January	11,660	4,094	1,132	1,781
February	10,922	3,442	1,504	1,435
March	15,106	5,801	1,418	2,006
April	10,083	3,703	721	1,175
May	9,692	3,827	722	1,793
June	9,620	3,499	493	1,243
July	11,648	5,133	706	1,430
Jan. - July				
1927	63,064	29,611	5,640	12,957
1928	78,731	29,499	6,696	10,863

Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of hams and shoulders, cured, by months and principal countries, 1926 to 1928

Year and month	Total	To United Kingdom	To Canada	To Cuba
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1926				
January	21,000	17,698	808	1,145
February	19,105	16,560	476	708
March	18,117	16,125	311	716
April	18,059	15,795	609	994
May	16,682	15,341	222	444
June	13,218	11,974	165	592
July	13,512	12,225	214	465
August	15,972	14,507	597	344
September	11,425	9,954	334	391
October	10,847	9,334	296	404
November	13,105	10,855	680	464
December	12,675	10,729	497	673
Total	183,717	161,097	5,209	7,340
1927				
January	9,873	8,163	222	840
February	9,511	8,234	224	565
March	9,253	8,152	82	558
April	10,007	8,490	276	763
May	13,092	11,179	761	611
June	13,471	11,734	541	468
July	13,158	10,998	882	644
August	8,215	6,339	712	493
September	11,123	9,066	589	669
October	7,632	6,113	306	471
November	7,374	5,392	363	631
December	9,905	8,018	160	710
Total	123,614	101,878	5,118	7,423
1928				
January	10,005	8,010	409	835
February	10,976	9,020	394	808
March	12,222	9,498	811	1,011
April	11,258	9,207	468	855
May	11,390	9,575	403	704
June	13,754	12,083	567	328
July	13,557	11,917	168	582
January-July...				
1927	78,367	66,960	2,988	4,449
1928	83,163	69,310	3,220	5,123

Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork (fresh); by months and principal countries, 1926 - 1928

Year and month	Total	To United Kingdom	To Germany	To Cuba
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1926				
January	2,094	1,497	91	226
February	2,673	2,164	79	212
March	1,292	711	48	240
April	1,101	551	166	202
May	614	313	0	139
June	874	525	149	167
July	505	142	85	155
August	373	139	22	142
September	773	230	52	167
October	1,254	861	31	200
November	2,772	2,205	22	161
December	1,351	1,022	0	166
Total	15,656	10,360	745	2,177
1927				
January	567	228	0	197
February	509	256	0	131
March	910	679	23	116
April	998	719	0	116
May	578	330	5	134
June	455	146	22	154
July	391	132	0	105
August	465	36	0	115
September	532	197	45	144
October	792	494	72	174
November	1,071	878	0	92
December	1,020	724	0	111
Total	8,288	4,879	167	1,589
1928				
January	1,254	742	0	153
February	1,389	851	0	110
March	1,659	1,236	3	114
April	1,156	753	0	120
May	977	290	0	193
June	352	56	53	125
July	503	126	0	125
January-July				
1927	4,408	2,490	50	953
1928	7,290	4,054	56	940

Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CON'T

UNITED STATES: Exports of bacon by countries, 1913, 1924-1928

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 (Prel.)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium............	9,141	16,089	6,402	5,673	3,415	1,787
France..............	2,097	14,941	3,250	619	870	473
Germany.............	3,434	80,226	25,972	14,043	6,818	9,812
Italy...............	11,781	38,399	7,357	3,264	1,439	8,113
Netherlands.........	7,639	37,112	7,995	6,379	2,502	632
Norway..............	4,054	10,427	8,775	7,050	2,422	3,244
United Kingdom......	136,133	161,028	128,605	106,909	68,220	50,048
Other Europe........	7,992	25,762	13,976	12,880	12,875	25,349
Total Europe.......	184,271	383,994	202,232	156,817	98,561	99,458
Canada..............	6,868	9,976	2,902	4,780	4,584	5,254
Cuba	6,658	26,055	27,330	22,085	21,070	19,106
Other countries,....	3,197	3,485	3,697	2,471	3,328	3,132
Total...............	200,994	423,500	236,263	186,153	127,543	126,950

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issurs, 1924-1928 and official records of the Bureau of Forcign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Includes Cumberland sides.

UNITED STATES: Exports of hams and shoulders, a/ by countries, 1913, 1924-1928

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 (Prel.)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium............	5,822	21,185	13,400	3,929	451	607
France	316	4,387	1,113	312	107	87
Netherlands........	131	3,799	2,223	747	208	184
United Kingdom.....	134,017	307,771	241,150	190,136	124,391	104,129
Other Europe.......	560	5,920	3,040	1,468	1,109	1,604
Total Europe.....	140,846	343,262	260,926	196,592	126,266	106,611
Canada....	6,765	16,779	18,174	6,099	4,803	6,134
Cuba...............	6,002	14,249	15,743	10,553	6,548	8,167
Mexico	782	1,063	1,093	1,012	716	730
Panama.............	1,029	984	861	818	655	976
Other countries....	4,101	5,227	5,412	4,941	4,661	5,311
Total..............	159,545	381,564	292,214	220,015	143,649	127,929

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1913, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1924-1928 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Includes Wiltshire sides.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, pickled, by countries, 1913, 1924-1928

Country to which exported	Year ending June 30					
	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 (Prel.)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium...........	458	724	218	291	115	71
Norway............	261	2,349	1,814	1,469	394	722
United Kingdom....	14,620	4,106	3,281	2,972	3,857	5,184
Other Europe......	1,881	6,438	99	1,138	435	1,039
Total Europe...	17,220	13,617	5,412	5,870	4,801	7,016
Canada............	9,437	8,437	5,392	7,889	5,800	7,056
Panama............	1,433	321	334	240	332	39[illegible]
Newfoundland and Labrador........	5,673	5,155	4,206	3,580	3,532	3,734
Haiti.............	2,626	1,305	1,014	972	917	1,055
Cuba..............	9,141	4,412	3,909	5,935	7,760	7,63[illegible]
Other countries...	8,214	4,222	6,459	4,640	4,820	4,76[illegible]
Total............	53,749	37,469	26,726	29,126	27,962	31,651

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; official records of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1924-1928.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, fresh, by countries, 1913, 1924-1928

Country to which exported	Year ending June 30					
	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 (Prel.)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France............	--	79	214	37	41	27
United Kingdom....	758	27,742	19,016	10,686	7,128	6,418
Other Europe......	--	9,183	2,803	937	241	975
Total Europe....	758	37,004	22,033	11,660	7,410	7,420
Canada............	580	8,828	1,754	1,194	590	796
Cuba..............	99	2,181	2,045	2,138	1,763	1,557
Other countries...	1,021	1,100	1,771	376	1,117	1,287
Total........	2,458	49,113	27,603	15,868	10,880	11,060

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1924-28 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of lard by countries, 1913, 1924-1928

Country to which exported	Year ending June 30					
	1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 (Prel.)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium..........	18,762	40,634	22,538	14,092	12,718	14,541
Denmark..........	1,812	7,365	4,692	3,748	3,076	2,487
Germany..........	160,862	329,793	251,983	208,541	174,621	176,771
Italy............	6,106	77,210	41,145	13,891	7,642	20,384
Netherlands......	43,384	71,570	50,369	41,479	46,071	35,784
United Kingdom...	168,380	240,017	223,011	218,146	222,086	233,564
Other Europe.....	21,178	57,829	30,137	18,794	23,162	35,657
Total Europe	420,484	824,418	623,875	518,691	489,376	519,188
Canada...........	11,080	15,231	9,811	12,361	14,888	16,172
Cuba.............	46,526	92,083	86,480	77,377	79,599	78,469
Other countries	40,935	83,166	72,569	87,016	91,949	102,532
Total.........	519,025	1,014,898	792,735	695,445	675,812	716,361

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1924-28, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Canada

The inspected slaughter of Canadian hogs has shown a more regular decline than usual since January when it was unusually high as compared with the last two years. The official inspected slaughter figure for June, at 204,-539, was 24.3 per cent under the January figure of 271,156, which was the high point reached in the current season beginning November 1927. The June figure also was 4.6 per cent under that of a year ago. For the first half of 1928, however, Canadian slaughter is inspected plants exceeded that of the corresponding 1927 period by 4.7 per cent.

Exports of hogs and pork products for the first half of 1928 were quite generally under those of the preceding year, in spite of the heavier killings. In that trade, bacon is the outstanding item, with 86.3 per cent of the 1928 figure coming to the United States against 9 per cent to the United Kingdom. Total bacon exports for January-June 1928 stood at 21,505,000 pounds, a decrease of 24.1 per cent under the corresponding 1927 period. Exports of other forms of pork reached 5,007,000 pounds, and were 56.6 per cent under the preceding year, with 20 per cent of the total coming to the United States and 60 per cent going to Great Britain. That country took most of the live hogs exported this year so far as reported, but the total of such exports, at 20,444 head, was a small fraction of the 1927 figure. Figures for the year 1927 indicate substantial increases in pork exports as against 1926, but so far this year, the rate of export appears to be well under that of both of the two preceding years.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

CANADA: Total hog slaughter in inspected establishments by months, 1924-1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January............	259,380	335,413	232,242	255,469	271,156
February...........	255,347	245,440	199,978	219,752	247,966
March..............	255,760	240,476	216,917	233,925	246,597
April..............	242,225	219,884	203,982	209,671	222,116
May	236,986	210,073	203,458	212,835	218,751
June...............	213,123	225,372	182,057	214,616	204,536
Six mos. Jan.-June	1,462,721	1,476,658	1,238,544	1,346,268	1,411,122
July...............	176,612	168,162	164,310	148,586	
August.............	184,709	155,310	164,518	161,474	
September..........	185,049	173,536	189,275	173,696	
October............	260,743	208,502	216,762	208,308	
November...........	291,400	224,359	263,527	248,367	
December...........	352,409	235,204	254,489	253,643	
Total..........	2,913,643	2,641,731	2,491,425	2,540,342	

Compiled from Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1920 to date.

CANADA: Exports of hogs and pork products in 1927 and first six months of 1928 with comparisons

Kind of meat and period		To the United Kingdom	To the United States	Total
Hogs:				
1926..........	head	82,958.	---	85,972
1927..........	"	194,657	---	197,106
6 months				
1927.......	"	129,716	----	130,757
1928.......	"	18,304	---	20,444
Bacon:				
1926..........	pounds	1,596,800	90,843,600	93,185,000
1927..........	"	4,162,500	53,059,100	58,011,800
6 months				
1927.......	"	2,151,600	26,803,500	29,331,900
1928.......	"	2,147,300	18,962,100	21,505,300
Pork:				
1926..........	"	8,233,700	6,536,300	16,798,400
1927..........	"	15,523,500	6,823,900	24,569,900
6 months				
1927.......	"	9,166,600	4,352,800	14,709,100
1928.......	"	2,884,000	1,117,700	5,007,300

Compiled from June Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Dominion Livestock Bureau.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

Denmark and Netherlands

Denmark and the Netherlands hold outstanding positions in the European international pork trade, and conditions in those countries have considerable influence on the state of the European market for American pork products. In recent years, the larger numbers of hogs on the Continent have increased heavily the already large supplies of Danish cured pork being marketed in the United Kingdom, our leading foreign market for pork. Similar production conditions in the Netherlands have enabled that country to become a prominent factor in the British bacon trade, in addition to disposing of larger quantities of fresh pork, in spite of the closing of British markets to such Continental products. See tables, pages 342 and 343.

Netherlands

The Netherlands pork export business has expanded in recent years in practically all lines. An interesting feature of the fresh pork business is that in 1927 France imported more of that product than did Great Britain in the years of unrestricted trade. Smaller takings by Germany reduced the 1927 total below those of 1924 and 1925, but it was still about 79 per cent larger than both the 1926 total and the pre-war average. The reorganization of the pork industry to meet the British market requirements resulted in the 1927 exports of bacon and salted, smoke or dried pork exceeding those of 1926 by 40.5 per cent. The pre-war average for that group is insignificant in comparison with that of the last 2 years. Some expansion of the lard export business is noticeable also, but the 1927 total was only moderately in excess of 1926 and under that of 1925. As against 1909-1913, the 1927 total showed a 44 per cent increase. France displaced Germany in 1926 as the leading buyer of Netherlands lard.

Denmark

Preliminary figures on the 1927 exports of bacon from Denmark indicate an increase of about 36 per cent over 1926 and of about 128 per cent over the average for the years 1909-1913. The 1927 figure of 564,945,000 pounds includes also a small quantity of hams and fresh pork, but bacon exports alone are known to have reached in that year the highest figure on record. The United Kingdom remains the leading consumer of the Danish output. No separate figures for the 1927 ham exports are available, but exports of that product for the last few years have been fairly steady at a level much under that of the pre-war period.

The Danish export business in fresh pork shows little change in recent years as against the pre-war period. The only feature of the business has been the displacement of Great Britain by Germany as the foremost buyer, even before the imposition of the British quarantine against Continental fresh meat. In lard, however, the 1927 figures indicate a continuation of the increasing export movement in recent years, being 38.5 per cent in excess of 1926 and 68.9 per cent larger than the pre-war figure. Germany retains first place in the exports, and in 1926 took 76 per cent of the total.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Exports of pork and pork products, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31 Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH AND FROZEN:					
United Kingdom	45,814	48,894	79,525	34,897	84
France	2	69,355	9,212	1,470	85,392
Belgium	2,738	3,106	4,182	516	3,655
Germany	15,028	19,425	44,577	26,557	20,556
Other countries	0	2,702	1	2	2,905
Total, fresh		143,482	137,497	63,424	112,592
Total, frozen a/		55	3	0	15
Total fresh and frozen....	63,582	143,537	137,500	63,424	112,607
PORK, SALTED, SMOKED OR DRIED AND BACON:					
United Kingdom..........	6,694	1,841	31,481	72,376	96,039
France..................	4	439	40	103	3,260
Belgium	2,873	992	1,578	1,069	2,637
Germany................	1,141	7,782	6,883	4,869	8,061
Italy..................	1	1,193	255	b/	23
Dutch East Indies.......	597	168	103	62	172
Other countries.........	250	345	440	434	874
Total............	11,560	12,760	40,780	78,913	111,066
LARD, PURE: c/					
United Kingdom..........	1,908	14,599	9,828	1,795	1,975
France..................	141	9,667	11,508	16,261	25,213
Belgium.................	3,210	4,464	9,832	9,568	10,557
Germany.................	45,161	35,269	36,025	13,203	11,216
Czechoslovakia..........	---	950	1,925	1,358	4,731
Austria.................	---	840	1,178	1,208	1,499
Other countries.........	1,549	2,875	6,079	14,688	19,461
Total lard, pure..		68,664	76,375	58,081	74,652
Total lard, neutral d/		402	381	412	465
Total lard and lard, neutral....	51,969	69,066	76,756	58,492	75,117

Compiled from Statistiek Van den In-uit-en Doorvoer 1909-1913, Jaarstatistiek, Van den In-uit-en Doorvoer, 1924-26, and Maandstatistiek, Van den In-uit-en Doorvoer, 1927.

a/ Included in fresh for the years 1909-1913. b/ If any, included in other countries. c/ Includes neutral lard and lard compounds, 1909-1913.
d/ Included in lard, pure, for 1909-1913.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

DENMARK: Exports of pork and lard, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31				
	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927 (Preliminary)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH: a/					
United Kingdom......	18,977	6,671	8,177	9,636	
Switzerland.........	1,796	30	b/	b/	
Germany.............	2,229	17,723	15,390	15,618	
Other countries.....	521	2,644	1,247	531	
Total........	23,523	27,068	24,814	25,785	c/d/ 22,165
BACON:					
United Kingdom......	e/246,814	430,967	416,434	412,674	
Germany.............	---	20	4,248	413	
Other countries.....	31	0	11	0	
Total.........	246,845	430,987	416,693	413,087	c/f/564,945
HAMS:					
United Kingdom......	a/ 114	40	52	62	
Other countries.....	528	25	30	18	
Total........	642	65	82	80	g/
LARD:					
United Kingdom......	1,870	1,547	2,588	4,937	
Germany.............	6,845	16,527	16,932	15,514	
Norway..............	424	137	196	160	
Other countries.....	735	921	602	343	
Total.........	9,874	19,132	20,318	20,954	c/ 29,213

Compiled from International Trade in Meats and Animal Fats, average 1909-13; Danmarks Vareindførsel og-Udførsel 1924-1926, and Vareomsaetningen December 1927.
Note - Exports for 1909 include foreign exports; domestic exports by countries not available.
a/ Includes heads and feet. b/ If any, included in other countries. c/ Not available by countries. d/ Heads and feet only. e/ Four-year average, 1910-13. f/ Includes fresh pork and hams. g/ Included in bacon.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

DENMARK: Hog slaughter in export houses by months 1924 - 1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	361,801	343,993	284,500	384,030	494,325
February	295,687	305,915	300,141	345,277	477,029
March	323,934	369,861	334,305	478,263	456,235
April	373,523	332,503	289,252	379,619	463,878
May	332,059	294,350	271,108	424,148	497,374
June	322,980	323,953	317,974	483,086	415,436
January - June	2,009,984	1,970,575	1,797,280	2,494,423	2,804,277
July	355,074	311,096	285,620	380,662	
August	312,327	258,469	319,501	441,973	
September	343,545	288,516	334,444	439,098	
October	341,741	311,741	323,750	423,085	
November	332,684	271,124	372,193	446,151	
December	328,683	354,608	404,878	472,814	
Total	4,024,038	3,766,129	3,837,666	5,098,206	

Germany

By July, the seasonal decline in German domestic pork supplies had carried receipts for the month at 14 markets down to about 300,000 head, according to preliminary figures cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. That figure, however, was still nearly 30,000 larger than that of July 1927, and ahead of any July in recent years. There was a slight increase in receipts for the first two weeks of August as against the corresponding July period, but nothing of any consequence. The same seasonal downward tendencies, of course, are evident in the figures for slaughter at 36 centers. The July figure was down to 382,000 head, according to Mr. Steere, against 386,000 for June and the high point of 475,000 reached in March. The July figure, however, was 54,000 head larger than for July a year ago.

In July the prices of the important feedstuffs, barley and potatoes, were lower than for any month since November 1927. For barley, the July average of 12.56 per 100 pounds represents a decline of 8.8 per cent from the relatively high level reached in May and June, but an increase of 14.6 per cent above a year ago. For potatoes, the Breslau average for July, at 51 cents per 100 pounds, indicates a drop of 20.3 per cent from the peak of the current season reached in June. The recent potato average was 45.7 per cent under July 1927, and below any July since 1924. According to figures supplied by Mr. Steere, heavy hogs at Berlin brought an average of $14.78 per 100 pounds in July, and $16.37 for the first half of August. The upward movement has had some seasonal significance, but the early August level was 10.7 per cent above the average for all of July, and more than 19 per cent higher than the average for the first 2 weeks of August last year. In August 1926, the average for the month was $17.55. The current level, therefore, is still relatively low.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

The average Hamburg price of lard reached $14.68 per 100 pounds in the first half of August, the highest level since last November. The current price was 23 cents above the July 1928 average and 49 cents above August 1927. Those levels, however, were all well below August 1925 and 1926.

In the imports of pork products, German figures reflect the usual seasonal downward movement since April, but the level for the whole season has been under that of the last two years. Total lard imports for July reached only 13,669,000 pounds, according to Mr. Steere, a decrease below June and below July 1927 respectively of 6.1 per cent and 44.9 per cent. Imports of lard from the United States show a similar sharp drop, the June 1928 figure of 11,539,000 pounds being 1.3 per cent under the May figure, and 30.4 per cent below that of June 1927. As regards bacon, German imports for July reached 441,000 pounds. Increased domestic production in Germany has reduced imports of bacon and other pork to levels considerably below those of 2 or 3 years ago. The bacon figure for July 1928 was under that of a year ago by 27.6 per cent, and660.5 per cent under July 1926.

The United States has been displaced by the Netherlands as the lead-source of German bacon imports. In July of this year, imports from the United States reached only 40,000 pounds, being a decrease below 1927 and 1926 of 85.5 per cent and 94.8 per cent respectively. Imports from the Netherlands, on the other hand, reached 559,000 pounds in June, and represented 92.8 per cent of the total import for the month, against 24.4 per cent of the total import of June 1926. Fresh pork imports, most of which comes from the Netherland, have been shrinking sharply in recent years. Excluding edible offal, total imports for June 1928, while showing a seasonal decline, were slightly larger than those of last year, but were below June 1926 by 37.3 per cent. The total for the year 1927, which reached 62,775,000 pounds, was 43.2 per cent and 54.6 per cent under 1926 and 1925 respectively. The United States still retains the bulk of the German import business in chilled and frozen edible offal, although by June 1928 the total trade had shrunk to 132,000 pounds, of which the United States share was 126,000 pounds.

As against the pre-war period, the German trade in pork and pork products in 1927 was generally larger, in spite of the heavy reductions in volume noted during the last 2 or 3 years. In lard, total imports for 1927 exceeded the 1909-1913 average by 4.4 per cent. The bulk of the lard imports continue to come from the United States, imports from that source amounting to 84.9 per cent of the total in 1927 against 94.1 per cent for the pre-war period. Other countries, especially Denmark have become increasingly important in the German lard trade. In 1909-1913 the imports from the latter cou country accounted for only 2.9 per cent of the total, against 9.8 per cent in 1927.

Total fresh pork imports in 1927, including edible offal, while well under those of recent years, were still 204 per cent larger than the pre-war average. In that trade, the important pre-war sources, Netherlands and Denmark, have retained their respective positions in order named. The Netherlands, however, increased its share by only 145 per cent, while Denmark showed an increase in 1927 of 900 per cent.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

By 1927 the bacon trade was still 300 per cent larger than in the pre-war years. Imports from the United States, however, showed an increase of only 50 per cent, while the Netherlands gained much more heavily. In the pre-war period, imports from the United States represented 66.6 per cent of the total and the Netherlands 6.2 per cent. In 1927, the position was reversed, with 58.3 per cent of the total coming from the Netherlands, and 25 per cent from the United States. Ham is the only item of importance in the German pork importing business which shows a decline for 1927 against the imports of the pre-war years. The total for last year represents a decline of 84.6 per cent below the 1909-1913 figure. In the earlier period, the trade was shown to have come from "Other countries", i.e., no one country sent an amount large enough to be presented separately in the German trade statistics. In 1927, however, Czechoslovakia is represented as the most important source of the German ham imports. The share of the United States in that business in recent years has been negligible.

GERMANY: Slaughter of hogs at the 36 most important markets in Germany, 1924-1928

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January.......	178,239	229,953	253,952	295,111	452,431
February......	193,013	241,567	256,232	308,232	467,246
March.........	186,733	292,133	327,706	374,656	475,277
April.........	211,192	296,999	246,549	361,736	438,703
May...........	229,479	273,272	290,350	401,372	467,098
June..........	246,724	258,200	260,881	342,416	386,000
July	241,941	239,100	245,289	328,096	382,000
Jan. - July ..	1,487,321	1,831,224	1,881,009	2,411,619	3,068,755
August........	222,168	251,724	265,478	328,450	
September.....	224,644	274,613	271,043	366,963	
October.......	243,596	282,923	283,416	419,246	
November......	235,104	271,907	296,137	467,074	
December......	265,465	269,435	308,726	445,052	
Total.....	2,678,298	3,181,826	3,305,809	4,498,352	

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

GERMANY: Receipts of hogs at 14 markets and prices per 100 pounds at Berlin, weekly averages, by months, 1926 to 1928

	1926		1927		1928	
	Receipts	Prices	Receipts	Prices	Receipts	Prices
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
Jan.....	48,406	17.47	55,938	15.14	83,387	11.56
Feb.....	48,936	16.13	64,121	13.96	84,591	11.71
Mar.....	53,928	16.45	68,845	12.91	90,150	11.26
Apr.....	46,018	16.45	73,924	12.57	83,658	11.10
May.....	48,936	16.14	74,561	12.03	80,523	12.24
June....	44,852	16.24	62,345	12.63	76,461	14.51
July....	42,808	16.61	64,983	13.28	66,595	14.78
Aug.....	45,012	17.55	68,796	14.63	69,958	a/16.37
Sept....	49,289	17.66	73,832	15.31		
Oct.....	50,810	16.94	80,986	13.67		
Nov.....	53,447	16.31	85,209	12.95		
Dec.....	56,489	15.73	86,840	12.09		
Av.	49,077	16.64	71,699	13.43		

By weekly cable from the office of the American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. a/ Two weeks.

GERMANY: Price of lard per 100 pounds, in tierces, at Hamburg, weekly averages, by months 1925 to 1928

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Jan........	18.40	17.57	14.70	14.23
Feb........	17.84	17.11	14.49	13.54
Mar........	19.09	16.93	14.55	13.62
Apr........	18.33	16.53	14.49	13.88
May........	18.03	17.55	14.58	14.32
June.......	19.30	18.83	14.81	14.03
July.......	19.86	18.42	14.44	14.45
Aug........	20.14	17.57	14.19	a/ 14.68
Sep........	20.35	16.09	15.11	
Oct........	18.83	16.39	14.24	
Nov........	18.33	15.12	14.57	
Dec........	17.19	15.15	14.01	
Av.	18.80	17.01	14.50	

By weekly cable from the office of the American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. a/ Two weeks.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of lard by months, 1926 to 1928

Month	1926		1927		1928 (Prel.)	
	Total	United States	Total	United States	Total	United States
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs.
January........	19,559	17,864	20,818	18,104	16,159	13,336
February......	24,964	22,537	16,044	13,104	16,375	13,353
March.........	24,093	22,509	17,156	14,415	22,305	19,329
April.........	21,396	19,425	23,511	20,942	18,546	16,497
May..........	16,731	14,031	16,353	13,872	14,311	11,701
June..........	18,443	15,609	19,307	16,600	14,570	11,539
July..........	17,125	14,147	24,817	20,963	a/13,669	
August........	18,906	15,544	13,324	11,328		
September.....	17,819	15,070	14,761	11,728		
October.......	21,387	18,209	20,543	17,614		
November......	21,715	19,038	14,437	12,282		
December......	17,216	14,217	12,192	10,040		
Total	239,354	208,200	213,283	180,992		

Monatliche Nachweise, Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, for months shown.
a/ By cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

GERMANY: Imports of bacon by months, 1926 to 1928 a/

Month	1926			1927			1928 (Prel.)		
	Total	United States	Nether-lands	Total	United States	Nether-lands	Total	United States	Nether-lands
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January....	1,794	1,125	384	1,515	237	618	905	85	791
February...	1,918	1,376	202	1,493	295	536	1,213	60	1,105
March......	1,637	965	376	1,123	208	648	625	67	548
April......	1,664	1,015	300	829	299	458	418	73	340
May	1,533	974	384	847	270	545	323	84	235
June.......	1,680	881	411	778	277	448	602	40	559
July.......	1,273	632	237	606	151	440	b/441		
August.....	1,668	997	304	474	51	386			
September..	1,920	859	282	912	164	730			
October....	1,991	732	494	1,019	199	812			
November...	1,964	790	590	919	159	750			
December...	1,910	563	415	849	144	694			
Total...	20,952	10,909	4,379	11,364	2,504	7,065			

Monatliche Nachweise, Auswartigen Handel Deutschlands, for months shown.
a/ Does not include chilled and frozen bacon. b/ By cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of pork (fresh) by months, 1925 to 1928

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928 (Preliminary)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	19,704	13,176	16,805	2,349
February	16,335	11,998	13,355	2,194
March	14,226	8,158	6,954	2,209
April	11,550	6,698	4,288	1,944
May	8,418	4,220	2,701	1,140
June	8,296	4,483	2,704	2,810
July	7,155	4,145	1,945	
August	7,607	5,528	1,677	
September	8,801	8,347	2,433	
October	8,451	12,206	3,564	
November	13,668	16,895	3,492	
December	14,844	14,800	2,957	
Total	139,005	110,654	62,775	

Monatliche Nachweise, Auswartigen Handel Deutschlands, for months shown.

GERMANY: Imports of edible pork offal, chilled or frozen, by months, 1926 to 1928

Month	1926		1927		1928 (Prel.)	
	Total	United States	Total	United States	Total	United States
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
January	1,140	901	806	731	993	926
February	1,220	1,007	672	571	554	439
March	841	717	406	392	415	372
April	564	525	572	414	425	379
May	386	381	221	208	134	120
June	162	138	362	286	132	126
July	546	539	521	490		
August	557	515	255	188		
September	539	428	414	395		
October	1,371	1,245	775	535		
November	543	373	242	208		
December	354	331	596	537		
Total	8,223	7,100	5,842	4,955		

Monatliche Nachweise, Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, for months shown.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of pork and lard by countries, average 1909-13, and 1924-1927

Item and country	Year ending December 31 Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927 (Prel.)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH: a/					
Netherlands	10,705	11,231	53,077	27,527	27,118
Russia	5,488	b/	b/	b/	b/
Denmark	2,041	4,014	10,941	16,458	19,990
Sweden	632	7,710	593	1,093	2,182
United States	b/	13,468	9,026	7,107	5,882
Argentina	b/	2,296	1,997	769	1,126
West Poland	---	b/	44,772	70	b/
Yugoslavia	---	b/	5,397	14,439	3,073
Other countries	927	17,111	26,100	52,434	9,808
Total	19,793	55,830	151,903	119,897	69,179
HAMS:					
Czechoslovakia	---	38	195	200	218
United States	b/	b/	313	b/	b/
Other countries	1,609	696	143	45	29
Total	1,609	734	651	245	247
BACON: c/					
United States	1,557	53,441	13,341	12,387	2,716
Netherlands	175	b/	6,201	4,379	7,065
Belgium	277	b/	38	48	b/
Other countries	747	6,072	1,033	5,826	1,843
Total	2,756	59,513	20,613	22,639	11,624
LARD:					
United States	192,184	248,410	181,542	208,200	180,992
Netherlands	2,481	b/	24,725	9,205	6,469
Denmark	5,981	b/	17,559	17,836	21,452
Other countries	3,150	44,842	1,017	4,113	4,370
Total	203,796	293,252	224,843	239,354	213,283

Compiled from International Trade in Meats and Animal Fats, average 1909-1913, and 1924; Der Auswartige Handel Deutschlands 1925 and 1926; and Monatliche Nachweise uber den Auswartigen Handel Deutschlands, December 1927.

a/ Includes frozen for the prewar average, 1909-1913; also chilled pork & edibl offal, 1924-1927. b/ If any, included in "Other countries".

c/ Includes bacon, cooled & frozen.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

United Kingdom

Supplies of both fresh and cured pork continued relatively large through July. Domestic and Irish supplies of cured pork were larger than last year in spite of the seasonal downward movement. Cured pork imports were smaller than in June 1928 or in July 1927, but the volume was in line with the heavy supplies of the other months of the current season. Fresh pork prices weakened somewhat in July, but cured pork prices were stronger throughout the month and up to mid-August. Lard imports in July were above those of June and about the same as a year ago, with prices up slightly, but under those of last year.

Fresh pork

English hogs continued to reach the market in relatively large numbers during July and the first half of August, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. For the first two weeks of August, receipts at certain representative English markets were at the rate of 8,710 head weekly against a weekly average of 8,442 for July and 7,457 for the first half of August 1927. The 1928 figures are in line with the heavier receipts noted throughout the current pork season. For the third month in succession, fresh pork receipts at London central markets from all sources were larger than for the corresponding months of 1925, the last year of the unrestricted trade in continental fresh meat. It should be pointed out, however, that while domestic supplies have been increasing, the July advance over 1925 was largely the result of larger fresh pork receipts from other than European sources. In May and June, the advance over recent years was almost entirely the result of increased domestic supplies.

British first quality fresh pork averaged only $18.64 per 100 pounds at London during July, according to official records. That figure is the lowest noted in the last four years. Recent trade comment has mentioned a lagging interest in fresh pork, and it is evident that the relatively large supplies available, together with the seasonal slowness in demand, have had a depressing effect upon the price situation. The price movement for fresh pork has been downward more or less steadily since January, when the first quality British quotation reached $23.91, the high point for the current season. The July level shows a decline of $2.78 below the corresponding month of last year. At that time, fresh pork prices were just getting back to the usual summer level after the unprecedented rise caused by the quarantine restrictions effective in July 1926, which pushed the price up to $32.44 as the average for October 1926.

Cured pork

In connection with the earlier statement concerning the heavy consumption of cured pork at advancing prices, it should be noted that the total imports of bacon into the United Kingdom during July, at 79,184,000 pounds,

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

were more than 7,000,000 pounds under the June imports, and nearly 5,000,000 pounds under the figure for July 1927. July was the second successive month wherein bacon imports into Great Britain were below those of last year, and constituted another break from the upward movement in that trade since last November. The lighter imports during June and July probably were largely responsible for the lighter stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on hand at Liverpool on July 31 and on June 30. On the former date those stocks stood at 3,960,000 pounds, and on the latter date, at 4,959,000 pounds. The corresponding 1927 figures were 6,769,000 pounds and 6,757,000 pounds respectively. The stock figures as of July 31, 1928 show a decline of 41.5 per cent against that of last year, while bacon imports for July this year were only 5.9 per cent under those of a year ago. The ham import figure was about the same for the two periods at about 11,000,000 pounds.

In the light of the indicated increased rate of consumption of cured pork in Great Britain this year as against last, the upward trend in prices is of special interest. In February, the low level in the monthly average quotations for this season on Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool was reached at $17.81 per 100 pounds. Since the Danish product constitutes the greater part of the bacon on British markets, those prices are of greater significance than those of cured products from other sources. From February to the middle of August the price series rose steadily to reach an average for the first 2 weeks of this month of $25.09. It should be noted that the indicated price rise was occurring during the period of heaviest imports this season, and continued until the current average price on the Danish product stood about $4.00 per 100 pounds above that of August 1927. Prices on Canadian Wiltshire sides rose in sympathy with the Danish quotations until August, when the two-weeks average dropped below July to reach $21.88. That figure was $2.60 above the corresponding August 1927 average. The new price levels, while significant, are still relatively low when compared with those of 1926. In that year, Danish Wiltshires averaged $29.00 in August, and Canadian stood at $23.68.

Lard

For the last few months lard imports into the United Kingdom have been somewhat under those of last year. The average price at Liverpool for the same period has been well under that of a year ago. Stocks of lard have been accumulating to a point not equalled since September 1926, a time when imports were no greater as a rule than in recent months, and prices were much higher than at present. British lard imports for July 1928, at 24,667,000 pounds, were in line with most other recent

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

months but were 1,339,000 pounds under those of a year ago. By July 31, however, accumulations of refined lard at Liverpool stood at 10,734,000 pounds, carrying on the regular monthly increases noticeable since November, 1927, when they amounted to only 1,738,000 pounds. The July stock figure exhibits some seasonal tendency toward larger accumulations, but the figure for July, 1928, exceeded that of 1927 by 57 per cent and was 66 per cent larger than in 1926. The "Manchester Guardian's" average quotation for lard at Liverpool during July, 1928, stood at $13.71 per 100 pounds. The July average represents a continuation of the price increase in effect since February, 1928, when the average was $12.90. As against July of last year, however, this year's figure represents a decline of 59 cents, and declines below July, 1928, and 1925 of $4.12 and $5.61 respectively.

British foreign trade in pork

Comparing current figures with those of the pre-war period 1909-1913 shows that the United Kingdom has made very definite increases in its consumption of imported pork products, in addition to the increases in recent years in the consumption of domestically produced pork. From the viewpoint of the United States share in the British pork trade, the lard figures are outstanding. The total import of 268,356,000 pounds in 1927 was an increase over each of the three preceding years, and 35 per cent greater than the pre-war average. The 218,252,000 pounds taken from the United States in 1927 represents a decrease from the 1924 figure, but an increase over 1909-1913 of 29 per cent. In that period the imports from the United States represented 85.3 per cent of the total, and in 1927, 81.3 per cent. Canada has figured moderately in that business in the past, but imports from that source were not separately stated in 1927.

The steady increase in bacon imports during the last four years reached 948,54,000 pounds in 1927. That figure was 85.3 per cent in excess of the pre-war level. As usual, Denmark ranks first in that trade, but the activity of other continental countries, notably the Netherlands, in the last few years has given added importance to the item "Other Countries". Before the war "Other countries" accounted for only 7.4 per cent of the total. In 1927 they sent 26.4 per cent. Since 1924 imports of United States bacon have declined to the extent of making imports from that source represent only 7.2 per cent of the 1927 total against 23.2 per cent in 1924 and 38.4 per cent of the pre-war average. In hams, however, the United States retains first place, although the imports of that commodity from this country in 1927 were 51.5 per cent and 14.8 per cent under those of 1924 and 1909-1913 respectively.

Through quarantine measures, the United Kingdom has reduced its fresh pork imports to a point 68.1 per cent under that of 1925, although it is only slightly under that of the pre-war period. It should be noted, however, that in recent years receipts from the Irish Free State have been classed as regular imports, whereas before the war such shipments were regarded as domestic movements. A small amount of chilled and frozen pork comes from the United States and the Southern Hemisphore. The 1927 business under that heading was about 6 times the pre-war volume.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Weekly average receipts of hogs at representative English markets, by months, 1925-1927.

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	16,576	11,718	12,332	12,791
February	13,462	10,349	11,102	14,127
March	10,596	11,312	11,202	12,651
April	12,340	10,174	9,836	10,890
May	11,846	7,015	9.718	9,485
June	8,976	7,859	7,751	10,169
July	9,070	6,105	7,435	8,442
August	9,104	6,292	8,039	a/ 8,710
September	12,813	9,122	13,674	
October	13,212	11,875	15,520	
November	11,046	12,041	15,164	
December	10,808	14,741	19,805	

By weekly cable from the American agricultural commissioner at London.
a/ 2 weeks.

UNITED KINGDOM: Weekly average number of hogs bought for curing, Ireland, by months, 1925-1927.

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	21,086	17,112	15,886	23,846
February	17,946	15,170	17,496	19,866
March	16,368	14,375	14,250	19,755
April	14,311	15,472	15,843	19,367
May	16,486	15,468	18,889	21,115
June	15,892	16,829	18,114	22,821
July	13,802	16,260	19,703	22,859
August	18,322	20,746	21,604	a/25,510
September	19,248	20,950	29,752	
October	20,622	20,561	27,583	
November	20,175	21,409	29,115	
December	16,167	19,732	21,431	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. By weekly cable from the American agricultural commissioner at London.
a/ 1 week.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION

UNITED KINGDOM: Supplies of pork (fresh) handled through London Central Markets, by months, 1925-1927

Month	British and Irish pork				Continental pork			
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1925	1926 a/	1927 a/	1928 a/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	3,846	1,695	6,041	8,910	8,075	9,316	609	636
February	2,628	1,494	5,484	7,464	7,439	8,644	486	788
March	2,430	1,474	5,797	7,795	8,299	9,538	594	862
April	2,381	1,142	4,648	6,404	6,787	7,524	609	784
May	1,745	1,021	2,872	4,173	3,403	2,923	766	978
June	1,637	2,175	2,769	3,356	1,971	282	793	934
July	1,732	1,933	2,240	2,684	2,052	0	594	1,124
August	1,711	1,891	2,818		3,138	119	598	
September	2,493	4,043	7,078		8,299	435	663	
October	2,354	5,320	8,342		8,991	603	643	
November	2,081	5,979	9,472		9,587	616	580	
December	2,085	3,052	10,362		11,406	661	636	
Total	27,132	35,183	67,923		79,897	40,661	7,571	

By monthly cable from the American Agricultural commissioner at London.
a/ "Continental pork" after July 1926 constitutes reshipments of pork from Continental ports but originating in non-European countries.

UNITED KINGDOM: Monthly average prices of 1st quality British pork (fresh) London, 1925 and 1926
(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	22.15	25.85	29.78	22.91
February	20.57	25.66	28.64	22.43
March	21.39	26.16	28.08	22.44
April	22.67	25.60	28.77	22.18
May	21.16	a/ 25.68	23.95	20.38
June	20.45	25.85	22.30	19.26
July	20.75	27.12	21.42	18.84
August	21.96	28.19	21.70	
September	24.48	31.18	24.02	
October	25.22	32.44	23.83	
November	27.01	31.33	22.10	
December	27.09	29.91	22.64	
Average	22.91	27.91	24.77	

Agricultural Market Report, London, weekly. a/ Two weeks.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Liverpool quotations per 100 pounds, monthly averages, on American, Canadian and Danish Wiltshire sides, 1926-28

Year and month	American	Canadian	Danish
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1926			
January	23.84	24.59	27.59
February	22.21	23.86	26.43
March	21.86	24.60	26.78
April	22.49	25.47	29.00
May	b/ 25.00	b/ 26.94	b/ 29.76
June	a/ 24.77	26.11	27.72
July	23.79	24.33	27.36
August	b/ 23.68	25.31	29.00
September	22.20	23.76	27.42
October	21.27	21.88	25.58
November		22.54	24.60
December		20.85	22.26
1927			
January		19.01	20.26
February		19.15	19.79
March		19.95	21.20
April		20.14	22.10
May		20.86	23.02
June		19.84	22.26
July		18.98	20.36
August		b/ 19.23	21.34
September			24.66
October		19.99	20.90
November		c/ 17.16	19.23
December		b/ 16.62	18.56
1928			
January		c/ 17.30	18.12
February			17.81
March			18.32
April		b/ 18.14	19.71
May		18.94	20.84
June		22.48	23.51
July		22.69	24.66
August		b/ 21.83	b/ 25.09

By weekly cable from the American agricultural commissioner at London.
a/ 2 weeks. b/ 2 week. c/ 3 weeks.

WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of bacon by months, 1926, 1927 and 1928

Month	Total imports	From Denmark	From U. S.	From Canada	From Irish Free State	From other countries
1926:	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
January...	66,329	31,207	16,237	9,769	4,046	5,070
February..	65,935	30,472	17,226	8,430	3,734	6,073
March.....	71,126	36,205	15,427	8,764	3,694	7,036
April.....	64,527	30,468	11,965	10,651	3,587	7,856
May.......	60,794	30,474	10,758	6,650	3,207	9,705
June......	61,431	29,770	7,995	8,443	3,575	11,648
July......	71,841	34,266	9,430	8,261	3,526	16,358
August....	69,497	36,712	7,386	6,386	4,637	14,376
September.	77,123	34,601	12,142	9,769	4,812	15,799
October...	73,275	34,557	10,032	7,409	5,193	16,084
November..	76,138	38,931	7,530	6,466	4,371	18,840
December..	78,767	40,194	7,068	6,428	4,239	20,838
Total	836,783	407,857	133,196	97,426	48,621	149,683
1927:						
January...	75,371	41,803	8,624	5,571	3,460	15,913
February..	69,874	42,436	7,569	3,263	2,841	13,765
March.....	82,487	47,525	7,896	4,554	2,702	19,810
April.....	71,277	42,993	5,234	3,152	2,569	17,329
May.......	76,630	44,205	4,122	4,095	2,920	21,288
June......	88,348	51,795	5,037	7,171	3,411	20,934
July......	84,106	50,710	7,705	6,906	3,707	15,078
August....	74,480	46,940	7,480	4,805	4,210	11,045
September.	80,160	48,143	5,494	4,971	5,912	15,640
October...	85,552	50,089	5,970	5,215	6,718	17,560
November..	79,579	50,257	3,213	3,350	6,319	16,440
December..	80,679	52,244	3,457	3,292	5,730	15,956
Total...	948,543	569,140	71,801	56,345	50,499	200,758
1928:						
January...	82,344	54,975	4,696	2,438	4,477	15,758
February..	85,153	53,942	5,541	2,620	4,185	18,865
March.....	87,041	54,676	7,489	3,570	3,533	17,773
April.....	83,815	52,745	5,550	2,537	3,396	19,587
May.......	88,759	53,109	6,564	3,381	3,267	22,438
June......	86,387	51,236	4,650	3,127	4,412	22,962
Jan-June						
1927....	463,987	270,757	38,432	27,806	17,903	109,039
1928....	513,499	320,683	34,490	17,673	23,279	117,383

Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, Monthly.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Monthly average price of lard, per 100 pounds, at Liverpool, 1925 to 1928

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	17.96	17.16	14.31	13.59
February	17.50	16.54	14.37	12.90
March	13.70	16.54	14.37	13.00
April	17.85	16.02	14.30	13.31
May	17.59	17.65	14.07	13.36
June	19.11	18.44	14.37	13.32
July	19.32	17.83	14.30	13.71
August	19.24	16.99	13.85	
September	19.22	16.62	14.64	
October	17.93	15.77	14.45	
November	17.84	14.23	14.01	
December	16.64	14.30	13.49	
Average	18.24	16.51	14.28	

Manchester Guardian.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of lard, by months, 1925 to 1928 a/

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	24,427	20,848	21,665	27,995
February	20,330	24,291	19,136	28,421
March	21,685	23,753	20,939	33,840
April	21,849	28,172	27,032	23,081
May	27,800	18,843	24,264	24,398
June	27,590	20,953	28,564	19,595
July	24,660	23,074	26,006	24,667
August	14,329	19,148	17,659	
September	15,616	25,361	22,360	
October	16,671	21,569	17,360	
November	19,654	12,710	21,058	
December	21,403	13,772	22,351	
Total	256,014	252,494	268,444	

By monthly cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London.
a/ Preliminary figures, subject to revision as published in "Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports a/ of pork and lard, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Item and country	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927 Preliminary
		Year ending December 31			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH:					
Netherlands...........	41,193	59,891	91,822	42,737	0
Irish Free State b/...	---	27,844	20,130	22,689	35,542
Other countries.......	3,994	2,800	1,345	6,085	10
Total........	45,187	90,535	113,297	71,511	35,552
PORK, CHILLED AND FROZEN:					
United States..........	734	19,027	14,580	10,135	4,340
Other countries.........	2,649	3,434	10,788	20,507	16,620
Total.........	3,383	22,461	25,368	30,642	20,960
HAMS:					
United States..........	94,241	165,226	146,654	112,041	80,204
Canada.................	7,125	16,344	21,112	18,224	14,975
Other countries........	684	1,664	2,110	3,596	5,905
Total.........	102,050	183,234	169,876	133,861	101,084
BACON:					
United States..........	197,468	205,388	166,873	133,196	71,801
Denmark................	232,527	446,562	418,749	407,857	569,140
Canada.................	47,085	133,397	141,888	97,426	56,345
Other countries........	34,767	96,471	110,940	199,034	251,257
Total.........	511,847	881,818	838,450	836,783	948,543
LARD:					
United States..........	168,618	222,053	200,211	209,628	218,252
Canada.................	23,557	29,557	31,326	28,141	c/
Other countries........	5,655	27,158	24,282	14,701	50,104
Total.........	197,830	278,768	255,819	252,478	268,356

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1924-1926, and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1927.
a/ Includes re-exports. b/ Included with United Kingdom prior to April 1,1923.
c/ Included in "Other countries".

THE WORLD PORK SITUATION, CONT'D

PORK AND PORK PRODUCTIONS: International trade, average 1911-1913, annual 1926 and 1927

Country	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1911-1913		1926		1927 (Preliminary)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Argentina............	1,977	9	55	12,584	---	7,776
Australia	923	6,294	a/ 1,220	a/ 3,720	---	---
Brazil	3,767	278	1,281	594	---	174
Canada	29,189	47,694	18,712	115,821	11,492	87,427
Chile	3,195	9	---	---	---	---
China	---	7,679	307	14,492	---	---
Denmark	7,124	298,086	2,540	460,191	3,774	616,323
Hungary	---	---	63	54,685	19	20,575
Irish Free State	---	---	59,676	78,224	52,976	95,045
Netherlands	88,143	139,916	23,811	204,391	13,863	306,312
New Zealand	248	1,049	17	8,659	---	607
Poland	---	---	17,385	39,864	40,313	38,387
Sweden	6,736	19,445	11,498	31,610	7,330	61,255
United States	171	1,019,561	9,156	1,130,323	14,524	993,293
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
Austria..............	b/ 14,338	b/ 3,343	21,152	1,200	27,789	907
Belgium	22,232	16,254	15,630	11,336	17,333	9,763
Cuba	85,973	---	131,104	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	---	---	88,871	3,977	75,439	3,770
Finland	c/	c/	14,334	373	11,251	115
France	59,824	24,668	60,785	3,638	162,579	3,734
Germany	265,669	3,532	385,273	4,071	296,743	5,039
Italy	74,861	c/	5,444	8,662	6,389	3,603
Norway..............	9,751	26	8,256	9	4,507	---
Peru	c/	c/	14,742	d/	---	---
Philippine Islands...	4,414	---	6,174	---	---	---
Spain	553	641	474	2,972	e/ 233	e/ 2,058
Switzerland	21,976	105	6,594	34	6,657	23
Union of South Africa	8,249	30	1,076	1,514	1,272	222
United Kingdom.......	875,929	15,820	1,297,155	5,381	1,343,903	6,186
Total 29 countries..	1,585,242	1,604,439	2,202,785	2,198,325	2,098,386	2,262,600

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Year ending June 30. b/ Average for Austria-Hungary. c/ Not separately stated.
d/ Less than 500. e/ Six months.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
North America (1)	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	83,043	100.9
Europe, 13 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	50,192	47,836	46,382	48,200	48,283	100.2
Greece	1,134	1,149	1,153	1,140	1,313	115.2
Rumania, revised	9,515	8,156	8,222	7,663	7,923	103.4
Total Europe (15)	60,841	57,141	56,757	57,003	57,519	100.9
Africa (4)	6,556	7,891	8,174	7,207	7,673	106.5
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis. (26)	156,737	172,295	177,199	178,977	181,470	101.4
Argentina	16,051	19,197	19,275	19,714	c/ 20,263	102.8
Total above count. (27)	172,788	191,492	196,474	198,691	201,733	101.5
Russia b/	--	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,500		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	838	112.8
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd	28,870	25,375	24,769	24,805	23,958	96.6
Greece	76	107	110	124	134	108.1
Total Europe (17)	28,946	25,482	24,879	24,929	24,092	96.6
Total N. Hemis. (19)	31,299	30,099	29,211	29,362	28,465	96.9
Argentina	85	499	544	894	988	110.5
Total above count. (20)	31,384	30,598	29,755	30,256	29,453	97.3
Russia (b)	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ Winter acreage only. c/ In the past 5 years the August or early September estimate has ranged from 98 to 99 per cent of the final.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	572	581	101.6
Europe, 8 count. prev. rept'd	6,881	6,187	6,141	6,312	6,300	99.8
Irish Free State..........	(417)	380	375	365	364	99.7
Total Europe (9)	7,298	6,567	6,516	6,677	6,664	99.8
Tunis......................	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count. (12)	11,461	10,184	10,163	10,768	11,090	103.0
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	30,800	31,500	31,300			
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	459,737	113.0
Europe, 5 count. prev. rept'd	194,814	229,519	212,217	189,891	188,158	99.1
Luxemburg	6,439	7,262	4,281	6,265	6,614	105.6
Total Europe (6)	201,253	236,781	216,498	196,156	194,772	99.3
Tunis	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (8)	559,052	560,408	570,980	603,223	654,674	108.5
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, world, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Av. 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	P.c. 1928 is of 1927
RYE	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu	1,000 bu	1,000 bu	1,000 bu	Percent
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada, winter	2,094	7,485	10,008	11,574	12,031	103.9
North America (2)	38,187	53,941	50,803	70,385	55,305	78.6
Europe, 10 count. prev. rept'd	705,623	688,466	553,373	590,112	514,447	87.2
Luxemburg	651	360	353	361	351	97.2
Switzerland	1,783	1,642	1,583	1,589	1,693	106.5
Yugoslavia	9,004	7,864	7,454	5,923	8,582	144.9
Total Europe (13)	717,061	698,332	562,763	597,985	525,037	87.8
Est. European total ex. R.................	978,000	938,000	747,000	787,000		
Total above count. (15)	755,248	752,273	613,566	668,370	580,342	86.8
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	891,292	102.1
North America (3)........	723,055	709,194	863,158	905,380	923,762	101.9
Europe, 15 count. prev. rept'd	1,205,435	1,219,603	1,048,428	1,108,526	1,112,826	100.4
Luxemburg	615	553	622	743	551	74.2
Switzerland	3,314	3,516	4,244	4,336	b/ 4,592	105.9
Yugoslavia	62,024	78,646	71,427	56,568	105,380	186.3
Total Europe (18)........	1,217,398	1,302,318	1,124,721	1,170,173	1,223,349	104.5
Est. Europe total ex. R.	1,318,000	1,391,000	1,203,000	1,261,000		
Morocco	(17,000)	23,872	16,174	24,802	22,046	88.9
Algeria, revised..........	35,161	32,724	23,551	28,323	30,313	107.0
Tunis	6,224	11,758	13,044	8,267	11,942	144.5
Total Africa (3)........	58,385	68,354	52,769	61,392	64,301	104.7
Asia (5)	383,827	371,047	363,598	374,175	331,307	88.5
Total above count. (27)	2,456,655	2,450,913	2,404,246	2,512,120	2,542,719	101.2
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C. b/ The wheat figure as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture amounting to 5,952,000 bushels is assumed to include maslin and spelt. The above figures in the table was arrived at by subtracting an estimate for maslin and spelt equal to production of those crops last year. Maslin and spelt production usually varies little from year to year.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,775,708	3,029,561	109.2
Hungary	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	47,517	69.5
Bulgaria	26,277	25,826	27,312	20,614	28,581	138.6
Total 2 European countries	87,090	113,796	103,860	88,961	76,098	85.5
Total 3 N. Hemis. countries	2,799,454	3,030,757	2,796,077	2,864,669	3,105,659	108.5
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,425,000	4,309,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

continued -

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	213,863	184,905	264,392	344,000	130.1
Europe, 9 countries prev. reported	239,304	242,647	265,511	239,008	263,038	110.1
Luxemburg	82	175	184	149	184	123.5
Switzerland	441	533	565	561	551	98.2
Yugoslavia	20,229	18,144	17,274	14,449	20,209	139.9
Greece	6,953	6,946	7,620	12,387	10,192	82.3
Total 13 European countries	267,009	268,445	291,154	266,554	294,174	110.4
Africa, 2 coun. prev. reptd. & unchanged	11,626	10,793	10,866	4,363	13,090	300.0
Morocco	(38,000)	48,227	23,391	36,744	42,898	116.7
Algeria, revised	45,974	35,839	23,000	34,555	34,447	99.7
Total 4 African countries	95,600	94,859	57,257	75,662	90,435	119.5
Chosen	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,313	33,879	95.9
Total 19 N.Hemis. countries	579,664	617,530	571,623	641,921	762,488	118.8
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,467,000		
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,500,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,442,173	121.8
Europe, 9 countries prev. reported	272,450	296,127	327,038	294,450	301,316	102.3
Luxemburg	3,332	2,545	3,249	2,768	2,411	87.1
Switzerland	4,734	2,694	3,107	2,880	2,894	100.5
Yugoslavia	33,516	23,772	24,645	20,114	26,731	132.9
Total 12 European countries	314,132	325,138	358,039	320,212	333,352	104.1
Morocco	(500)	985	626	2,067	2,273	110.0
Algeria, revised	13,439	15,768	8,693	10,607	11,712	110.4
Tunis	3,642	2,756	2,136	1,963	2,239	114.1
Total 3 African countries	17,631	19,509	11,455	14,637	16,224	110.8
Total 16 N.Hemis. countries	1,475,170	1,832,127	1,616,342	1,518,995	1,791,749	118.0
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,513,000		
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,608,000		

Continued-

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, world average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	7,620	7,997	7,970	9,454	12,243	129.5
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	12,112	11,690	11,634	11,524	11,687	101.4
Northern Ireland	(2)	2	2	2	2	100.0
Irish Free State	(164)	146	141	121	130	107.4
Greece	369	437	552	559	598	107.0
Rumania, revised	3,378	4,211	3,834	4,359	4,347	99.7
Total Europe (16)	16,025	16,486	16,163	16,565	16,764	101.2
Africa (4)	7,953	8,362	8,477	6,921	7,461	107.8
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. count. (25)	33,622	37,000	36,858	37,101	40,985	110.5
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,186	100.0
Total above count. (26)	33,852	37,900	37,837	38,287	42,171	110.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	65,000	67,000	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	21,299	19,022	19,160	18,983	18,899	99.6
Northern Ireland	(357)	322	320	310	307	99.0
Irish Free State	(692)	671	647	645	650	100.8
Greece	140	250	271	280	302	107.9
Rumania, revised	2,119	2,928	2,665	2,680	2,758	102.9
Total Europe (16)	24,607	23,193	23,083	22,898	22,916	100.1
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	762	111.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (24)	72,180	81,425	80,837	78,915	78,917	100.0
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,212	101.6
Total above count. (25)	74,576	84,619	84,008	82,075	82,129	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	102,200	110,800	110,400	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	August 4	August 11	August 18	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	560	1,201	1,172	Aug. 11	3,335	4,550
Canada	42,533	25,131				July 31	1,010	2,321
Argentina.........	14,140	11,141	0			Aug. 4	942	66
Danubian count. b/	36,658	(35,000)				Aug. 4	686	717
Russia	20,465	(2,000)						
Total.........	130,840	110,000					5,973	7,654
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	6	64	160	Aug 11	713	374
Canada	13,620	9,646				July 31	260	4,523
Argentina.........	40,103	29,455	0			Aug. 4	3,753	283
Danubian countries	9,939	c/				Aug. 4	49	0
Total excl. Danube	68,764	49,000					4,775	5,180

Item	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	July 28	August 4	August 11	August 18	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.....	25,533	17,161	230	89	63	305	15,455	18,202
Danubian count. d/	67,863	82,985	86	180			33,237	14,794
Russia............	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina.........	169,802	322,878	8,118	8,651	8,717	7,785	230,442	187,488
Union of South Africa	16,833	8,562	900	1,166			f/1,329	12,523
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-June	Nov-June
United States.....	576	5,040					757	1,178
Total exports less U. S. imports..	290,034	433,352					285,190	232,424

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

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RUMANIA: Production, net exports and balance for consumption and carryover of wheat, barley and corn, crop years 1922 to 1928

Crop and crop year	Production	Net exports year beginning July 1	Balance for domestic consumption & carryover
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
WHEAT -			
1922	92,007	a/ 1,593	90,414
1923	102,120	5,787	96,333
1924	70,420	4,036	66,384
1925	104,741	8,278	96,463
1926	110,883	11,383	99,495
1927	96,734	b/ 5,000	92,000
1928	b/ 113,904	c/ (27,500)	(86,400)
BARLEY -			
1922	93,774	a/ 39,065	54,709
1923	60,870	24,714	36,156
1924	30,759	7,743	23,016
1925	46,817	12,675	34,142
1926	77,388	31,936	45,452
1927	57,950	d/ (22,497)	
1928	b/ 74,359	c/ (31,200)	(43,200)
CORN -		Year beginning Nov. 1.	
1922	119,765	12,005	107,760
1923	151,403	38,160	113,243
1924	155,461	22,019	133,442
1925	163,739	24,416	139,323
1926	239,492	68,155	171,337
1927	139,092	e/ (19,944)	(119,148)
1928	--	c/ (18,900)	

a/ Year beginning August 1. b/ Preliminary. c/ Official estimate of surplus available for export and carryover, assuming one carload to contain 10 metric tons each of barley or corn as well as of wheat. d/ August through March only. Barley exports for the same period last year were 26,438,000 bushels. e/ Exports November through March only. Exports for the same period last year were 24,641,000 bushels.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 18, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-August 18, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-August 18 1927	July 1-August 18 1928	1928, week ending July 28	Aug.4	Aug.11	Aug.18
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/.........	20,166	9,135	1,806	1,883	3,077	963
Wheat flour b/...	5,743	4,254	696	512	414	540
Rye..............	423	562	118	71	--	334
Corn.............	775	1,209	230	89	63	305
Oats.............	810	325	19	6	64	160
Barley a/........	4,161	4,652	408	560	1,201	1,172
	Jan. 1 - Aug. 18					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides..	81,940	89,892	2,209	2,637	2,413	2,516
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides......	73,547	87,653	3,386	2,663	2,208	1,860
Lard.............	433,124	472,548	11,067	9,838	9,969	8,729
Pickled pork......	17,798	19,972	284	455	425	465

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 131,000 bushels, flour 54,200 barrels. Barley from San Francisco, 860,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years 1926-27	b/1927-28	Shipments 1928, week ending a/ Aug.4	Aug. 11	Aug.18	Net movement from July 1 as far as reptd. To & inc	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports-								
Official....	304,540	305,000				July 31	c/8,642	c/35,947
5 ports, Brad. c/	177,370	238,730	4,885	6,835	9,019	Aug.18	16,527	40,232
Shipments-								
4 markets d/.	c297,961	c326,361	8,090	9,034	7,475	Aug.18	21,692	65,786
Pub. elev. in east c/			4,707	7,787	e/	Aug.11	16,353	33,327
United States....	205,896	190,927	2,395	3,491	1,503	Aug.18	25,909	13,389
Argentina........	139,790	186,000	992	2,555	1,470	Aug.18	13,772	14,869
Australia........	96,584	7,400	1,116	1,460	1,056	Aug.18	10,560	8,316
Russia...........	49,202	7,000						
Hungary..........	21,142	20,000						
Yugoslavia.......	10,216	1,000				Aug.18	680	0
Rumania..........	11,388	5,000						
Bulgaria.........	2,236	2,000						
British India....	8,660	12,000	168	32	24	Aug.18	5,616	1,000
Total........	849,654	736,327	12,761	16,572	11,528		78,229	103,360

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	Aug. 25 1927	Aug. 16 1928	Aug. 23 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	43.50	47.50	47.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	35.50	38.78	38.29
Berlin: la quality	38.00	38.89	
London a/			
Danish	38.13	41.50	41.06
Dutch, unsalted	36.50	39.11	40.19
New Zealand	37.37	39.76	39.76
New Zealand, unsalted	38.24	40.84	40.63
Australian	36.72	36.72	36.93
Australian, unsalted	37.37	38.24	39.32
Argentine, unsalted	35.20	36.93	35.20
Siberian	31.72	34.54	34.33

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Aug. 24 1927	Aug. 15 1928	Aug. 22 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	66.677	73.976	69,928
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	15.29	16.26	16.21
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.12	14.93	15.20
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	6,484	10,337	9,552
Hogs, purchases, Ireland ...	"	20,306	26,888	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides .	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	21.94	21.94
Danish " "	"	21.08	25.20	25.42

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

GERMAN GRAIN CROP PRODUCTION

German wheat production is placed at 128,381,000 bushels according to the first official estimate cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. If this estimate is borne out it will be the largest reported in present boundaries and is 7,259,000 bushels above the latest estimat for 1927. The indicated increase in crop over last year is the result of better growing conditions since the acreage reported is only 4,345,000 acres, a slight decrease from last year's 4,360,000 acres. Net imports for the year beginning July 1 following last year's crop amounted to 91,773,000 bushels, which is with one exception the largest imports reported in recent years. Following the 1926 harvest of 95,429,000 bushels, imports amounted to 93,517,000 bushels. World wheat production reported to date including the above estimate for Germany amounts to 2,563,415,000 bushels compared with 2,512,120,000 bushels for 1927, when those countries produced 71 per cent of the estimated world total crop outside of Russia and China.

Rye production is estimated at 307,531,000 bushels, an increase of 38,556,000 bushels over the latest estimate for 1927. This estimate was exceeded only once in recent years, in 1925 when the crop equaled 317,418,000 bushels. The increase over last year is in spite of a slight decrease in area. Barley production is placed at 122,919,000 bushels, which is an increase of 7,169,000 bushels over the 1927 estimate, but oats production is estimated at 423,283,000 bushels, a decrease of 13,966,000 bushels from last year's harvest. Both barley and oats acreages show slight increases over latest reports for 1927. See table, page 411.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market exhibited additional strength during the week ended August 29, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Heavy hogs at that city brought an average price of $16.42 per 100 pounds against an average for July of $14.78 and $15.45 a year ago. At Hamburg the average price of lard reached $15.11 per 100 pounds. The July average for lard was $14.45, and for the corresponding week of August 1927, $14.68. See table, page 413.

In the British bacon market, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool were easier during the week ended August 29, while Canadian Wiltshires were not quoted, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The Danish average, at $25.20 per 100 pounds, was about 54 cents above the average for July, and about $2.61 higher than the corresponding week of last year. See table, page 413.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

A further upward revision in the Hungarian estimated wheat production brings the total for all countries for which estimates or forecasts are available to 2,545,034,000 bushels, an increase of 1.3 per cent from the crop in those countries last year when they produced 80 per cent of the total Northern Hemisphere crop outside of Russia and China, and over 70 per cent of the world crop outside of Russia and China. The most important change from the present indication of the relation of this year's crop to that of last year is expected when the Canadian spring wheat crop is reported in September.

Early indications for Canada were for a substantial increase in production over last year. It is not yet known what damage has been done by recent frosts. They may not affect the size of the total crop, but may reduce the amount of millable grain.

The Hungarian estimate is now placed at 91,785,000 bushels, which is an increase of 2,315,000 bushels over the estimates issued about two weeks ago. It is the fifth estimate, each of which has increased the indicated size of the crop. The first report, of June 25, placed the probable harvest at 80,100,000 bushels. Last year's crop is reported at 76,-933,000 bushels. The highest yield previously reported in present Hungary was 20.6 bushels to the acre in 1923. The highest acreage reported was last year with 4,021,000 acres. Should the present estimate be borne out it may result in an increase of 10 to 15 million bushels or more in the surplus available for export and carryover. Last year's exports are estimated, according to early reports, at about 20,000,000 bushels. This export figure is about equal to the largest export reported in any recent crop year; 21,142,000 bushels in 1926-27 from a crop of 74,909,000 bushels. An increase reported in rye production might stimulate still further wheat exports. There are, however, material decreases in potato and corn production. A table showing estimated production of Hungarian crops and wheat and corn exports from 1922 to 1928 is found on page 410. A table summarizing wheat production appears on page 404.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Foreign Crop Conditions

Canada

The official report of weather conditions in the Canadian prairie provinces confirms the telegraphed report from Consul General Heintzleman of frosts in many places on August 23 to 25. Information received by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the week ended August 28 states that no report on the amount of the damage if any is expected until after the close of the month. Temperatures during the week were 2° below normal in eastern Manitoba, 6° below in western Manitoba, and 5° to 9° below in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Only light showers on two or three days were reported for most districts, but in some localities of southern Alberta and eastern Manitoba they were heavier and more frequent.

Europe

Scattered rains were reported over Europe the week ended August 30, which became heavy over western Europe, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. As a result of good early threshing returns grain crop prospects are now regarded as more favorable in northern and western Europe than indicated by earlier reports except in the extreme north. An official report from the Netherlands shows wheat and rye considerably improved and threshing satisfactory. In Belgium wheat and rye are above average. Late reports are not available from all of France, but in Normandy threshing results are excellent. In Poland also late reports are more optimistic than previous statements. Official Prussian preliminary reports of yields of winter wheat and winter rye are above last year, and the same is true in Bavaria.

In Prussia where winter wheat has accounted on an average for 52 per cent of the total German wheat area in the past four years the yield per acre is placed at 30 bushels this year compared with 28.8 bushels last year. Prussian winter rye yield is placed at 26.3 bushels to the acre this year compared with 22.9 bushels last year. Prussia winter rye in the past four years accounted for 75 per cent of the total German rye crop. The yield of winter wheat in Bavaria is placed at 27.4 bushels to the acre compared with 25.7 last year. In the past four years Bavarian winter wheat area has averaged 15 per cent of the total German winter and spring wheat area. Winter rye acreage in Bavaria is placed at 25.3 bushels to the acre compared with 22.9 last year. In the past four years Bavarian winter rye area has averaged 8 per cent of the total German winter and spring rye acreage. Estimates of total German acreage are not yet available nor for Prussia or Bavaria individually. The official estimate of winter wheat acreage outside of Prussia shows an increase of 1 per cent over last year's 1,640,000 acres when total German wheat acreage was 4,360,000 acres and winter rye

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

1.5 per cent above last year's 2,700,000 acres when total German rye acreage was 11,687,000 acres. Mr. Steere reports that these and other reports indicate a probable German wheat crop of 126 million bushels and rye 303 million bushels. Last year's wheat crop according to the latest official report is 121 million bushels and rye 269 million bushels. In Sweden weather continues unfavorable.

A report of the prolonged drought in northern Italy which began the first part of June, accompanied by a long heat wave, and affecting all crops, according to Consul Young at Venice, tends to confirm previous reports from Agricultural Commissioner Steere that the preliminary Italian wheat production estimate of 235,000,000 bushels is probably too high. Wheat is usually cut in northern Italy in July. Wheat stocks in Italy were reported to be very low if non-existent at the beginning of the current wheat season, according to Consul Redeker at Naples. He states that it is difficult to procure precise data on stocks but that leading authorities agree that they are very small this year compared with approximately 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 last year.

Russian crop prospects in some regions appear to have been affected by widely spread rains during the harvest season, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. Some reports now indicate complete failure of winter cereals in parts of the Black Sea regions in the Russian wheat belt and speak of the serious problem of supplying poorer peasants with winter seed. This problem is to be met also in some parts of Central Russia. Weather during the week ended August 30, was mostly clear, except in the western part of the country.

Russian reports to August 25, indicate continued slow developments of grain procurements. Further rains delaying harvesting, shortage and poor distribution of industrial goods and poor procuring organization are given as the reasons for the unsatisfactory procuring situation.

Asia

The condition of wheat in Manchuria was causing apprehension due to heavy rainfall, according to "Economic Life" of August 9, and prices were reported to be rising. Drought and small wheat crops are reported in some parts of the Chinese Province of Shantung, according to Consul Price at Tsinan. He states further that as a result of poor crops, banditry, civil war and other causes famine conditions now prevail in some localities and by winter roughly a sixth of the population may be in want. Similar conditions are also said to prevail in neighboring regions adjoining this Consular district. Shipments to and from the region are difficult ordinarily due to poor transportation facilities, and considerable disorder, the latter having made transportation especially difficuly recently. The report of a poor crop is confirmed by a report from Consul Weber at Chefoo.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S C O N T ' D

Southern Hemisphere

The temperature in Argentina for the week ended August 27 was 7° above normal in the northern wheat zone and 4° above in the southern zone, according to the U. S. Weather Bureau. These temperatures are probably favorable to wheat provided they are not followed by frosts later on. Rainfall was 0.2 inch in both zones which was 0.2 inch below normal in the north and 0.1 inch below in the south. In Australia there were good rains during the week in west Australia but only light to moderate falls in eastern wheat areas. The wheat situation there is reported as satisfactory up to the present time, but early general rain is needed.

Movement to market

United States

The export movement of new crop wheat now appears to be well begun. Exports have been increasing each week but one since July 1 and total exports for the week ended August 25 were 3,391,000 bushels, the largest amount reported for any week in the new trade year. Total exports for the season through August 25, however, total only 16,329,000 bushels compared with 30,042,000 for the same period last year. Competition with old crop Canadian grain which has been exported heavily in July and August has been an important factor in keeping down this year's exports. The slow movement this year may also be caused partly by the fact that last year's crop was early and marketing began early, whereas this year harvesting in the winter wheat belt tended to be a little late.

Canada

Canadian wheat stocks continue to dwindle rapidly and on August 24 were only 13,679,000 bushels, having fallen 5,320,000 bushels during this week. A year ago they were 18,238,000 bushels and had fallen only 2,570,000 bushels during the week. This decrease in stocks is beginning to have some effect on shipments from the Division. Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver during the week amounted to 6,374,000 bushels compared with 7,475,000 the preceding week. Total shipments since July 1 amount to 32,574,000 bushels compared with 9,771,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

Business in European grain markets was fair during the week ending August 28, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The slackening of business which was observed last week has not continued. The price of domestic wheat reported at Hamburg was 148.5 cents

C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S   C O N T'D

per bushel or 4.5 cents below last week. Last year on August 31, wheat was selling at 169 cents a bushel. Rye at Berlin was selling at 130.7 cents a bushel, a decrease of 3.0 cents from the price a week ago. Last year at the end of August rye was quoted at 142 cents a bushel.

China

The flour trade at Chefoo, China, during the first half of 1928 has been slightly below that of the same period last year, according to Consul Weber at that port. The Consul cites upset political conditions as the principal cause of reduced trade, dealers having been reluctant to send large consignments into the interior. Flour imports into Chefoo amounted to about 300,000 bags of 49 pounds during the first six months of 1928 against 334,000 bags during the corresponding 1927 period, and 546,000 bags in 1926. The Consul states, however, that there probably will be a larger flour demand during the coming 6 months as a result of the poor crop in that area. The demands of that market continue to be met through purchases made in Shanghai of native and foreign milled flour.

The native milled flour is still bought in much larger quantities than American or Canadian flour as the price is about 10 per cent cheaper. The quality if inferior, but the district is too poor to pay for the better grades.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices for the week ended August 24 averaged about the same as for the previous week. The combined price at six principal markets and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis were unchanged and averaged respectively $1.08 and $1.37. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined 1 cent, while No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined 2 cents. The averages for these grades were $1.04, $1.09, and $1.23 respectively. The above prices are all under last year's level as follows; in cents: The combined price at six markets 19; No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City 33; No. 1 dark northern spring, Minneapolis 26; No. 2 amber durum, Minneapolis 34; and No. 2 red winter, St. Louis 9. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg was 4 cents in favor of Minneapolis compared with a spread of 12 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

Futures prices declined after August 23, and continued at about the same level for part of the week, with the exception of August 28 when the close advanced to about the level of August 23. There was another decline following August 28, however. September futures at Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City showed net declines for the week ended August 30 of 2, 1

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

and 2 cents respectively; and closed respectively $1.10, $1.09 and $1.03. The closing prices on foreign markets were slightly higher than in the previous week. The advance for October futures being, Winnipeg 3 cents, Liverpool 1 cent and Buenos Aires 2 cents. Futures at the above markets were under last year's closing prices for comparable dates as follows: Chicago 20 cents; Minneapolis and Kansas City 24 cents; Winnipeg 30 cents; Liverpool 27 cents and Buenos Aires 26 cents.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
July 27 ...	136	122	134	118	161	138	149	117	139	147
Aug. 3	134	118	133	114	155	141	152	115	137	144
10 ...	139	108	137	105	160	127	164	103	143	134
17 ...	138	108	138	105	154	125	161	108	144	137
24 ...	137	108	137	104	149	123	143	109	146	137
31 ...	134		132		144		134		143	
Sept. 7 ...	133		132		143		135		145	
14 ..	128		129		136		126		142	
21 ...	126		129		134		122		[illegible]	

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 26	138	124	130	116	133	121	b/145	b/121	b/151	b/135	142	125
Aug. 2	138	120	131	112	140	117	b/146	b/121	b/159	b/138	142	123
9	142	113	134	105	144	110	b/152	b/114	b/165	b/134	[illegible]	113
16	141	113	133	106	141	111	b/150	b/[illegible]	b/164	b/130	144	116
23	137	112	129	105	136	110	b/[illegible]	b/114	b/159	b/130	143	113
30	134	110	127	103	133	109	b/141	b/111	b/158	b/131	b/140	b/114
Sept. 6	132		126		134		b/139		b/155		b/140	
Sept 13	128		122		127		b/135		b/149		b/139	
20	128		123		127		b/135		b/151		b/139	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October future.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

Rye production

Rye production in all countries reporting to date totals 580,657,000 bushels. This is 87,713,000 bushels or 13.1 per cent below production in those countries last year, when they produced three-fourths of the estimated world total crop outside of Russia. The estimate of the Hungarian crop has been revised upward 315,000 bushels from the estimate of August 3 to 32,321,000 bushels compared with 22,365,000 bushels last year. See report for Germany on front page.

FEED GRAINS

Total feed grain production so far reported for foreign countries is about 5 per cent greater than last year, while United States feed grain production, including barley, oats and corn, is 15.5 per cent above last year, according to the August estimate. These figures for foreign countries do not include estimates for Canada, Germany, France or Poland, all of which are important feed grain producers, nor corn in several south European countries. Central European barley and oats crop conditions appear to be less favorable than bread grains, and corn conditions in Europe are generally conceded to be poor. The present outlook for European barley is better than last year but for oats and corn is little if any better than the inadequate production of 1927. Total German barley and oats production is believed to be slightly smaller than last year. See later report for Germany on front page.

Barley

The 1928 production of barley as reported in 19 countries which last year raised about 44 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total outside of Russia now stands at 762,825,000 bushels, an increase of almost 19 per cent over the 1927 production.

A revision of the Hungarian estimate raises the earlier figure 1,000,000 bushels to 27,649,000 bushels, making the crop nearly 17 per cent larger than that of last year. This raises the total for the 13 European countries so far reported, which produce 39 per cent of the total outside of Russia, to 294,179,000 bushels, or more than 10 per cent above the 1927 production. These figures do not include Germany, France, or Poland. In Germany the barley crop is believed to be somewhat larger than last year. The first estimate of the area planted to barley in Scotland, which was not received in time to be included in the table, is 114,000 acres, which is the smallest acreage on record, and 3 per cent below that of 1927. For tables on acreage and production, see pages 405 and 407. Barley conditions in the Southern Hemisphere are reported as favorable with moisture ample for the time being.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

Total exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 11,138,000 bushels, or 50 per cent more than for the corresponding periods in 1927. The exports from the United States during the week ended August 25 was twice as much as for any of the preceding few weeks. For the table showing barley trade, see page 408.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 24 were 873,000 bushels against 793,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts for the week ended August 24 at Fort William and Port Arthur were 111,000 and shipments were 133,000 bushels. Since August 1 the receipts have amounted to 235,000 bushels, and the shipments to 580,000 bushels. The decline in United States barley prices which had been continuous since the end of June was not continued for the week ended August 24. In that week the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was 63 cents per bushel, compared with 62 cents the preceding week and with 79 cents the corresponding week last year.

Oats

Reports from 16 countries, which last year produced some 43 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, show a crop of 1,792,534,000 bushels, which is 18 per cent above the 1927 production. The Hungarian figure has been revised upward by 800,000 bushels to 23,217,000 bushels, or 3 per cent above the 1927 crop. The first estimate of the 1928 area sown to oats in Scotland, which was not received in time to be included in the tables, is 882,000 acres, which is the smallest acreage on record, and nearly 2 per cent below that of 1927. For oats acreage and production tables, see pages 405 and 407. Production in 12 European countries reporting to date is only 4 per cent above last year. The German crop, not included in the 12 countries, is believed to be smaller than last year. Germany is the most important European producer outside of Russia. So much winter sown oats in England and Wales had to be ploughed up that the spring sowings predominate, and it is reported that crops short of straw and with moderate ear development will not be uncommon.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 24 were 1,958,000 bushels against 1,982,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur for the week ended August 24 were only 326,000 bushels compared with shipments of 692,000 bushels. Since August 1 the receipts there have amounted to only 642,000 bushels compared with shipments of 2,239,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

The decline in United States oats prices, which had been steady since the last week in June, was not maintained with the week of August 24. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for that week was 37 cents per bushel, the same as for the preceding week, and 10 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Exports of oats from the United States for the week ended August 25 jumped to 800,000 bushels from the very small exports of the preceding weeks. The combined shipments from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 6,048,000 bushels, which is some 25 per cent more than for the corresponding periods in 1927. For the table showing oats trade, see page 408.

Corn

The combined 1928 production of corn in the United States, Hungary and Bulgaria, which countries last year furnished almost 79 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, amounts to 3,103,179,000 bushels, or 8.4 per cent more than the 1927 production. A revision of the Hungarian figure raises the previous estimate about 2,500,000 bushels to 45,037,000 bushels, which is about 34 per cent below last year's crop, due to the drought which has been experienced there.

The Bulgarian forecast showing an increase of 38.6 per cent over last year was made before the drought and heat wave became acute, and it is expected that it will later be revised downward. According to trade reports about the middle of August, the drought in Bulgaria was continuing, and it was estimated that 30 per cent of the corn crop would be lost. On the other hand reports from trade sources received the middle of August indicate that rains in Rumania had done considerable good to the corn crop, and that it ought not to be such a failure as had been feared. There should be enough corn for domestic consumption, and possibly a small surplus for export. For detailed figures in regard to Hungarian production and trade for the past few years, see table, page 410, and for total acreage and production tables, see pages 405 and 407.

Total net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 242,528,000 bushels, or a decrease of about 17 per cent from the corresponding periods the preceding season.

The export of corn from Argentina increased to 9,200,000 bushels for the week ended August 25 from 7,800,000 bushels the preceding week, while the United States export declined from 305,000 bushels to 138,000 bushels. There has not been much change in corn prices during the past week

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

in either the United States or Argentina. The latest quotation received on Argentine corn for early delivery was 83 3/4 cents on August 29. On August 27 the average quotation for No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago was $1.014 cents per bushel, the margin between that and the Argentine corn being about 18½ cents, or 1 cent less than a week earlier. On the same date last year, when Argentina was exporting corn so heavily, the spread between the United States and the Argentine corn prices amounted to 31½ cents.

United States grain exports through Canadian ports and Canadian exports through United States ports

A special mimeograph has been published recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics illustrating the movement of Canadian and American grain into export channels through the ports of both countries. Following is the first paragraph:

The average annual exports of American grain from Canadian ports during the past five years (1922-23 to 1926-27) have amounted to approximately 53,000,000 bushels, according to the official elevator returns published by the Canadian Government. The largest volume of American grain shipped from Canadian ports during any one year of this period was 88,641,161 bushels, in 1924-25; the smallest volume, 23,717,769 bushels, in 1923-24. These figures are based on the Canadian statistics and are for the Canadian crop years ending with July or August. Calculations based on U. S. Customs returns, and for different periods, will, of course, produce different results.

Copies may be secured by addressing the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, quoting the above title.

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RICE

The Rice Market Situation

The supply of southern rice in the United States now seems to be considerably less than at the beginning of the marketing season last year, according to information received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Conditions August 1 indicate a crop of about 2,200,000 bushels below last year's harvest and the carryover is reported to be considerably less than last year. Markets in Europe and in the United States appear to be dull awaiting more definite information as to the probable outcome of crops. Prices of rice are now low in both foreign and domestic markets. The prospects for a smaller supply from the United States will have a tendency to strengthen the domestic market. The course of prices for both domestic and foreign markets through the next few months, however, is likely to be determined largely by the foreign crop prospects.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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For California rice it is as yet too early to appraise the marketing situation. An indicated reduction of about 24 per cent in that state in the 1928 rice crop as compared with last year may be largely offset by a substantially heavier carryover. In the case of California rice, much will depend upon the outcome of the Japanese crop concerning which no definite information is available. See Foreign Service release F.S./R-32, August 27, 1928

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TOBACCO

The prospects for the 1928-29 tobacco crop of Bahia, the chief tobacco growing state of Brazil, are very poor, according to a report from Vice Consul Joseph F. Burt, at Bahia. The prospects have improved somewhat during the last month, but the crop will be at least two months late and very small, states the Consul.

Tobacco is usually set out in June and July and rarely as late as August, according to a report from former Consul Homer Brett, at Bahia. Cutting begins in August or July and continues 5 or 6 months, each plant producing from 60 to 80 leaves. Leaves are harvested several times from each plant, but the best product is from the first stripping.

The production of Bahia in 1925-26, the last year for which figures are available, was over 59,000,000 pounds, according to information transmitted by Assistant Trade Commissioner W. Duval Brown at Rio de Janeiro. The 1927-28 crop, the exports of which begin not earlier than April 1, on the penalty of a double export duty is also reported smaller than was expected 2 months ago. A trade estimate of the exportable surplus from the 1927-28 crop at approximately 55,000,000 pounds on May 15, was reduced on July 9 to 46,000,000 pounds. Exports of tobacco for the first six months of the last four years, as reported by Vice-Consul Burt were as follows:

Year January-June	Quantity 1,000 pounds
1925	27,209
1926	20,033
1927	23,338
1928	25,410

Germany, Argentine and Netherlands are the chief customers of Bahia tobacco. Stocks on hand on June 30, 1928 were estimated at approximately 8,000,000 pounds compared with about 6,000,000 pounds on July 25, 1927 and at the time of writing of the reports by Vice-Consul Burt, they were variously estimated from about 8,000,000 pounds to over 12,000,000 pounds.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Union of South Africa

The official estimate of the 1928 tobacco crop of the Union of South Africa was placed in June at 23,400,000 pounds, compared to the May estimate of 23,700,000 pounds and about 20,000,000 pounds during the preceding season. Of the total 1928 production, about 1,000,000 pounds is of the Turkish type, and the rest is the so-called "Virginia," presumably flue-cured of American varieties. This is a recrod crop in the histroy of tobacco cultivation in the Union and will provide a heavy exportable surplus, according to an earlier report from Assistant Trade Commissioner W. L. Kilcoin at Johannesburg.

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SUGAR

Sugar Beets

As a result of rains during the latter part of August the European crop outlook is slightly improved, according to a cable of August 24 to a trade journal. The precipitation in many sections is reported sufficient for the urgent crop requirements but in some sections more rain is needed. Latest reports indicated that in Belgium and the Netherlands crop conditions are very good. In France an average crop is forecast. Advices from Czechoslovakia place the probable outturn during the next campaign at 10 to 15 per cent below last year, reports the trade source. Conflicting reports are received from Germany, but in general opinion is that favorable weather will be needed from not on to produce a normal crop. The campaign is already well under way in Italy.

Sugar Cane

Weather conditions in Cuba are most favorable with heavy rains in the province of Oriento and part of the province of Camaguey, according to a trade journal. A slight cyclonic disturbance was noted off Santiago, but did not amount to anything of importance. The remaining provinces have also had their share of rain which has been of great benefit to cane cultivation in connection with the prevailing warm weather. Both ratteon and new canes are reported to be generally in good average condition due to the abundant rains and high temperature. It is reported, however, that acreage has been considerably reduced during the last three years of crop restriction on account of lack of new plantings, lack of funds for cultivation, and fertilization, and the spread of cane diseases, according to the trade report and this decreased acreage may have some effect upon the crop.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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HOPS

Hop situation in August

A reduction in the stock of old hops in Great Britain and prospects of little, if any, increase this year in the production of hops in England, are factors favorable to the marketing of American hops in that country. On the other hand, a probable increase in Canadian hops production may tend to decrease the Canadian demand for our hops.

The total acreage reported for the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom for 1928 is 50,739 acres compared with 48,648 acres in 1927. British and Canadian acreages are both reported as larger than last year as is the United States acreage. British conditions have not been favorable and the crop is not expected to be much if any larger than the small harvest of 1927. British stocks of domestic hops were reduced by the short crop of 1927 and by sales of 1924 and 1925 crop supplies, which should strengthen somewhat the British demand for hops. No report is available on the hop acreage in Belgium, which also competes with the United States to some extent in supplying the British market. Peronospora has appeared in Belgian vineyards again this year. Last year's crop suffered particularly from that pest.

British takings of United States hops in the first eleven months following the 1927 harvests were somewhat larger than for that period in the preceding season and were also larger than the total takings for any year since the British duty went into effect. Canadian takings of hops from the United States, the principal foreign source of supply, have decreased with the increase in Canadian production and in the year ended March 31, 1928, were the smallest in the past 9 years.

Conditions of hops on the Continent of Europe were less favorable in the middle of July than at the same time last year, according to trade reports but these hops do not compete to any extent with American hops. See Foreign Service release F.S./H-17, August 31, 1928.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN FRUIT PROSPECTS: Continental apple prospects showed some further deterioration in August, especially as a result of drought in the southern regions, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The southern districts of Germany experienced a heavy drop and the surplus is expected to be small. Central and northern districts report improvement, however, and a good set in some districts was noted by Mr. Steere. Most of the fruit in the northern

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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and central districts will be marketed before important quantities of American apples arrive. The Swiss apple and pear crops are officially reported to be much below last year. Recent developments in Austria have been unfavorable to the fruit crops and rather light crops are expected in Hungary. Official reports from Holland continue to point toward a poor apple crop, but pears are said to have improved and the pear crop is expected to be moderate to fairly good. The first arrivals of California Gravensteins found a good market in Hamburg and Copenhagen. The Crimean (Russian) apple crop is reported through trade channels to be about 25 per cent larger than last year and of better quality, but these reports are regarded by Mr. Steere as uncertain. See Foreign Service release F.S./F-67, September 1, 1928.

MARKING OF APPLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM: Definite information on the requirements for the marking of the country of origin on packages of apples imported into the United Kingdom has been received from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. The order (Merchandise Marks, Imported goods, No. 3 order 1928) covering these requirements provides that all apples imported into the United Kingdom after November 13, 1928 shall be marked "indelibly and in a conspicuous manner as follows: On importation, on exposure for sale wholesale and on sale, by means of printing, stencilling, stamping, or branding on each outer container, or on a label securely attached thereto, in letters not less than a half inch in height." This requirement will be complied with in the case of American apples if the packages are marked "Produce of the U.S.A." or with the name and address of the packer and shipper together with the abbreviation "U.S.A." The word "America" or the phrase "American Produce" will not be acceptable to the British authorities, states Mr. Foley.

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES IN GLASGOW: Quotations on early arrivals of American apples in Great Britain have been received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. California Gravensteins were quoted at $2.80 to $3.16 per box in Glasgow. New Jersey Wealthys sold for $1.48 to $3.16 per box in the same market. Greenings brought $8.70 per barrel while Virginia York Imperials sold for $4.99 to $5.84. Attention is again called to the inadvisability of sending green Yorks to the British market. In general, the market outlook for cooking apples continues good.

CHINESE MARKET FOR AMERICAN ORANGES AND LEMONS: China affords a small but growing outlet for American oranges and lemons, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The larger part of the American oranges shipped to China is consumed in Shanghai while Manchuria, because of the large Russian population, is probably the principal consumer of American lemons due to the Russian custom of using lemons with tea. The principal competition encountered by American oranges in China comes from small sweet native oranges grown along the southwest coast of the country and, particularly in the case of the Manchurian market, from the Japanese Mandarin oranges. Practically no competition is encountered by American lemons, states Mr. Nyhus, as there is no Chinese production of this fruit and trial orders of Italian lemons so far have not been successful. See Foreign Service release F.S./DF-57, August 29, 1928.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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HOG NUMBERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Figures just received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that on June 1, 1928 the number of brood sows in England and Wales numbered only 300,000, a decrease of 3 per cent below 1927. Including all Ireland, the decrease for the United Kingdom is 4 per cent when compared with the preceding year. There was an increase of 32 per cent in brood sows in June 1927 for the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State combined against June 1926, which brought the total number of hogs on hand in June 1928 to a point 6 per cent above the number for 1927 to reach the highest figure on record for those countries.

GREAT BRITAIN: Number of swine and brood sows, June 1928

Country	Brood Sows			All Swine		
	June, 1926	June, 1927	June, 1928	June, 1926	June, 1927	June, 1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
England and Wales	301	393	380	2,200	2,692	2,967
Ireland	110	149	138	1,043	1,414	1,400
Total	411	542	518	3,243	4,106	4,367
Scotland	18	25	a/	145	186	194
Total United Kingdom and Irish Free State	429	567	a/	3,388	4,292	4,561

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for England and Wales and Department of Industry Commerce for Ireland, Scotland, cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley dated August 30, 1928.
a/ Data not yet available for Scotland.

CORRECTION

The statement on page 205 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for August 6 1928, which said that cattle in Mexico in 1926 were 60 per cent over 1925 is erroneous. According to recent information, the estimates for 1925 and the average 1921-1925 as shown on page 209 of the same issue were compiled from data for about half the municipalities of the country while the figure for 1926 represents 82 per cent of the municipalities. The latest official figure for 1926 for about 96 per cent of the municipalitites is 5,584,892 head of cattle.

EUROPEAN WOOL CONDITIONS: Business in the Bradford wool tops market was slow during the week ended August 28, with a weakening in prices, due largely to the decline in wool at the Sydney sales, according to information cabled by Consul Thompson at Bradford. Demand for piece goods also was weaker, and the mills were working only four days a week. In Germany, unfilled orders in the worsted yarn industries in August were considerably below those of last year, with buyers holding off and stocks of yarn increasing at the mills, according to cabled advices from L. V. Steere,

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T AND W O O L, C O N T'D

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American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Manufacturers of knitting yarn, however, were well occupied. Prices of wool and tops during the first half of August were slightly weaker, but noils were firm. The wool market in France has been quiet but a revival is expected in September. Tops and yarns were quiet also but a better demand has developed for noils, the stocks of which were negligible at Roubaix. Prices of yarns, tops and noils at Roubaix were steady during the first half of August.

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JULY INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The July index of agricultural exports was 64, or lower than for any month since August 1914. Remarkably low exports of wheat, including flour, account for most of this decline, that commodity showing an index of 80, a new low record for this season of the year and compares with 819 and 134 during July 1926 and 1927 respectively. One important factor contributing to the decrease in our shipments of wheat to foreign markets was the unusually heavy exports of Canadian wheat and flour. Tobacco exports also fell off, reaching the lowest point since April 1918. Both pork and lard showed some improvement while there was the usual seasonal increase in the exports of fruits and vegetables. Figures appear on page 396.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED: The Copenhagen official butter quotation for August 30 was unchanged from the preceding Thursday at the equivalent of 38.3 cents per pound, and London quotations were on the whole practically the same as a week earlier. The London market was slow, according to cabled information received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner E.A.Foley at London. Under the present prevalence of high prices, buying appears to be generally confined to current needs. United States prices are still strengthening and with 92 score in New York on August 30 at 48 cents per pound there was a margin of nearly 10 cents in favor of our market over the Copenhagen figure. For a detailed comparative statement of prices during recent weeks and a year ago, see page 413. See also page 388 for a summary of the current foreign dairy situation.

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FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

Dairy production is now declining in northern Europe generally, and stocks are comparatively low, according to information available in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. European butter markets continued firm during August as they may now be expected to do until again affected by the output of the new season just beginning in the Southern Hemisphere. Supplies from that source would normally appear on the English markets in quantity by November. The Copenhagen official butter quotation advanced steadily during August until near the end of the month when there was a slight decline, the first since early June. This check upon the recent advance in prices is attributable in part to needed rains and in part to demand as affected by price. While prices are well maintained, markets, both English and German, are quiet. The Danish export price is now 8 per cent above that of a year ago and the highest for any August since 1925.

Notwithstanding the high level of butter prices that has prevailed during the current European season, the margin in favor of domestic prices is still wide, amounting at present to fully 9 cents as between 92 score in New York and the Copenhagen official quotation. It can hardly be overemphasized at this time that much of the strength of the European markets during this season is owing to a combination of unfavorable weather conditions in the dairy region of Europe as well as in New Zealand and Australia, and that accordingly any marked improvement in the Southern Hemisphere such as appears to be in prospect might readily widen the margin in favor of United States markets to the point of bringing about this year an earlier and a heavier importation than usual.

Our July imports of all dairy products excepting fresh milk were lighter than at this time last year as were also our exports of condensed and evaporated milk.

Supplies for Great Britain now declining

Along with lessening output of domestic butter in Great Britain and its stimulating effect upon prices at English country markets, imported supplies are now falling off and prices have been advancing on practically all descriptions. Imports into Great Britain during July amounted in all to 67,894,000 pounds against 70,790,000 pounds in June and 68,427,000 pounds in July, 1927. While the total importation was approximately the same during July as a year ago, the part originating in continental Europe was still somewhat smaller. From Australia, imports amounted to 7,894,000 pounds against 1,282,000 pounds a year ago. From New Zealand, on the other hand, July imports of 4,804,000 pounds were only half as heavy as a year ago. Argentine supplies in both seasons were negligible by July. In cheese imports Canada has now swung into the lead to displace New Zealand for the season as is usual at the end of June or the beginning of July.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese by countries, July 1927, and June and July, 1928.

Commodity and country	July, 1927	June, 1928	July, 1928
BUTTER	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Russia	10,166	4,118	8,029
Finland	2,913	1,979	2,294
Sweden	1,768	1,161	1,860
Denmark	22,625	22,733	21,064
Netherlands	3,356	4,367	2,680
France	139	2,502	2,220
United States	--	--	--
Argentina	210	946	433
Irish Free State	10,842	11,092	10,824
Australia	1,222	6,568	7,894
New Zealand	10,297	11,391	4,894
Canada	45	--	112
Others	4,824	3,933	5,703
Total	68,427	70,790	67,894
Total, Jan. 1 to date	410,936	370,294	438,188
CHEESE			
Netherlands	2,075	1,992	1,724
Italy	1,379	1,352	1,164
United States	285	121	56
Australia	120	446	--
New Zealand	15,412	17,093	9,570
Canada	6,584	5,038	11,659
Others	710	896	828
Total	26,565	26,938	25,002
Total, Jan. 1 to date	189,415	171,319	196,321

GERMANY: Imports of butter, by countries, July, 1927 and June and July, 1928

Country or section	July, 1927	June, 1928	July, 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark	5,732	6,334	10,362
Netherlands	8,377	5,291	6,614
Russia	1,984	772	1,323
Baltic group	7,937	5,512	10,141
Others	221	771	1,102
Total	24,251	19,180	29,542

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D.

German foreign demand a strengthening factor

German demand for foreign butter has been unusually well maintained in recent months despite the fact that German reviews have characterized their markets generally as quiet. Imports into Germany during July amounted to 29,542,000 pounds according to information cabled from Berlin by American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. This compares very favorably with the importation of 24,251,000 pounds in July, 1927, and 20,062,000 pounds in July, 1926. Berlin butter prices have likewise advanced steadily during August.

New Zealand and Australian production at low point

Throughout the Australian dairy states and New Zealand, production is at this time at the turning point between the old and new seasons, according to reports received as late as August 23, reporting conditions as of a month earlier. The winter has apparently been mild and moist with prospects for an excellent season generally. The present position therefore, of high prices and conditions favorable to production, appears very encouraging to producers in that region. The Dairy Produce Board of New Zealand is authority for the following statement of stocks of dairy produce as of June 1:

	1928	1927
BUTTER:	Pounds	Pounds
Estimated stocks of all butters in United Kingdom public cold stores	21,069,440	22,747,200
Stocks in New Zealand, including loaded into steamers not sailed finally at May 31	8,848,000	12,544,000
Stocks afloat	12,880,000	23,318,400
Total	21,728,000	35,862,400
CHEESE:	Crates	Crates
Stocks at London, Liverpool and Bristol, New Zealand and Australia	109,900	111,100
Canadian, equal to	14,900	7,400
	121,800	118,500
Stocks in New Zealand, including steamers not sailed finally at May 31	87,000	159,000
Stocks afloat	149,000	170,000
Total	236,000	329,000

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1927 and 1928

Item and country	July 1927	July 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER:		
Exports-		
Total Europe........	0	0
Mexico..............	57	48
Cuba................	42	42
Haitian Republic....	32	39
Other West Indies...	42	29
Panama..............	37	16
Peru................	13	46
Other South America.	26	25
Honduras............	12	11
Philippine Islands..	11	9
Canada..............	a/	a/
Other countries.....	34	27
Total exports.....	306	292
Imports-		
Denmark & Faroe Is..	148	80
United Kingdom......	3	0
Other Europe........	3	2
Total Europe......	154	82
New Zealand.........	179	100
Canada..............	27	34
Other countries.....	4	1
Total imports.....	364	217
CASEIN:		
Imports-		
Argentina..........	1,689	2,015
France.............	418	220
Germany............	56	348
Other countries....	13	52
Total imports....	2,176	2,635
CHEESE:		
Exports-		
Total Europe.......	13	0
Mexico.............	53	26
Panama.............	40	46
Other Central America	21	27
Canada.............	25	8
Cuba...............	32	20
Other West Indies..	25	21
South America......	14	13
China..............	1	2
Other countries....	17	9
Total exports....	231	172

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1927 and 1928, cont'd.

Item and country	July 1927	July 1928
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-		
Switzerland	1,979	1,653
Italy	1,950	1,880
France	300	668
Netherlands	250	349
Greece	155	2
Finland	148	35
Denmark	48	36
Norway	41	59
Germany	37	39
Other Europe	99	112
Total Europe	5,007	4,833
Canada	1,373	1,098
Argentina	110	0
Other countries	13	6
Total imports	6,503	5,937
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:		
Exports-		
West Indies	21	19
Panama	20	23
Canada	0	0
Other countries	a/	3
Total exports	41	45
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:		
Exports-		
Total Europe	14	0
Cuba	833	768
Philippine Islands	532	630
Japan	428	217
Hongkong	307	264
Panama	163	519
Other Central America	118	138
Mexico	118	39
China	a/	171
Other countries	203	265
Total exports	2,716	3,011

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1927 and 1928, cont'd

Item and country	July 1927	July 1928
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-		
United Kingdom	2,282	1,712
Belgium	32	0
Germany	0	0
Other Europe	43	18
Total Europe	2,357	1,730
Philippine Islands ...	1,250	376
Panama	386	804
Mexico	289	168
Japan	256	34
Peru	251	249
Other South America ..	135	420
China	211	148
Cuba	191	231
Hongkong	167	230
British Malaya	157	255
Newfoundland & Lab....	116	101
Canada	22	112
Other countries	538	522
Total exports	6,326	5,180
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:		
Exports-		
United Kingdom	2	7
Germany	a/	41
Italy	0	7
France	0	30
Other Europe	2	26
Total Europe	4	111
Cuba	52	6
Japan, incl. Chosen ...	42	12
Panama	25	66
Other Central America	12	21
Mexico	22	20
Venezuela	16	15
Colombia	9	13
Other South America ..	28	18
Canada	6	6
China	5	38
Other countries	20	28
Total exports	241	559

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1927 and 1928, continued

Item and country	July 1927	July 1928
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED, CONTINUED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports- b/		
Netherlands	525	165
Other Europe	10	1
Total Europe	535	166
Canada	390	344
Other countries	a/	a/
Total imports	925	510
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:		
Imports-		
Netherlands	176	21
Denmark & Faroe Is	3	8
Canada	1	a/
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	180	29
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:		
Imports-		
Netherlands	19	151
Canada	a/	a/
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	19	151
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-		
United Kingdom	a/	0
Other Europe	0	a/
Total Europe	a/	a/
Cuba	1,126	571
Mexico	497	286
Panama	103	136
Argentina	15	0
Other South America .	10	21
Honduras	11	16
Bermuda	7	8
Canada	4	12
Other countries	15	23
Total exports	1,788	1,073

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1927 and 1928, cont'd

Item and country	July 1927	July 1928
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Imports-		
Hongkong	11	9
China	1	1
Canada	1	1
Other countries	0	1
Total imports	13	12
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-		
Total Europe	51	121
Canada	77	8
Cuba	1	0
Other countries	5	1
Total exports	134	130
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:		
Imports-		
China	0	1,138
United Kingdom	0	0
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	0	1,138
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China	157	9,020
United Kingdom	0	837
Other countries	1	1
Total imports	158	9,858
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:		
Imports-		
China	330	661
Other countries	0	18
Total imports	330	679
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China	12	871
United Kingdom	0	479
Other countries	0	56
Total imports	12	1,406

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1927 and 1928, cont'd.

Item and country	July 1927	July 1928
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-		
China	287	321
Other countries	7	0
Total imports	294	321
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China	0	540
Other countries	0	a/
Total imports	0	540

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, July, 1928 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	July 1926	July 1927	May 1928	June 1928	July 1928
All commodities	83	75	92	76	64
All commodities except cotton	126	102	103	91	84
Grains and products	197	123	117	99	81
Animal products	85	88	97	94	94
Dairy products and eggs	259	255	281	225	208
Cotton including cake and oil	49	53	80	61	46
Fruits and vegetables	137	142	110	135	161
Cotton fiber, including linters	51	54	84	65	49
Wheat, including flour	219	134	98	92	80
Tobacco	93	87	121	94	62
Hams and bacon	78	83	75	82	89
Lard	116	119	141	135	134

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100.
Details appear on following page.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July, 1927 and 1928

Article exported	Unit	July Quantity 1927	July Quantity 1928	July Value 1927	July Value 1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle-					
Bulls for breeding ..	No	a/	a/	3	13
Cows for breeding ...	No	1	a/	42	22
Other cattle	No	a/	a/	14	10
Poultry, live	lb	36	29	18	16
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	306	292	135	136
Cheese	lb	231	172	71	55
Milk-					
Condensed	lb	2,716	3,011	414	444
Evaporated	lb	6,326	5,180	671	504
Powdered	lb	241	359	65	100
Eggs in the shell	doz	1,738	1,073	370	304
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef, canned	lb	177	174	58	64
Beef and veal, fresh ..	lb	144	231	30	42
Beef, pickled or cured	lb	1,599	1,105	178	134
Total beef	lb	1,920	1,510	266	241
Bacon	lb	9,270	11,643	1,428	1,745
Canned pork	lb	614	549	261	208
Pork carcasses, fresh ..	lb	132	113	20	17
Hams and shoulders	lb	13,153	13,557	2,575	2,675
Loins & other fresh pk.	lb	259	390	46	56
Pickled pork	lb	2,853	2,635	406	372
Sides, Cumberland	lb	1,551	558	273	102
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	31	88	15	17
Total pork	lb	27,898	29,533	5,024	5,192
Mutton and lamb	lb	225	221	53	49
Poultry & game, fresh.	lb	82	240	22	69
Other canned meats, incl canned poultry	lb	355	113	128	38
Sausage, canned	lb	198	135	55	35
Sausage, not canned ...	lb	425	247	129	84
Sausage casings	lb	2,751	2,522	514	682
Other meats, inc. meat extracts & edible offal.	lb	2,369	3,725	263	386
Total meats	lb	36,223	38,256	6,454	6,776
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	46,972	52,940	6,356	6,837
Lard compounds	lb	630	323	74	45
Lard, neutral	lb	1,407	1,613	209	244
Oleo oil	lb	6,037	4,774	763	609
Oleo stock.............	lb	809	587	96	78

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Total stearins and fatty acids	lb	1,223	1,902	117	173
Tallow	lb	867	561	68	47
Other animal oils, greases and fats	lb	7,837	4,413	664	386
Total oils and fats	lb	65,782	67,313	8,347	8,419
Coffee, total	lb	752	335	231	110
Cotton (500 lb)	bale	379	347	31,000	37,709
Linters (500 lb)	bale	20	12	463	435
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	box	101	206	250	425
Apples, fresh	bbl	14	12	84	48
Apples, dried	lb	564	144	50	19
Apricots, dried	lb	478	1,651	71	222
Oranges	box	376	175	1,477	1,067
Prunes, dried	lb	5,170	7,727	314	494
Raisins	lb	9,172	11,356	531	659
GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	bu	8,397	4,153	12,833	5,749
Wheat flour	bbl	787	647	5,503	4,319
Wheat, including flour	bu	12,100	7,193	18,335	10,068
Corn, incl. cornmeal	bu	733	891	757	1,028
Rye, including flour	bu	339	195	398	264
Barley, excl. flour	bu	3,360	1,999	2,566	2,082
Oats, incl. oatmeal	bu	794	255	609	303
Buckwheat, incl. flour	bu	1	5	1	7
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	lb	7,452	18,947	285	651
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake & meal	lb	46,338	143	865	4
Linseed cake and meal	lb	52,536	47,258	1,094	1,083
Cottonseed oil, crude	lb	2,589	184	208	16
Cottonseed oil, refined	lb	391	713	109	84
Sugar	s.ton	15	12	1,162	628
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	lb	12,799	11,216	4,186	3,372
Burley	lb	1,255	493	194	92
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn.	lb	7,672	4,294	1,044	746
Dark Virginia	lb	2,584	1,854	618	548

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
TOBACCO LEAF, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maryland & Ohio export.	lb	856	341	133	103
Green River (Pryor) ...	lb	1,701	116	142	19
One Sucker leaf	lb	875	494	94	68
Cigar leaf	lb	7	41	7	20
Black fat water baler and dark Africa	lb	35	185	7	36
Other leaf tobacco	lb	441	383	126	109
Total leaf tobacco...	lb	28,223	19,417	6,556	5,113
Stems, trimmings, scrap, etc............	lb	193	835	11	30
VEGETABLES:					
Beans & peas, dried	bu	49	55	153	177
Potatoes, white........	bu	521	230	816	507
MISC.VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose	lb	12,357	7,251	392	251
Hops	lb	160	84	38	19
Starch, corn	lb	19,854	19,016	629	652
GRAND TOTAL.......				86,115	80,954

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July, 1927 and 1928

Article imported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No	19	27	630	1,420
Horses	No	a/	a/	108	67
Sheep	No	a/	a/	3	2
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	364	217	116	84
Casein	lb	2,176	2,635	317	330
Cheese	lb	6,503	5,937	1,954	1,670
Cream	gal	745	454	1,123	712
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.....	gal	463	649	67	108
Eggs and egg products-					
Eggs in the shell	doz	13	12	3	5
Whole eggs, dried	lb	--	1,138	--	352
Whole eggs, frozen.....	lb	158	9,858	24	1,518
Yolks, dried	lb	330	679	157	309
Yolks, frozen	lb	12	1,406	2	252
Egg albumen, dried ...	lb	294	321	177	167
Egg albumen, frozen ..	lb	--	540	--	81

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Hides and skins, total...	lb	37,299	50,175	9,089	15,006
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh....	lb	3,208	6,536	473	744
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	lb	b/	1,244	b/	143
Mutton and lamb, fresh .	lb	86	155	14	18
Pork, fresh	lb	202	579	37	98
Hams, shoulders & bacon.	lb	b/	143	b/	55
Pickled, salted & other pork	lb	b/	156	b/	62
Silk, raw	lb	5,223	4,890	27,384	24,002
Wool, unmfd., total.......	lb	13,464	18,289	3,804	5,453
Honey	lb	2	3	a/	1
Sausage casings, total...	lb	1,571	1,728	1,024	1,069
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans.............	lb	23,806	29,055	3,702	3,659
Coffee	lb	104,496	108,319	17,922	24,013
Cotton (478 lb)	bale	33	19	3,573	2,540
FRUITS:					
Bananas	bunch	5,987	6,632	3,317	3,629
Currants	lb	345	557	23	54
Dates	lb	257	1,764	15	61
Figs	lb	a/	6	a/	1
Lemons	lb	13,390	6,753	349	306
Pineapples, fresh......		c/	c/	40	25
Raisins...............	lb	75	2	7	a/
Olives	gal	324	706	339	459
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn..................	bu	692	105	480	121
Oats..................	bu	5	284	1	207
Wheat, including flour .	bu	477	2,070	717	2,556
Rice-					
Uncleaned...........	lb	72	26	5	2
Cleaned	lb	1,327	3,046	53	81
Patna	lb	1	--	a/	--
Flour, meal & broken .	lb	1,253	107	12	4
Nuts, total.............		c/	c/	1,754	2,019
Oil cake and meal.......	lb	14,841	29,828	275	574

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article imported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1927	1928	1927	1928
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Chinese Wood	lb	8,483	10,112	1,285	1,183
Cocoa butter	lb	3	--	1	--
Coconut, product of Philippine Islands	lb	16,997	19,629	1,345	1,539
Linseed	lb	25	15	4	1
Olive, edible, total	lb	7,360	6,618	1,900	1,169
Olive, inedible, total	lb	5,336	4,915	444	358
Palm kernel	lb	1,972	8,131	159	661
Palm oil	lb	25,582	9,811	1,719	643
Peanut	lb	140	184	17	26
Soybean	lb	2,400	1,522	139	94
Castor beans	lb	4,042	6,645	160	230
Copra	lb	30,430	48,813	1,403	2,219
Flaxseed	bu	1,381	1,484	2,466	2,778
Seeds, except oilseeds		c/	c/	193	282
Spices, total	lb	7,269	6,785	1,223	1,180
Sugar, cane	s.ton	362	284	22,203	16,376
Tea	lb	6,101	7,011	2,074	2,291
Tobacco, leaf, unmfd.	lb	3,804	2,897	3,787	2,960
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	12,443	10,131	393	528
Peas, dried	lb	789	504	27	19
Garlic	lb	118	512	6	22
Onions	lb	6,722	6,501	141	138
Potatoes, white	bu	67	2	71	4
Vegetables, canned	lb	2,709	3,449	186	239
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	lb	5,922	10,433	466	809
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	ton	a/	a/	133	272
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	1	1	123	111
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	ton	2	5	193	565
Kapok	ton	1	a/	284	67
Manila	ton	4	4	1,039	748
Sisal and henequen	ton	9	6	1,280	892
Hay	ton	6	3	56	30
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning materials		c/	c/	1,113	646
Gums, resins, balsams, etc.		c/	c/	2,109	2,334
Rubber, crude	lb	84,397	70,018	31,678	14,145
Wood, total				7,317	6,060
GRAND TOTAL				166,225	155,968

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Not separately classified. c/ Reported in value only.

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WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, July 1927 and 1928

Country from which exported	Wheat including flour July 1927	Wheat including flour July 1928	Wheat July 1927	Wheat July 1928	Wheat flour July 1927	Wheat flour July 1928
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Barrels	1,000 Barrels
United Kingdom	2,093	933	1,696	726	85	45
Irish Free State	192	558	191	550	a/	2
Netherlands	1,512	667	1,210	421	64	52
Belgium	1,254	121	1,254	113	0	2
Greece	762	9	725	0	8	2
France	533	179	537	177	a/	a/
Germany	221	213	112	122	23	21
Italy	212	189	197	189	3	a/
Norway	203	84	56	0	31	18
Sweden	178	82	166	53	2	6
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	130	9	114	0	3	2
Finland	105	85	0	0	22	18
Denmark & Faroe Islands	76	86	0	0	16	18
Poland and Danzig	7	0	0	0	1	0
Other Europe	42	23	0	0	11	5
Total Europe	7,525	3,249	6,260	2,351	269	191
Canada	1,759	1,361	1,733	1,329	6	7
Cuba	388	408	4	3	82	86
Panama	329	339	274	300	12	8
Mexico	103	95	76	68	6	6
Haiti, Republic of ...	92	118	0	0	20	25
Brazil	279	331	0	0	59	71
Colombia	83	106	17	40	14	14
Japan, incl. Chosen ..	40	a/	32	0	2	a/
China	15	7	0	0	3	1
Hongkong	429	97	0	0	91	21
Kwantung	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippine Islands ...	288	238	0	0	61	51
Other countries	770	844	1	62	163	166
Total exports	12,100	7,193	8,397	4,153	788	647
Total imports	477	2,070	477	2,068	a/	a/
Total reexports ..	a/	4	0	0	a/	1
Net exports	11,623	5,127	7,920	2,085	788	646

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States.........	47,097	52,255	56,337	56,583	57,750	98.6
North America (3)....	59,216	74,206	80,519	82,270	83,043	100.9
Europe (15)...........	60,841	57,141	56,757	57,003	57,519	100.9
Est. European total ex. R................	72,300	68,800	69,000	70,200		
Africa (4)............	6,[illegible]56	7,891	8,174	7,207	7,673	106.5
Asia (4)...............	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis.(26)..	156,737	172,295	177,199	178,977	181,470	101.4
Argentina..............	16,051	19,197	19,275	19,714	c/20,263	102.8
Total above count.(27)	172,788	191,492	196,474	198,691	201,733	101.5
Russia b/.............	---	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.........	177,500	193,900	197,100	199,200		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	204,200	227,700	231,000	234,800		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	838	112.8
Europe (17)............	28,946	25,482	24,379	24,929	24,092	96.6
Est. European total excl. R.	45,200	40,600	40,100	40,200		
Total N. Hemis. (19)	31,299	30,099	29,211	29,362	28,465	96.9
Argentina..............	85	499	544	894	988	110.5
Total above count.(20)	31,384	30,598	29,755	30,256	29,453	97.3
Russia b/	---	67.609	66,346	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	48,000	45,900	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	48,300	46,600	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Winter acreage only.
c/ In the past 5 years the August or early September estimate has ranged from 98 to 99 per cent of the final.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	891,292	102.1
North America (2)	723,055	709,194	863,158	906,380	923,762	101.9
Europe, 17 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	1,199,895	1,230,643	1,049,812	1,093,240	1,133,879	103.7
Hungary, revised	71,493	71,675	74,909	76,933	91,785	119.3
Total Europe (18)	1,271,388	1,302,318	1,124,721	1,170,173	1,255,664	104.7
Est. European total excl. R.	1,348,000	1,390,000	1,208,000	1,262,000		
Africa (3)	58,335	68,354	52,769	61,392	64,301	104.7
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	374,175	331,307	88.5
Total above count. (26)	2,436,605	2,450,913	2,404,246	2,512,120	2,545,034	101.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	3,041,000	3,339,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada, winter	2,094	7,485	10,008	11,574	12,031	103.9
North America (2)	38,187	53,941	50,803	70,385	55,305	78.6
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	685,684	665,808	531,347	575,620	493,031	85.7
Hungary, revised	31,377	32,524	31,416	22,365	32,321	144.5
Total Europe (13)	717,061	698,332	562,763	597,985	525,352	87.9
Est. European total ex. R.	978,000	938,000	747,000	798,000		
Total above countries (15)	755,248	752,273	613,566	668,370	580,657	86.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,023,000	1,005,000	807,000	873,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,012,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per Cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
California	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe (16)	16,025	16,486	16,163	16,565	16,764	101.2
Est. European total, excl. R.	27,000	27,300	27,200	27,700		
Africa (4)	7,953	8,362	8,477	6,921	7,461	107.8
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. count. (25)	33,622	37,000	36,858	37,101	40,985	110.5
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,186	100.0
Total above count. (26)	33,852	37,900	37,837	38,287	42,171	110.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	64,200	68,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	65,000	76,000	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,913	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe (16)	24,607	23,193	23,083	22,898	22,916	100.1
Est. European total, excl. R.	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,700		
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	762	111.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (24) .	72,180	81,425	80,837	78,915	78,917	100.0
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,212	101.6
Total above count. (25)	74,576	84,619	84,008	82,075	82,129	100.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	102,200	110,800	110,400	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
CORN						
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
North America (2)	104,538	101,593	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged.....	5,223	5,482	5,371	5,543	5,498	99.2
Rumania, revised...........	9,644	9,713	10,031	10,427	10,975	105.3
Total Europe (6)	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,473	103.1
Est. European total excl. R.	26,400	26,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total N. Hemis. count. (12)	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,814	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R.	150,000	150,500	139,000	149,300		
Est. world total excl. R.	171,900	173,900	169,800			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia abbreviated R.

LIVESTOCK: Number in Scotland, England and Wales, and Ireland in June 1928 with comparisons

June 1	Scotland	England and Wales	All Ireland	Total United Kingdom and Irish Free State
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
CATTLE -				
Ave. 1910-14	1,203	5,843	4,847	11,893
1926	1,198	6,253	4,614	12,065
1927	1,204	6,275	4,744	12,223
1928	1,209	6,026	4,878	12,113
SHEEP -				
Ave. 1910-14	7,028	18,346	3,787	29,161
1926	7,023	16,859	3,533	27,595
1927	7,424	17,072	3,721	28,217
1928	7,504	16,386	3,948	27,838
SWINE -				
Ave. 1910-14	150	2,390	1,261	3,801
1926	145	2,200	1,043	3,388
1927	186	2,692	1,414	4,292
1928	194	2,967	1,400	4,561
HORSES -				
Ave. 1910-14	206	1,335	616	2,157
1926	179	1,129	418	1,726
1927	173	1,077	408	1,658
1928	167	1,038	a/	1,205

a/ Data not yet available.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
U.S. other than Calif.	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	311,300	131.3
Europe, 12 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged	234,640	243,015	265,645	242,868	266,530	109.7
Hungary, revised ..	32,369	25,430	25,509	23,686	27,649	116.7
Total Europe (13)	267,009	268,445	291,154	266,554	294,179	110.4
Est. European total, except Russia ...	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4)	95,600	94,859	57,257	75,662	90,435	119.5
Chosen	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,313	33,879	95.9
Total 19 N.H. coun.	579,664	617,530	571,623	641,921	762,825	118.8
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,467,000		
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China .	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,500,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,442,173	121.8
Europe, 11 countries prev. reptd. and unchanged	285,668	299,606	333,237	297,698	310,920	104.4
Hungary, revised ...	28,464	25,532	24,802	22,514	23,217	103.1
Total Europe (12)	314,132	325,138	358,039	320,212	334,137	104.3
Est. European total, excl. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,922,000	1,845,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	14,637	16,224	110.8
Total N. Hemis. (16)	1,475,170	1,832,197	1,616,342	1,518,995	1,792,534	118.0
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia and China.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,513,000		
Ext. world total, excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,608,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	3,029,561	109.2
Hungary, revised ..	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	45,037	65.9
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,581	138.6
Total Europe (2)	87,090	113,796	103,860	88,961	73,618	82.3
Est. Eur. total, ex. Russia	581,000	523,000	662,000	432,000		
Total N. Hemis. (3)	2,799,454	3,030,757	2,796,077	2,862,669	3,103,179	108.4
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total, excl. Russia	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,425,000	4,310,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	August 11	August 18	August 25	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	1,201	1,172	2,387	Aug. 25	4,196	6,937
Canada	42,533	25,131				July 31	1,010	2,321
Argentina	14,140	11,141	0	0		Aug. 18	967	66
Danubian count. b/	36,658	(35,000)	633	1,117		Aug. 18	1,244	1,814
Russia	20,465	(2,000)						
Total	130,840	110,000					7,417	11,138
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	64	160	800	Aug. 25	728	1,174
Canada	13,620	9,646				July 31	260	4,523
Argentina	40,103	29,455	0	68		Aug. 18	3,821	357
Danubian countries	9,939	c/	0	0		Aug. 18	49	0
Total excl Danube	68,764	49,000					4,858	6,048
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	25,533	17,161	891	63	305	138	15,497	18,340
Danubian count. d/	67,863	32,985	180	0	180		33,717	14,974
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	8,651	8,717	7,785	9,205	237,788	196,693
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	1,166	686			f/1,372	13,209
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-July	Nov-July
United States	576	5,040					1,449	1,283
Total exports less U. S. imports ..	290,034	433,352					292,389	242,528

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 378,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28, compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
ACREAGE						
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	572	581	101.6
Europe, 9 count. previously reported	7,298	6,567	6,516	6,677	6,664	99.8
England and Wales	434	493	499	514	488	94.9
Northern Ireland	171	154	153	153	156	102.0
Total Europe (11) ..	7,903	7,214	7,168	7,344	7,308	99.5
Est. European total excl. R.	25,500	25,800	25,600	26,200		
Tunis	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count. (14)	12,066	10,831	10,815	11,435	11,734	102.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Est world total excl. R. and C.	30,800	31,500	31,300			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
PRODUCTION						
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	459,737	113.0
Europe, 5 coun. previously reported & unchanged	130,135	151,922	147,619	122,489	140,135	114.4
Hungary, revised	71,118	84,859	68,879	73,667	51,808	70.3
Total Europe (6)	201,253	236,781	216,498	196,156	191,943	97.9
Est. European total excl. R.	4,164,000	4,747,000	3,840,000	4,617,000		
Tunis	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (8)	559,052	560,408	570,980	603,223	651,845	108.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

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HUNGARY: Production of grains, potatoes and sugar beets, 1922-28, and exports of wheat and corn, 1922-27

Year	Wheat: Production	Wheat: Net exports year beginning July 1	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922..............	54,729	4,697	25,147	22,170	22,553
1923	67,705	16,633	31,274	27,268	27,458
1924..............	51,568	14,601	22,103	14,712	15,713
1925..............	71,675	19,311	32,524	25,430	25,532
1926..............	74,909	21,142	31,416	25,509	24,802
1927..............	76,933	a/ (20,000)	22,355	23,686	22,514
1928 -					
July 23..........	88,588	-----	31,416	26,639	22,459
August 3........	89,470	-----	32,006	-----	-----
August 25.......	91,725	-----	32,321	27,649	23,217

Year	Corn: Production	Corn: Exports year beginning November 1	Potatoes	Sugar beets
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922..............	48,725	115	48,490	784
1923..............	49,247	189	49,024	952
1924..............	74.122	4,843	56,406	1,405
1925..............	87,971	7,803	84,859	1,684
1926..............	76,548	2,122	68,879	1,592
1927..............	68,347	b/ (346)	73,667	1,604
1928 -				
August 5........	47,517	----	54,637	1,225
August 25.......	45,037	----	51,808	1,156

Compiled from original official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Two months only, November and December. For those two months the preceding year exports were 1,114,000 bushels.

GERMANY: Area of grains, 1928, with comparisons

Year	Wheat: Winter	Wheat: Spring	Wheat: Total	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1922	2,931	464	3,395	10,236	a/ 2,846	7,911
1923	3,123	530	3,653	10,790	3,216	8,265
1924	3,142	481	3,623	10,525	5,373	8,709
1925	3,501	374	3,836	11,635	3,545	8,531
1926	3,596	361	3,957	11,694	3,671	8,590
1927	3,960	400	4,360	11,667	3,678	8,614
1928, prel.	3,942	403	4,345	11,648	3,700	8,637

a/ Spring barley only.

GERMANY: Production of grains, 1928, with comparisons

Year	Wheat: Production: Winter	Wheat: Production: Spring	Wheat: Production: Total	Wheat: Net imports year beginning July 1	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	61,253	10,673	71,926	42,053	206,033	a/73,824	276,619
1923	91,445	15,003	106,448	29,590	263,037	108,446	420,731
1924	76,832	12,367	89,199	71,016	225,573	110,226	389,525
1925	109,352	8,861	118,213	56,158	317,418	119,373	384,740
1926	86,552	8,877	95,429	93,517	252,187	113,102	435,722
1927	109,444	11,078	120,522	91,773	269,025	125,750	437,249
1928, prel.	116,880	11,501	128,381	-	307,581	132,919	423,283

a/ Spring barley only.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 25, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-August 25, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-August 25 1927	July 1-August 25 1928	1928, week ending Aug. 4	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	23,240	12,401	1,883	3,077	963	3,266
Wheat flour b/ .	6,702	4,879	512	414	540	625
Rye	755	631	71	--	334	69
Corn	817	1,347	89	63	305	138
Oats	825	1,125	6	64	160	800
Barley a/	5,022	7,039	560	1,201	1,172	2,387
	Jan. 1-Aug. 25					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides .	83,350	91,931	2,637	2,413	2,516	2,039
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides.....	74,804	89,337	2,663	2,208	1,860	1,684
Lard	445,332	461,341	9,838	9,969	8,729	8,793
Pickled pork	18,144	20,364	455	425	465	392

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 1,765,000 bushels, flour 49,200 barrels. Barley from San Francisco, 55,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years 1926-27	1927-28 b/	Shipments 1928 week ending a/ Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Net movements from July 1 as far as reptd. to & inc.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports -								
Official	304,540	305,000				July 31	c/8,642	c/35,947
5 ports, Brad. c/	177,370	238,730	6,835	9,019	7,184	Aug. 25	20,343	47,416
Shipments -								
4 markets d/ .	c297,961	c326,361	9,034	7,475	6,371	Aug. 25	24,696	72,160
Pub. elev. in east c/			7,787	c/	e/	Aug. 11	16,353	33,327
United States	205,896	190,927	3,491	1,503	3,891	Aug. 25	f29,420	16,854
Argentina	129,790	186,000	1,590	1,127	1,384	Aug. 25	14,952	14,945
Australia	96,584	7,400	1,480	1,056	1,208	Aug. 25	12,056	9,544
Russia	49,202	7,000					192	8
Hungary	21,142	20,000						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000		16	56	Aug. 25	808	72
Bulgaria	2,236	2,000						
British India	8,660	12,000	32	24	0	Aug. 25	6,120	1,000
Total	849,654	736,327	15,627	11,201	12,913		88,244	114,583

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through August 25 less imports through July.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	September 1, 1927	August 23, 1928	August 30, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.50	47.50	48.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	37.44	38.29	38.29
Berlin, 1a quality	38.46	38.46	38.46
London: a/			
Danish	39.76	41.06	40.63
Dutch, unsalted.................	37.80	40.19	39.32
New Zealand	38.24	39.76	39.76
New Zealand, unsalted	38.82	40.63	40.84
Australian	37.37	36.93	36.72
Australian, unsalted	38.02	39.32	b/
Argentine, unsalted	38.85	35.20	36.28
Siberian	33.24	34.33	34.76

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation received.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Aug.31, 1927	Aug.22, 1928	Aug.29, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	71,147	69,928	66,519
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	15.45	16.21	16.42
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	14.68	15.05	15.11
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,940	9,552	10,780
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	23,081	27,748	26,781
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides ...	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " " ...	"	a/	21.94	a/
Danish " " ...	"	22.59	25.42	25.20

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17 SEPTEMBER 10, 1928 NO. 11

CROP CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The conditions of grain crops, potatoes, and root crops in Great Britain as of September 1, as estimated by "The London Times", were better than as of September 1, 1927, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley at London. Although the condition of the wheat crop is reported above last year, the official forecast of the crop in England and Wales, where most of it is grown, issued in August was 8,000,000 bushels below the 1927 crop. The conditions of the barley and oats crops are above last year, as were also the official forecasts.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market remained steady during the week ended September 5, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Heavy hogs at that city brought an average price of $16.42 per 100 pounds, the same as for the previous week, against an average for August of $16.34, and $16.10 the corresponding week of 1927. At Hamburg the average price of lard was also the same as for the previous week, $15.11 per 100 pounds. The August average for lard was $14.88, and for the corresponding week of August 1927, $15.06. See table, page 443.

In the British bacon market, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool continued to decline during the week ended September 5, while Canadian Wiltshires were again not quoted, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The Danish average, at $24.55 per 100 pounds, was about 65 cents below the average for August and the corresponding week of last year. See table, page 443.

Quotations in the principal European butter markets on September 6 were either unchanged from the previous week or, as in the case of Danish butter, particularly, slightly higher. The Copenhagen official quotation was equivalent to 38.9 cents a pound against 38.3 the previous Thursday. With New York, 93 score, at 49 cents against 48 a week earlier, the margin in favor of domestic markets is now fully 10 cents. There is nothing in the immediate prospect to indicate a weakening in the European markets, any material widening of the margin being dependent more largely upon any market rise in domestic prices. This situation might very quickly change, however, with the arrival of heavy new season supplies from the Southern Hemisphere in the fall. Prices in European markets are at about last year's level, while domestic prices are now materially higher. See page 443 for detailed comparative price statement.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

to yield fairly well. Average wheat yields of 20 bushels or better are expected in the Swift Current region. Last year the yield in Saskatchewan as a whole averaged 16.4 bushels to the acre compared with an average of 17.3 for the 5 years 1922 to 1927. In Alberta frosts did material damage in lowering of grades in certain areas of southern Alberta, but probably 80 per cent of the crop south of Calgary is believed to have escaped damage.

Europe

Reports on European crop conditions for the week ended September 6 were slightly less optimistic for Italy but more optimistic for northern Europe, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Over most of Europe there was abundant rain the first half of the week except in the Mediterranean region, while the latter part of the week it was clear and warm everywhere. Reports of the French quality and yield continue good. In Germany the trade is inclined to raise the official grain estimates, particularly for rye. In Sweden, where weather the past few weeks has been unfavorable to grain crops, conditions have improved somewhat the past week.

Winter seeding in Russia began under favorable soil and weather conditions nearly everywhere. Difficulties with regard to seed supply continue in some parts of the country, but improvement is reported from others. Probably considerable sowing of poor seed occurred in some parts of the country. Some good rain fell in the southern and western sections during the week ended September 6.

Asia

The Manchurian wheat crop is believed to be about 10 per cent above last year's good harvest, and the crop in the region supplying Shanghai mills is also good this year, but in the region surrounding Tientsin the crop is poor, according to cables from American Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus in China. In spite of the good Manchurian crop, there appears to be a fair market for American "Club straight" flour at Dairen, and Tientsin dealers have been active buyers of this flour recently. A more complete report is included under the marketing news on page 420.

Southern Hemisphere

Moderate warmth prevailed in Argentina with good showers in the north for the week ended September 3, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature averaged 1° above normal in the northern wheat zone and 3° above in the southern zone, with a weekly rainfall of 0.8 inch in the north and 0.2 in the south. In Australia only

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scattered light showers occurred during the week ended September 3 in the eastern wheat areas where early, general rains are desired. In West Australia conditions remained favorable.

Movement to market

Wheat shipments from the principal exporting countries have been slowing up the past two weeks due largely to a slowing up of the movement from the western grain division of Canada. Total shipments since the first of July as far as reported from principal exporting countries up to September 1 amounted to 122,372,000 bushels, an increase of only 15,151,000 bushels over shipments for the corresponding period last year. Two weeks ago shipments reported this year had been 25,131,000 bushels greater than for the same period last year. See table, page .

United States

Wheat exports for the week ended September 1 amounted to 3,708,000 bushels compared with 3,891,000 bushels the preceding week. Total exports since July 1 less imports through July total only 18,917,000 bushels this year compared with 42,497,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Canadian western grain division are continuing to decline but not so rapidly as in the preceding few weeks. For the week of August 31 they dropped 3,248,000 bushels to 10,431,000 bushels, compared with 15,478,000 bushels a year ago. During August stocks have been reduced about 24,000,000 bushels, whereas last year they were reduced about 11,000,000 bushels. Last year the low point was reached the middle of September and the two preceding years about the first of September. This year a few carloads of new crop wheat reached Vancouver from Alberta by the last of August, but the real movement of the new crop had not started yet. Receipts at the head of the lakes and at Vancouver have been dwindling, as well as shipments from those points. Total shipments from the four markets for the week ended August 31 were 4,032,000 bushels compared with 6,374,000 bushels the preceding week and 7,475,000 the week before that. Shipments since July 1 totaled 76,192,000 bushels compared with 27,566,000 for the same period last year.

European grain markets

Deliveries of domestic grain continued to be small in Europe for the week ended September 6, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. Markets in northwestern Europe were sporadically active with prices firm. Danubian markets were quiet and exports from

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Hungary and Yugoslavia were small as a result of prices in those countries being above the export parity. These high prices in Yugoslavia are surprising in view of recent official report of the bumper crop there. In Hamburg the price of domestic wheat on September 6 was 139.4 cents a bushel, a decrease of 9 cents from the price a week earlier. On the other hand, the rye price at Berlin increased 2.5 cents to 133.2 cents a bushel, possibly as a reaction from the government estimate of the rye crop, which, although larger than last year, is reported to be lower than the trade there had anticipated.

Russian grain procurings

Russian grain procurements during the second half of August continued to develop slowly, according to a cable of September 5 from Mr. Steere. There are some complaints of wet grain. The development of the procuring campaign this season is expected to be considerably delayed, according to an article in the Russian paper "Economic Life" of August 15, 1928. Winter wheat, which is harvested earlier than other grains in Crimea, North Caucasus and Ukraine, its chief producing region and which constitutes the most important source of commercial supply during the first two months of the campaign, will this year almost entirely disappear from the market due to the poor crop and considerable seed requirements. In the eastern regions where the crops are good, and which will therefore be an important source of bread grain for the rest of Russia, procurements do not usually develop on a large scale until December.

Furthermore, with a larger share of the procurements than usual coming from these regions this year, the less adequate drying, milling, warehousing and transportation facilities, the wetness of the grain, and the less extensive experience in procuring work there all are likely to cause further difficulties in the procuring situation. This year, for instance, Kazakstan, which is the most difficult of all eastern regions from the standpoint of procuring operations, has a record crop. Difficulties have arisen there in past years when the crops were not so large. Under such circumstances the efficiency with which the recently reorganized procuring machinery operates will probably count for a great deal. It is significant therefore that according to the Russian press in August there was observed considerable friction between the state procuring organization, "Soyuzkhleb", and agricultural cooperatives, which are supposed to cooperate in the joint work of procurements. An additional factor which probably will lower the procurement in some regions, Ukraine being especially mentioned, is local private trading by peasants, which usually increases during the years of poor crops. Considerable activity of this kind has been reported in the Russian press.

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The recent increase of procuring prices is generally considered a favorable factor to procurements, but greater elasticity of procuring and adaptation to local conditions is urged in the article quoted above. There are also difficulties on the demand side. Smaller crops in the consuming area, including the flax-growing sections, will make for a somewhat increased demand for grain shipped from the producing regions. A complicated situation is presented in Ukraine, according to the article quoted above. The Soviet authorities are faced with three problems in this region: (a) to secure fully the winter seed supply and not to allow the use of winter wheat for consumption; (b) to provide a food grain supply in a number of regions, and (c) to furnish the peasants with feeds in some regions which suffered from poor crops.

Oriental wheat and flour markets

Japan

Decreases in the prices of foreign wheats at Japanese mills, a good export demand for flour and high rice prices have stimulated the milling industry in Japan in spite of a falling off in the domestic demand for flour, according to a cable from Consul Kemper at Tokio. The price of United States western white wheat at mills in Japan on September 1 is quoted at equivalent to 159 cents a bushel, or 12 cents below the corresponding price a month ago. Canadian No. 5 on September 1 sold for 144 cents a bushel, a drop of only 3 cents below the price quoted a month previously. Australian wheat has also fallen, the present price being 165 cents a bushel. No definite price was given a month ago but it was said to be higher than any of the other wheats of which the highest quoted was the United States western white at 171 cents.

Wheat imports into Japan during July included 169,000 bushels from the United States, 436,000 bushels from Canada, and 351,000 bushels from Australia. Mill stocks on September 1 were larger than usual for that season. On August 1 foreign wheats had been in smaller supply than usual.

The wholesale price of standard flour on September 1 was 163 cents a bag of 49 pounds net, showing no change from the price quoted a month earlier. The domestic demand for flour is reported as slightly below normal, but the export demand is good. Flour exports during July are reported as equivalent to 547,000 bags of 49 pounds net. The milling industry is unusually active, according to Mr. Kemper, due to this active export demand and to the high rice prices.

Manchuria

The Manchurian wheat crop is believed by millers and other sources of information to be roughly 10 per cent larger than last year's good crop

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but of poorer quality, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus in the Orient. In spite of this large crop, however, there is an active interest in "Club straight" flour at Dairen, according to Mr. Nyhus. The increase in production is due to a substantial increase in acreage which is explained by several years of favorable prices together with good yields and to the opening up of new lands. Excessive rains in late July and early August made harvesting difficult and reduced both the yield per acre and the quality below last year. Smut reduced the yield in many localities and there is considerable grain which is poorly filled and discolored. The principal type grown in North Manchuria is hard wheat.

Manchurian mills are anticipating supplies and operations fully as large as for the active season just closing. Throughout the past season mills in Manchuria had enough wheat to operate at practically full capacity, and in addition there were exports in significant volume for the first time since 1922, the exports amounting to about 4,200,000 bushels, bought chiefly by Japan. Efforts were made the past season to market Harbin flour in Tientsin but with little success as it was impossible for Harbin millers to meet the prices of Shanghai and foreign flour in the Tientsin markets.

There is normally an outlet for certain quantities of "Club straight" flour at Dairen as distinguished from the high gluten flour of Northern Manchuria, and there is an active interest in club flour there at the present time. Flour importers state that the recent drop in prices of western soft wheat flour have made prices very attractive at Dairen and that contracts for heavy September and October shipments have been made. The low prices together with demand for flour from soft white wheat are favorable to imports of that class of flour in spite of the large Manchurian crop of hard wheat and importers are predicting that imports will be larger than last season's 245,000 bags of 49 pounds. The wholesale price of Manchurian wheat at Harbin on August 15 for October delivery was $1.04 per bushel.

<u>Tientsin</u>

A small wheat crop in the Tientsin district of China, together with transportation difficulties and reductions in the prices of American and other flours, have resulted in good contracts for September and October delivery at that port, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus. The market is well supplied for immediate delivery, but there is considerable interest in January and February shipments.

The wheat crop in the region surrounding Tientsin and supplying the mills of that city is extremely short this season as a result of drought in May which reduced yields materially. The supplies of local wheat at Tientsin are further reduced by seizures by the troops operating

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in that region and by transportation difficulties, and only small quantities are arriving. As a result, the supplies for local mills this year will have to come almost entirely from outside sources and mill operations for the current year are expected to be difficult and uncertain. The mills are already importing from Shanghai wheat from the big crop of the Yangtze valley. Manchuria, which is also reported to have a large crop, is another possible source of wheat imports. Normally the local mills supply about 30 to 40 per cent of the flour consumed in the district, the rest coming from Shanghai, Japan, the United States, Canada and Australia.

Big flour contracts were made at recent low points in the American and Canadian flour markets for September and October delivery. It is estimated that these orders total about 2,000,000 bags of 49 pounds, of which about half is "Club straight" flour. In addition there are contracts for about 1,000,000 bags of Shanghai flour and about 200,000 bags of Japanese flour, and each is subject to quick gains in the event of an active retail market. There have been heavy receipts of low priced Shanghai flour and stocks are moving somewhat slowly into consuming channels due to poor transportation conditions. It is stated that dealers are well supplied with foreign flour for early delivery, but there is considerable interest in flour for January and February shipments. Last year flour imports into Tientsin for the six months, July to December, totaled 7,608,000 bags, of which 1,155,000 bags came from the United States direct in addition to that sent by way of Shanghai.

The trade is disturbed by an announcement of the Nationalist Government to put into effect a tax equivalent to 4.6 cents, United States currency, per bag of 49 pounds on imports of foreign flour into Tientsin. A similar tax was levied at Shanghai, effective July 1. The consul at that port protested against the tax, but so far no information has been received of any action to withdraw it.

Wholesale flour prices the last of August were 165.6 cents a bag for local flour, 147.2 for "Club straight", 142.6 for Shanghai flour, 138 for Japanese, and 135.7 for Canadian. The locally milled flour is usually considered to be the best flour on the Tientsin market, the wheat usually being of excellent quality, of a higher gluten content than Shanghai wheat, but lower than Manchurian, according to an earlier report from Mr. Nyhus. The native flour has a moderate gluten content, a good white color, and normally sells for about 15 cents a bag above any other flour. American "Club straight" flour, although lowest in gluten content of any of the flours on the Tientsin market, has a firm and popular place because of its superior white color.

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United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices for the week ended August 31 were slightly higher than for the previous week. The combined price at the six principal markets and No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged 2 cents higher. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis showed a gain of 7 cents. The spring wheat prices were practically the same as for the week before. The average for No. 2 amber durum remained unchanged, while No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis showed a decline of 1 cent. The gap between this year's and last year's prices narrowed considerably for this week in comparison with last week. While a slight gain is shown this year, a decline of from 3 to 9 cents is shown over the same period last year. The prices at the various markets, except at St. Louis, are still under last year's level as follows, in cents per bushel: The combined price at six markets, 24; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City, 26; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis, 22; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, 25. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis has advanced to 1 cent over last year's price for the same period. The respective averages for this grade are $1.44 and $1.43. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg was 7 cents in favor of Minneapolis compared with 11 cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1923	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 3 ..	134	118	133	114	155	141	152	115	137	144
10 ..	139	108	137	105	160	127	164	103	143	134
17 ..	138	108	138	105	154	125	161	108	144	137
24 ..	137	108	137	104	149	123	143	109	146	137
31 ..	134	110	132	106	144	122	134	109	143	144
Sept. 7 ..	133		132		143		135		145	
14 ..	128		129		136		126		142	
21 ..	126		129		134		122		140	
28 ..	127		131		136		123		143	

Prices at the futures markets over the week following August 30 to September 6 show scarcely any changes from the August 30 prices in both the United States and foreign markets. The same spread between current prices and those of last year have also shown very little change. Futures closed under last year as follows: Chicago, 22 cents; Minneapolis, 26 cents, and Kansas City, 23 cents, for September futures. October futures at Winnipeg, Liverpool, and Buenos Aires closed 28, 25 and 26 cents under, respectively.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of September futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 2	138	120	131	112	140	117	b/146	b/121	b/159	b/138	142	123
9	142	113	134	105	144	110	b/152	b/114	b/165	b/134	144	113
16	141	113	133	106	141	111	b/150	b/113	b/164	b/130	144	116
23	137	112	129	105	136	110	b/145	b/114	b/159	b/130	143	112
30	134	110	127	103	133	109	b/141	b/111	b/158	b/131	b/140	b/114
Sept. 6	132	110	126	103	134	108	b/139	b/111	b/155	b/130	b/140	b/114
13	128		122		127		b/135		b/149		b/139	
20	128		123		127		b/135		b/151		b/139	
27	128		122		126		b/135		b/151		b/134	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October futures.

Rye production

Rye production in 18 Northern Hemisphere countries reporting to date outside of Russia totals 702,462,000 bushels, a decrease of about 3 per cent from last year's harvest in the same countries when they produced nearly 82 per cent of the estimated world total rye crop outside of Russia and China. The crop in Czechoslovakia is estimated at 52,674,000 bushels, which is 3,377,000 bushels larger than that for 1927. The Russian rye crop is placed at 783,420,000 bushels, according to a preliminary official estimate, a decrease of 19 per cent from last year's 967,700,000 bushels.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

Total 1928 production of barley in 23 countries, which last year raised about 62 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total outside of Russia, amounts to 1,038,381,000 bushels, or 14.4 per cent above production in those countries for 1927. The first estimate of the crop in Germany is 132,919,000 bushels, or 5.7 per cent above that of last year; for Czechoslovakia, 59,616,-000 bushels, or 1 per cent above that of last year; and for Italy, 11,246,000 bushels, or 19 per cent above that of last year. These countries and the 13 previously reported, which last year produced almost 68 per cent of the European total, raise the European production to about 8 per cent above that of 1927. The first estimate of the 1928 production in Japan shows a crop very slightly larger than that of last year, but considerably below that of 1925, 1926, and the pre-war average. For tables showing barley acreage and production, see pages 434 and 436.

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Russian barley production is officially estimated at 261,796,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 46,896,000 bushels greater than last year's estimate. From last year's crop only about 2,000,000 bushels were exported. A shortage of bread grains may result in the admixture of some barley and corn with the wheat and rye flour, according to the Russian paper, "Economic Life".

The frost in Canada has apparently not done so much damage to the feed grain crops as had been feared, according to reports to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In Saskatchewan the yield will probably be somewhat affected. In Ontario the barley is reported above average. In Australia beneficial rains have been reported recently. Stocks of old crop barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 31 amounted to 923,000 bushels against 790,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver since August 1 have been only 310,000 bushels compared with shipments of 642,000 bushels.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 14,529,000 bushels, an increase of 22.5 per cent over the exports for the corresponding periods last year. Exports from the United States have been increasing steadily during the past few weeks, the export for the week ended September 1 being more than 3,000,000 bushels, against less than 2,400,000 bushels for the week of August 25, and 1,200,000 bushels for the week of August 18.

Barley prices in the United States, which decreased so much between the last of June and the middle of August have increased slightly since then. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis, which had decreased to 62 cents a bushel for the week ended August 17, had increased to 64 cents during the week of August 31, compared with 63 cents for the preceding week and with 75 cents for the corresponding week last year.

The supplies of barley on hand in the Balkans are said to be rather burdensome, although they are offset by a deficient corn crop. Feed barley was dull in Denmark the latter part of August, according to trade reports. Even good quality feed barley for winter is now quoted at low prices on account of the expectations of large crops both in the United States and Canada, and it is believed that barley will be used as a feedstuff in Denmark again this year.

Oats

Total 1928 production of oats for 19 countries which last year raised more than 59 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total outside of

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Russia and China amounts to 2,357,777,000 bushels, or 13 per cent above that of 1927. The first estimate of the Italian crop is 50,571,000 bushels, which is about 65 per cent above that of last year and the largest on record. The first estimate of the 1928 German production is 423,283,000 bushels, which is below that of the past two years, and more than 100,000,000 bushels below the pre-war average, while the first estimate for Czechoslovakia shows a crop of 90,389,000 bushels, 10 per cent below that of last year. These three countries, with the 12 previously reported, which together last year raised 48 per cent of the European total, show a production of about 900,000,000 bushels, or 1.2 per cent above that of 1927. For tables showing oats acreage and production see pages and . Russian oats production, not included in the above totals, is officially estimated at 1,109,189,000 bushels, compared with 898,400,000 bushels in 1927.

While the oats crop in Canada has not been seriously damaged by frost, it is reported that in many districts of Ontario the oats have been light in proportion to the amount of straw. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 31 were 1,610,000 bushels against 1,521,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver since August 1 have amounted to only 753,000 bushels compared with shipments of 2,502,000 bushels.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 7,333,000 bushels, an increase of 28.5 per cent over those for the corresponding periods last year. Exports from the United States have increased steadily from 100,000 bushels for the week ended August 18 to 1,285,000 bushels for the week ended September 1.

Oats prices in the United States have begun to increase again slightly. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago, which between the last of June and the middle of August had fallen from 69 to 37 cents per bushel, was 39 cents for the week ended August 31 compared with 37 cents for the previous week, and with 46 cents for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

The combined 1928 corn production of the United States and three European countries is 3,111,171,000 bushels, or 8.2 per cent above that of last year. The first estimate for Czechoslovakia is 7,992,000 bushels, whichis 32 per cent below that of last year, and the smallest crop since 1919. This crop and that of Hungary show the effect of the severe drought in the Central European countries. The 12 countries which have so far reported corn acreage in 1928, which last year planted 77 per cent of the

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Northern Hemisphere total, show an area of almost 120,000,000 acres, or 3.7 per cent above that of last year. For tables showing corn acreage and production, see pages and .

In Denmark the market for corn was dull during the latter part of August, according to trade reports. The decline in prices for immediate delivery was especially noticeable, but quotations were also lower for future delivery.

The official estimate of the amount of Argentine corn from the 1927-28 harvest still available for export after August 3 was 145,661,000 bushels. The full exportable crop was estimated at 236,207,000 bushels, of which 90,546,000 bushels had already been shipped up to August 3. Total net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 259,038,000 bushels, a decrease of 14 per cent from those for the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The export from the United States was comparatively small, being only 209,000 bushels. Exports from Argentina have been falling off slightly, amounting to only 6,300,000 bushels compared with 9,205,000 bushels for the week of August 25 and 7,785,000 bushels for the week of August 18.

The spread between the United States and the Argentine corn prices gradually decreased during the last week in August, being about 16 3/4 cents on August 31 against 26 1/3 cents on the same date last year. On August 31 the price of Argentine corn for early delivery as cabled from Buenos Aires had gradually increased to almost 85 cents per bushel, while on the same day the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago had declined from $1.04 a few days earlier to about $1.01½.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

The Manchurian soy bean crop

The soy bean crop of Manchuria is at present in promising condition and may be equal to or slightly larger than last year's record crop if favorable conditions continue, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus. In general, rainfall in Manchuria has been more than ample and dry weather is needed in September to insure good yields and high quality. The acreage planted to soy beans in North Manchuria is above that of last year.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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TOBACCO

The Porto Rican tobacco situation

The Porto Rican tobacco growers are still suffering from the effects of overproduction caused by the extraordinarily large crop of 1927, in spite of the fact that the present 1928 crop is small and that the prices paid this season are about 20 per cent higher than those of 1927, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Assistant Agricultural Director Ignacio L. Torres of the Porto Rico Department of Agriculture and Labor. The 1928 crop is estimated approximately at 20,000,000 pounds from an area of 40,000 acres, compared with 47,000,000 pounds from an area of 77,000 acres in 1927.

Cigarette consumption in Japan

Cigarettes manufactured from both domestic and imported flue-cured leaf of American types are growing in popularity in Japan, states Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai in a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Although the domestic production of flue cured is growing and forms at present the most important part of the total Japanese supply of this tobacco, imports from the United States also show an increase. The tendency of increased consumption of these cigarettes has been evident for some years, but the 1928 records of the Imperial Tobacco Monopoly of Japan show another material increase in the consumption of what it terms "American Yellow Leaf" cigarettes, made from flue-cured American leaf. For the year ending March 31, 1924, the consumption of this group of cigarettes was 4,875,000,000 and in 1928 it reached 9,184,000,000.

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SUGAR

Cuba has officially cancelled the restrictive measure in regard to the allotment and sale of the balance of the 1927-28 sugar crop, according to a trade paper. This permits the Cuban sugar centrals to sell the remainder of the 1927-28 crop, originally allotted to the United States, to any country in the world, the only provision being that sales to countries other than the United States continue to be made through the Sugar Export Corporation. It will be remembered that the original decree provided for a definite amount of sugar to be allotted to the United States, the balance, after deducting enough to cover domestic consumption and a reserve of 224,000 short tons, was to be left in the hands of the Export Corporation for sale to countries other than the United States (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", February 6, 1928, page 156). Since the original

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decree, additional allotments have been made to countries other than the United States. The reserve of 224,000 short tons was first taken up, followed by an additional allotment deducted from the United States quota.

The National Sugar Defense Commission of Cuba states that the present action was taken owing to a lack of demand for Cuban sugar on the New York market, while inquiries for additional sugar were being received from European consumers.

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COTTON

World consumption and mill stocks

World mill consumption of American cotton for the six months ended July 31, 1928 was 7,181,000 bales as compared with 8,357,000 bales for the corresponding period last year, according to a cablegram from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. Mill stocks of American cotton on July 31 were 2,112,000 bales as compared with 3,056,000 on July 31, 1927. The decrease in consumption the past season of American, Indian, and Egyptian cotton from the previous season was partly offset by an increase in consumption of other growths so that the world's total consumption was 25,540,000 bales, or only 601,000 bales less than the previous season. World mill stocks of all cotton on July 31 were 4,767,000 bales as compared with 5,407,000 on July 31, 1927, and 4,498,000 on July 31, 1926. Mill stocks of Indian cotton at the beginning of this season were higher than a year ago, but American and Egyptian declined, the decline in American being 944,000 bales, or 31 per cent.

Demand situation in Europe

The situation in the cotton textile industry on the European continent during the second half of July and the first half of August was generally less favorable than the preceding month, mill activity and sales showing a continued decline, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The expected autumn improvement has not yet materialized and wholesale and retail trade are slow. Some seasonal improvement, however, may be expected. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-29, September 7, 1928.

Egyptian cotton acreage increased

The official estimate of cotton acreage in Egypt, according to various sources, is 1,805,000 acres, as compared with 1,574,000 for the 1927-28 season. This increase is unexpected in view of the Egyptian

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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legislation to limit the cultivation to one-third of the arable area. The "Manchester Guardian" states that the difference may be more apparent than real and may be due to a revised system of estimating as well as to some increased planting in southern sections of Upper Egypt where the lands devoted to cotton have never amounted to one-third of the total cultivatable area. The acreage planted to Uppers this season is in line with the trend for the past nine years, an increasing area being cultivated in Uppers with Sakel acreage on the decline. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-29, September 7, 1928.

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F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES AND PEARS IN LIVERPOOL: Large quantities of American barreled apples are arriving in Liverpool immature, lacking in color, and with poor eating quality, according to a cable from Mr. Edwin Smith, fruit specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Europe. On the Liverpool auction Wednesday, September 5, Virginia York Imperials in good condition brought $4.87 to $5.11. Immature Yorks with poor color brought only $3.41 to $4.62. Virginia Johathans sold for $6.08 to $6.33; Bonums $4.87 to $5.11; King David $5.84 to $6.08. New Jersey Wealthies sold for $4.32 to $4.74 per barrel, but slack barrels of Wealthies brought only $2.68 to $3.65. Gravensteins ranged from $2.92 to $5.35 per barrel. Maiden Blush apples brought $3.41 to $4.74 per barrel. Hudson River Bartlett pears brought $8.52 to $9.89 per barrel. In the boxed apple trade, California Newtowns were also arriving immature and with poor color and eating quality. Fancy Newtowns, sizes 150/180, sold for $2.43 to $2.80 per box. California Gravensteins brought $2.19 to $2.74. California Hardy pears brought $4.32 to $5.23, while Oregon Bartlett pears sold for $3.65 to $4.87.

YUGOSLAV PRUNE SURPLUS REDUCED: The exportable surplus of Yugoslav prunes is now estimated at 35,000 to 38,500 short tons, according to a cable received inthe Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. These figures represent a reduction from previous estimates caused by drought and dropping. The price of prunes at Valjevo on August 27 ranged around 4 cents per pound for garniture. A garniture consists of a mixed shipment containing sizes 80/85 to 110/120. Sizes 60/65 and 70/75 are not quoted as practically none are expected on account of the drought.

HAMBURG PRUNE MARKET ACTIVE: Prune dealers in Hamburg continued to buy large quantities of California prunes and did an active business with interior German markets and foreign countries, according to Mr. Steere. Prices remained firm. Yugoslav prunes were neglected. Some

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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Yugoslav shippers are reported to be buying back contracts because of the outlook for short supplies. Hamburg stocks on August 15, as compared with August 15, 1927 in parenthesis, were as follows: California 3,000 (1,669), Oregon 234 (none reported), Yugoslav 87 (247). In a later cabled report, American Consul Bevan at Hamburg states the turnover of spot California prunes was satisfactory in August with prices unchanged. Business in new crop California prunes improved during the last part of August and prices advanced. No new crop Oregon-Washington prunes were offered. Yugoslav prunes continued to be neglected, states Consul Bevan.

SHIPMENTS OF SPANISH ONIONS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States so far this season amounted to the equivalent of about 138,000 bushels against 191,000 bushels up to the same time last season, according to cabled reports received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. In a cable dated August 31, Consul Edwards stated that the onion market was good with quotations around $1.08 per crate c.i.f., duty unpaid, while on August 30 last year the price ranged around $1.00 per crate.

Shipments of early Spanish onions (babosa) to the United States during May, June and July amounted to the equivalent of 136,000 bushels this year as against corresponding shipments of about 151,000 bushels in 1927. These onions are relatively much less important than the grano onions in the trade between Spain and the United States.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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CANADIAN LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT SEVEN MONTHS 1928: For the seven-month period ending July 31, 1928, more animals of all kinds were slaughtered than for the same period of the preceding year. The increase was 5 per cent in hogs, 2 per cent in cattle, and 5 per cent in sheep. The shipment of cattle and calves to the United States during this period reached 105,000 against 85,000 last year, an increase of 24 per cent, while beef shipments to this country at 19,599,000 pounds were 15 per cent above last year. Hog exports to the United States, where most of them go, decreased from 137,000 to 19,000, while total bacon exports during the same period decreased about one-fourth. Pork exports decreased over two-thirds. See tables, pages 438 and 439.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	891,292	102.1
Canada b/	21,466	23,325	21,785	22,266	21,445	96.3
Mexico, revised	11,481	9,213	10,333	11,890	11,332	95.3
North America (3)	723,055	708,967	863,158	906,751	924,069	101.9
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged.	955,721	943,260	808,648	853,843	880,507	103.1
Italy, revised...........	184,393	240,845	220,644	195,809	236,295	120.7
Germany	131,274	118,213	95,429	120,522	128,381	106.5
Czechoslovakia	37,879	39,309	34,130	40,385	41,446	102.6
Total Europe (19)	1,309,267	1,341,627	1,158,851	1,210,559	1,286,629	106.3
Est. European total ex.R.	1,348,000	1,390,000	1,208,000	1,262,000		
Africa (3)	58,385	68,354	52,769	61,392	64,301	104.7
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	374,175	331,307	88.5
Total above count. (28)	2,474,534	2,489,995	2,438,376	2,552,877	2,606,306	102.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE.						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada b/	2,094	7,485	10,008	11,574	12,031	103.9
North America (2)	38,187	53,941	50,803	70,385	55,305	78.6
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	348,724	380,914	310,576	328,960	280,352	85.2
Italy	6,317	6,704	6,496	5,937	6,550	110.3
Germany	368,337	317,418	252,187	269,025	307,581	114.3
Czechoslovakia	63,538	58,097	45,908	49,297	52,674	106.9
Total Europe (15)	786,916	763,133	615,167	653,219	647,157	99.1
Est.European total ex.R.	978,000	938,000	747,000	798,000		
Total N. Hemis. (17) ..	825,103	817,074	665,970	723,604	702,462	97.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ Winter only.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	24,064	107.1
Mexico	2,174	1,130	1,286	1,311	1,252	95.5
Total North America (3)	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,066	100.9
Europe, 15 count. prev. rept'd	60,841	57,141	56,757	57,003	57,519	100.9
Scotland	57	49	54	67	61	91.0
Germany	4,029	3,835	3,597	4,360	4,345	99.7
Total Europe (17)	64,927	61,025	60,768	61,430	61,925	100.8
Est. European total excl R.	72,800	68,800	69,000	70,200		
Africa (4)	6,556	7,891	8,174	7,207	7,673	106.5
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis. (28)	160,823	176,148	181,210	183,488	185,899	103.3
Argentina	16,051	19,197	19,275	19,714	b/ 20,263	102.8
Total above count. (29)	176,874	195,345	200,485	203,202	206,162	101.5
Russia c/	---	18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl R. and C.	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	838	112.8
Europe, 17 count. prev. rept'd	28,945	25,482	24,879	24,929	24,092	96.6
England and Wales	(30)	50	48	36	31	86.1
Scotland	(3)	6	5	4	3	75.0
Germany	12,713	11,635	11,694	11,667	11,648	99.8
Total Europe (20)	41,692	37,173	36,626	36,636	35,774	97.6
Est. European total excl R.	45,200	40,600	40,100	40,200		
Total N. Hemis. (22)	44,045	41,790	40,959	41,069	40,147	97.8
Argentina	85	499	544	894	988	110.5
Total above count. (23)	44,130	42,289	41,502	41,963	41,135	98.0
Russia c/	--	67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. N. Hemis total excl R. and C.	48,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

b/ In the past 5 years the August or early September estimate has ranged from 98 to 99 per cent of the final.

c/ Winter acreage only.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,355	33,032	120.
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	311,300	131.
Europe, 13 count. prev. rept'd	267,009	268,445	291,154	266,554	294,179	110.
Italy	10,638	12,860	11,023	9,443	11,246	119.1
Germany	133,787	119,573	113,102	125,750	132,919	105.7
Czechoslovakia	71,108	57,206	52,500	59,014	59,616	101.
Total Europe (16)	432,542	457,884	467,779	460,761	497,960	108.1
Est. European total ex. R.	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4)	95,600	94,859	57,257	75,642	90,435	119.
Japan	95,784	91,468	88,075	71,559	71,775	100.
Chosen	32,243	40,363	38,307	35,313	33,879	95.
Total Asia (2)	128,027	131,831	126,382	106,872	105,654	98.
Total N. Hemis. (23)	890,981	898,437	836,323	907,687	1,038,381	114.
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,467,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,500,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,442,173	121.
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd	314,132	325,138	358,039	320,212	334,137	104.
Italy	37,537	47,199	40,647	30,720	50,571	164.
Germany	527,178	384,740	435,722	437,249	423,283	96.
Czechoslovakia	96,147	89,863	95,065	100,423	90,389	90.
Total Europe (15)	974,994	846,940	929,474	888,604	899,380	101.
Est. European total ex. R.	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,922,000	1,845,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	14,637	16,224	110.
Total N. Hemis. (19)	2,136,032	2,353,999	2,187,777	2,087,787	2,357,777	113.
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,513,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,608,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,693,217	2,773,708	3,029,561	109.2
Hungary	60,813	87,971	76,548	68,347	45,038	65.9
Bulgaria	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	28,571	138.6
Czechoslovakia	8,398	12,043	10,452	11,755	7,992	68.0
Total Europe (3)	95,488	125,839	114,312	100,716	81,610	81.0
Est. European total ex.R.	581,000	623,000	662,000	492,000		
Total N. Hemis. (4)	2,807,852	3,042,600	2,806,529	2,874,424	3,111,171	108.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R.	3,681,000	3,303,000	3,737,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total excl. R.	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,423,000	4,310,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia abbreviated R.

FEED GRAINS; Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,368	102,380	103.6
North America (2)	104,533	101,538	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe (6)	14,867	15,195	15,40[illegible]	15,970	16,473	103.1
Est. European total excl. R.	26,400	26,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40,405	100.0
Total N. Hemis. count. (12)	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,814	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R.	150,000	150,500	139,000	149,600		
Est. world total excl.R..	171,900	178,900	169,700			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia abbreviated R.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
California	1,362	1,050	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States, other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	15,869	122.4
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd	16,025	16,486	16,163	16,565	16,764	101.2
Scotland	191	153	122	117	114	97.4
Germany	3,464	3,545	3,671	3,678	3,700	100.6
Total Europe (18)	19,680	20,184	19,956	20,360	20,578	101.1
Est. European total excl. R.	27,000	27,300	27,200	27,700		
Africa (4)	7,953	8,362	8,477	6,921	7,461	107.8
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. count. (27)	37,277	40,698	40,651	40,896	44,799	109.5
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,186	100.0
Total above count. (28) .	37,507	41,598	41,630	42,082	45,985	109.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C. ...	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	65,000	67,000	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
North America (2)	46,954	57,423	56,918	55,269	55,211	99.9
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd	24,607	23,193	23,083	22,898	22,916	100.1
Scotland	952	926	940	897	882	98.3
Germany	9,529	8,531	8,590	8,614	8,637	100.3
Total Europe (18)	35,088	32,650	32,613	32,409	32,435	100.1
Est. European total excl. R.	49,400	46,200	46,600	45,700		
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	762	111.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (26)	82,661	90,682	90,367	88,426	88,436	100.0
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,212	101.6
Total above count. (27) .	85,057	94,076	93,538	91,586	91,648	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928 week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States....	17,044	36,580	1,172	2,387	3,076	Aug.25	5,744	10,013
Canada	42,533	25,131				July 31	1,010	2,321
Argentina	14,140	11,141	0	25		Aug.18	967	91
Danubian coun.b/.	36,658	(35,000)	1,117	350		Aug.18	4,186	2,164
Russia	20,465	(2,000)						
Total	130,840	110,000					11,907	14,589
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States ...	15,041	9,823	160	800	1,285	Aug.25	1,195	2,459
Canada	13,620	9,646				July 31	260	4,523
Argentina	40,103	29,455	63	0		Aug. 18	4,045	351
Danubian coun....	9,939	c/	0	0		Aug. 18	205	0
Total excl.Danube	68,764	49,000					5,705	7,3[illegible]

	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
CORN, EXPORTS:	1925-26	1926-27	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	1926-27	1927-28
Year beginning November 1	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States ...	25,533	17,161	63	305	138	209	15,623	18,549
Danubian coun.d/.	67,863	82,985	0	180	0		34,026	14,974
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	8,717	7,785	9,845	6,300	245,243	211,751
Union of S.Africa	18,833	8,562	643	686	1,243		f/1,972	14,452
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov-July	Nov-July
United States ...	576	5,040					1,449	1,283
Total exports less U.S. imports ..	290,034	433,352					300,881	259,038

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. d/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	472	581	101.6
Europe, 11 count. prev. rept'd	7,903	7,214	7,168	7,344	7,308	99.5
Scotland	144	142	142	147	145	98.6
Total Europe (12)	8,047	7,356	7,310	7,491	7,453	99.5
Est. European total excl. R.	25,500	25,800	25,600	26,200		
Tunis	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above count. (15)	12,210	10,973	10,957	11,582	11,789	101.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	30,800	31,500	31,300			
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	459,737	113.0
Europe (6)	201,253	236,781	216,498	196,156	191,943	97.9
Est. European total ex. R.	4,164,000	4,747,000	3,840,000	4,617,000		
Tunis	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (8)	559,052	560,408	570,980	603,223	651,845	108.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. R. and C.	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

CANADA: Cold storage holdings, August 1, 1928 with comparisons

Kind of meat	5-year average on August 1	August 1, 1927	August 1, 1928	July 1, 1928
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beef	7,996,206	8,670,215	7,840,632	8,097,426
Veal		1,249,668	1,195,312	1,098,945
Total		9,919,883	9,035,944	9,196,371
Pork	37,129,762	37,273,666	39,975,796	49,919,967
Mutton and lamb	669,995	703,050	530,845	750,939

CANADA: Exports of live animals and meat products, seven months, 1927 and 1928

Item and country of destination	Seven months 1927	1928
	Number	Number
Cattle to Great Britain	8,263	405
United States	35,208	53,339
Total	45,262	55,013
Calves to United States	50,154	51,325
Total	50,428	51,505
Hogs to United States	136,536	19,002
Total	138,084	21,266
Sheep to United States	1,017	3,551
Total	1,591	4,014
	Pounds	Pounds
Beef to Great Britain	569,700	500
United States	17,112,600	19,599,000
Total	20,473,500	21,303,200
Bacon to Great Britain	32,161,000	23,706,100
United States	2,342,700	2,337,000
Total	34,926,300	26,464,900
Pork to Great Britain	5,427,900	1,296,500
United States	9,430,500	3,328,400
Total	16,213,900	5,710,300
Mutton to Great Britain	--	9,700
United States	94,400	56,300
Total	280,700	237,100

Dominion Live Stock Branch Markets Intelligence Service, July 1928.

CANADA: Inspected slaughter of livestock, seven months, 1927 and 1928

Kind of animal	Seven months 1927	Seven months 1928
Cattle	338,374	341,365
Calves	273,747	283,355
Total	612,121	624,720
Hogs	1,494,854	1,575,177
Sheep	155,194	164,028

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 1928.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Production of specified grains and net imports of wheat, 1922 to 1928

Year	Wheat: Production	Wheat: Net imports year beginning July 1	Rye production	Barley production	Oats production	Corn production
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922......	33,621	10,103	61,097	46,352	71,552	9,884
1923......	36,226	18,978	53,338	54,981	91,684	10,620
1924......	32,238	23,014	44,735	44,583	82,959	10,239
1925......	39,309	19,176	58,697	27,206	89,863	12,043
1926	34,130	20,992	45,908	52,500	95,066	10,452
1927......	40,385	21,000	49,297	59,014	100,423	11,755
1928 Prel.	41,446	---	52,674	59,616	90,389	7,992

RUSSIA: Production of specified grains and exports of wheat and barley, average 1909-13, annual 1924-28

Year	Wheat: Production	Wheat: Net exports, year beginning July 1	Rye: Production	Barley: Production	Barley: Net exports, yr. beginning July 1	Oats: Production
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Old boundaries, average 1909-1913..	815,010	160,060	921,912	604,588	172,730	1,088,712
Present boundaries,						
Ext. ave. 1909-1913	758,941		735,505	418,030		924,918
1924	472,200	301	737,000	180,500	3,235	602,800
1925	730,090	27,085	877,500	279,200	36,940	797,800
1926	819,744	49,202	903,100	253,500	20,465	987,900
1927	749,197	(7,000)	967,700	214,900	(2,000)	898,400
1928 Preliminary	749,564		783,420	261,796		1,109,189

Source: 1928 - International Institute of Agriculture; 1924-27, Statistical Review, published by the Central Statistical Bureau of U. S. S. R., No. 2, 1928, page 23.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, July, 1927 and 1928

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	July 1927	July 1928	July, 1928 Long staple	July, 1928 Short staple
Long and short staple:	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Soviet Russia in Europe	82,142	76,753	40,442	36,311
Germany	62,781	41,756	5,900	35,856
United Kingdom	36,382	44,966	11,628	33,338
Italy	33,160	40,739	2,404	38,335
France	21,489	30,337	3,285	27,052
Belgium	12,256	7,376	209	7,167
Spain	11,048	15,732	1,081	14,651
Netherlands	3,350	8,240	242	7,998
Sweden	1,153	2,283	264	2,019
Other Europe	3,657	2,737	288	2,449
Total Europe	267,418	270,919	65,743	205,176
Canada	17,130	15,797	2,963	12,834
Japan	60,024	53,237	532	52,705
China	19,593	6,971	214	6,757
British India	13,742	0	0	0
Other countries	1,581	270	0	270
Total exports	379,488	347,194	69,452	277,742
Total imports a/..	32,581	19,324		
Total reexports a/	403	1,095		
Net exports	347,315	328,965		
Linters:				
Germany	14,372	7,225		
France	2,691	2,207		
United Kingdom	1,044	876		
Other Europe	1,203	826		
Total Europe	19,310	11,134		
Canada	826	747		
Other countries	1	232		
Total exports	20,137	12,113		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

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GRAINS; Exports from the United States, July 1-September 1, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 1, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 1 1927	July 1-Sept. 1 1928	1928, week ending Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	34,035	15,183	3,077	963	3,266	2,782
Wheat flour b/ .	8,939	5,804	414	540	625	926
Rye	2,013	853	--	334	69	222
Corn	1,068	1,556	63	305	138	209
Oats	1,996	2,410	64	160	800	1,285
Barley a/	6,787	10,115	1,201	1,172	2,387	3,076
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 1					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ham & shoulders, inc.Wilt.sides .	87,899	93,274	2,413	2,516	2,039	1,343
Bacon,inc.Cumber-land sides	77,440	91,252	2,208	1,860	1,684	1,915
Lard	462,276	492,850	9,969	8,729	8,793	11,509
Picklod pork	19,982	20,783	425	465	392	419

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 794,000 bushels, flour 82,600 barrels. Barley from San Francisco, 575,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT. INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports for years 1926-27	Net exports for years 1927-28b/	Shipments 1928, week ending a/ Aug.18	Aug.25	Sept. 1	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported To & inc:	1927-28	1928-29
Candad:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports-								
Official	304,540	305,000				July 31	c 8,642	c 35,947
5 ports,Brad.c	177,370	238,730	9,019	7,184	6,728	Sept.1	23,268	54,144
Shipments-								
4 markets d/.	c297,961	c326,361	7,475	6,374	4,032	Sept.1	27,566	76,192
Pub.elev.in east c/			7,043	7,410	e	Aug.25	22,280	47,779
United States ...	205,896	190,927	1,503	3,891	3,708	Sept.1	f 42,497	f 18,917
Argentina	139,790	186,000	1,156	1,384	662	Sept.1	16,154	15,636
Australia	96,584	7,400	1,056	1,203	968	Sept.1	13,148	10,507
Russia	49,202	7,000				Sept.1	664	8
Hungary	21,142	20,000)						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000)						
Rumania	11,388	5,000)	16	56	e	Aug:25	808	72
Bulgaria	2,236	2,000)						
British India ...	8,660	12,000	24	0	40	Sept.1	6,384	1,040
Total	849,654	736,327	11,230	12,908	9,410		107,221	122,372

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through September 1 less imports through July.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	September 8, 1927	August 30, 1928	September 6, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.50	48.00	49.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	39.27	38.29	38.90
Berlin, la quality	40.63	38.46	39.35
London: a/			
Danish	40.77	40.63	41.50
Dutch, unsalted	40.19	39.32	39.32
New Zealand	38.67	39.76	39.55
New Zealand, unsalted	39.54	40.84	40.84
Australian	37.80	36.72	36.72
Australian, unsalted	38.23	b/	39.11
Argentine, unsalted	37.58	36.28	35.64
Siberian	34.54	34.76	34.55

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation received.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Sept. 7,	Aug. 29,	Sept. 4,
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	70,663	66,519	74,678
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	16.10	16.42	16.42
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	15.06	15.11	15.11
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,035	10,780	13,722
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	31,355	26,781	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.55

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 17 SEPTEMBER 17, 1928 NO. 12

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices remained steady during the week ended September 12, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, the price at that city remaining at $16.42 per 100 pounds as for the previous week, against an average for August of $16.34, and $15.17 for the corresponding week of 1927. Hog receipts were slightly less than the week previous, and also under those of the corresponding week of 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg advanced from $15.11 per 100 pounds the previous week to $15.48, against an average for August of $14.88, and $15.36 for the corresponding week of 1927. See table, page 471.

In the British bacon market, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool continued to decline during the week ended September 12, while Canadian Wiltshires were again not quoted, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The Danish average, at $24.33 per 100 pounds, was about 87 cents below the average for August, and $1.31 below the quotation for the corresponding week of 1927. See table, page 471.

European butter markets were featured by an advance equivalent to 2 cents a pound in the Copenhagen butter quotation during the week ended September 13, the most marked advance in that item in any recent week. On that date the quotation was fixed at the equivalent of 40.9 cents a pound as compared with 38.9 cents on the previous Thursday. The Copenhagen quotation is now well above that of a year ago, and only 8½ cents under 92 score in New York, as quoted on the same date at 49½ cents. Colonial butter in London was only slightly higher than a week earlier at the equivalent of 37 to 40 cents. The Australian season, particularly, now appears unusually promising with some new season surplus already being produced there, but stocks of Colonial butter are reported low and shipments arriving and afloat still below those of last year at this time. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 471.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 30 countries is estimated at 3,188,-722,000 bushels against 2,989,721,000 bushels in those countries in 1927, when they represented nearly 85 per cent of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China. The United States wheat crop is now indicated to be 901,072,000 bushels, an increase of 9,780,000 bushels over the August 1 estimate and an increase of 28,475,000 bushels over the 1927 estimate. Indicated production of durum wheat for the four principal spring wheat States was 84,866,000 bushels, an increase of less than 1 per cent over the August 1 indication. Production last year was 76,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat other than durum has increased in prospective outturn from 228,350,000 bushels on August 1 to 237,607,000 bushels on September 1.

Canada

The Canadian wheat crop is estimated at 550,482,000 bushels, of which 529,138,000 bushels are spring and 21,344,000 bushels winter wheat. This is an increase of 110,457,000 bushels over the 1927 crop, and the largest Canadian crop on record. The yield of 22.8 bushels per acre is the largest since 1915, when the yield was 26.0 bushels.

Europe

The 1928 wheat crop in Poland is slightly below last year, being 53,645,000 bushels. The Belgian crop, which is estimated at 17,747,000 bushels, is 1,470,000 bushels above the 1927 crop, and 4,946,000 bushels above the 1926 crop. The Rumanian crop has been revised upward again and is now estimated at 130,512,000 bushels against the August estimate of 113,904,000. For summary of wheat production see table, page 460.

Foreign crop conditions

Canada

The weather in Canada during August was favorable to the ripening of the grain, except for frosts in part of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where grades may be lowered and the yields, especially of late grains, reduced. The crops are remarkably free from rust and disease. Harvesting weather has been favorable, but good weather is still required for completion.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Europe

European weather for the week ended September 13 was mostly clear and warm except for scattered rains in Scandinavia and central Europe, being heaviest in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Austria, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Further improvement is noted in the crops of the Scandinavian countries. The German potato and sugar beet crops were officially reported to be in average condition on September 1. Fall seeding in Russia is progressing under unusually favorable soil conditions, although the retarded harvesting of the 1927 crop is an unfavorable factor, in the Ukraine. The weather during August was unfavorable to the harvesting of the crops in southern Russia, particularly Crimea and Ukraine.

Southern Hemisphere

The weather in Argentina for the week ended September 10 was mainly dry and cooler, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat zone the temperature averaged 54° and in the southern zone 50°, being 3° below normal in each case. Very light showers occurred in the north, but no rain was reported in the south. "The Times of Argentina" for August 20, quoting the Ministry of Agriculture, stated that at that time the condition of the wheat crop was generally excellent and that in some districts frosts had favored the plants by preventing excessive growth. There is a marked increase in the amount of pedigree wheat sown, according to the same report. Crop conditions continue favorable in Australia. Light showers were reported in the wheat areas of the eastern states, but general rains would be welcomed.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to September 8 were 24,860,000 bushels against 48,030,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports have been increasing during the last few weeks, but are below the five-year average for this season. During the week ended September 8, 3,205,000 bushels of wheat were exported and 653,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, or a total of 3,858,000 bushels against 3,708,000 bushels during the previous week.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on September 7 were 10,226,000 bushels against 11,382,000 bushels a year ago. Ship-

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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ments from the principal elevators during the week were slightly in excess of receipts, amounting to 2,797,000 bushels against 2,569,000 bushels received.

Russia

Russian grain procurements during August were 561,000 bushels against 1,107,000 bushels during August 1927, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Data are not available by regions, but the report states that procurements in Ukraine were reduced. Heavy rains have delayed both the harvesting and procuring of grain in many regions. Active private buying has also been a factor in reducing procurements.

European grain market conditions

The grain markets of France were fairly active during the week ended September 12, but elsewhere the markets on the continent were dull, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. Wheat and rye prices in Germany declined during the week and on September 12 wheat was quoted at Hamburg at $1.32 per bushel against $1.39 on September 5. Rye prices at Berlin on September 12 were $1.25 per bushel against $1.33 on September 6. Rye prices, which were below wheat prices on the pound basis during August, have again risen above wheat.

United States wheat prices

The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets remained unchanged at $1.10 per bushel during the week ended September 7, as compared with $1.30 a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced three cents to $1.25 per bushel, and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis also advanced three cents to $1.47, or two cents higher than last year. On the other hand, No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City remained unchanged at $1.06 per bushel and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined five cents to $1.04 as compared with $1.35 a year ago. Western white wheat at Seattle remained approximately unchanged at $1.13 per bushel as indicated by the average of cash quotations. Since September 7, cash prices have not strengthened. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg was seven cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended September 7, as compared with a spread of ten cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat declined somewhat during the week following September 6 and reached new low levels for the season. Somewhat larger official estimates of the spring wheat crop, optimistic Canadian

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S S P E C T S, C O N T'D

forecasts for a large crop in Canada, and inactive export trade were contributing factors to a weaker market. The movement of spring wheat is now large. On September 13, the closing prices of December futures as compared with those of September 6 were two cents lower at Chicago, one cent lower at Kansas City, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and three cents lower at Liverpool. October futures at Buenos Aires declined approximately four cents to 110 cents per bushel as compared with the price on September 6. As compared with last year, December futures are 13 cents lower at Chicago and Kansas City, 19 cents lower at Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and 22 cents lower at Liverpool. October futures at Buenos Aires are 28 cents lower than last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 10	139	108	137	105	160	127	164	103	143	134
17	138	108	138	105	154	125	161	108	144	137
24	137	108	137	104	149	123	143	109	146	137
31	134	110	132	106	144	122	134	109	143	144
Sept. 7	133	110	132	106	143	125	135	104	145	147
14	128		129		136		126		142	
21	126		129		134		122		140	
28	127		131		136		123		143	
Oct. 5	126		132		133		122		149	

WHEAT: Closing prices of September and December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 9	142	113	134	105	144	110	b/152	b/114	b/165	b/134	144	113
16	141	113	133	106	141	111	b/150	b/113	b/164	b/130	144	116
23	137	112	129	105	136	110	b/145	b/114	b/159	b/130	143	112
30	134	110	127	103	133	109	b/141	b/111	b/158	b/131	b/140	b/114
Sept. 6	133	110	127	103	132	108	b/140	b/111	b/155	b/130	b/142	b/114
		December futures										
13	130	113	123	107	129	110	129	110	151	129	b/138	b/110
20	129		123		127		128		150		c/134	
27	130		125		128		131		152		c/133	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October future. c/ November future.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Rye production

Rye production in the 19 countries reporting to date is 824,345,-000 bushels against 769,591,000 bushels in those countries in 1927. The first estimate of the 1928 crop in Poland is 232,270,000 bushels against 223,939,000 bushels in 1927. Production in Belgium is estimated at 27,-676,000 bushels, an increase of almost 27 per cent over 1927. See table, page 460.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

Production of barley in the 28 countries which have so far reported in 1928, and which last year raised about three-fourths of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 1,293,341,000 bushels, or 18.4 per cent above that for the same countries in 1927. The August estimate of the United States crop has been raised about 1,700,000 bushels to 346,027,000 bushels, while the first estimate of the Canadian crop is 144,875,000 bushels, almost 50 per cent above that of last year. The combined production of these two countries has turned out to be about 36 per cent above that of last year, whereas the area planted was only 32 per cent greater.

The barley production for the 19 European countries reported in 1928, which last year raised 81 per cent of the total amount outside of Russia, now stands at 605,704,000 bushels, practically 10 per cent above that for the same countries last year, while the acreage planted in the 22 countries reported was only 0.6 per cent above that of 1927. The first estimate of the 1928 barley crop in Poland is 87,265,000 bushels, or more than 16 per cent above that of last year, and the largest crop on record. The first estimate for Austria is 12,590,000 bushels, or 15 per cent above that of last year. The preliminary estimate of Belgium is 4,685,000 bushels, or 12.4 per cent above that of 1927, and the largest crop since 1921.

Countries which have previously reported 1928 barley production, but which have recently revised their estimates upward slightly, are the Netherlands, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Finland. Luxemburg has lowered its previous estimate slightly, while the first report for the Lebanon Republic shows a production a little below that of last year. For detailed tables on barley acreage and production, see pages 463 and 465.

The exportable surplus of the Rumanian barley crop of 75,645,000 bushels was officially estimated on August 16 to be about 31,500,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 7 were 1,630,000 bushels against 668,000 on the same date last year. Receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have amounted to 621,000 bushels compared with shipments of 729,000 bushels.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 19,457,000 bushels, an increase of 33 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. United States exports have been increasing gradually during the past few weeks to 3,318,000 bushels during the week ended September 8. United States barley prices for the past month have remained at about the same level. For the week of September 7 the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was 64 cents per bushel, the same price as the preceding week, and 9 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Oats

The 1928 production of oats in the 23 countries so far reported, which last year raised 80 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 3,141,734,000 bushels, an increase of almost 12 per cent over that of 1927. The August estimate of the oats crop in the United States was revised upward by nearly 12,000,000 bushels to 1,453,829,000 bushels, which is nearly 23 per cent above last year's crop. The first estimate for Canada places the crop at 474,242,000 bushels, or nearly 3 per cent above that of last year. In both the United States and Canada the acreage planted was slightly below that of last year.

The preliminary estimate of 251,462,000 bushels for Poland is also nearly 8 per cent above the 1927 crop, and the largest on record for that country. The first estimate of the Belgian crop is 48,353,000 bushels, or some 5 per cent above that of 1927, and the largest crop on record with the exceptions of 1926 and 1914.

Countries which have reported production earlier in the season, but which have recently revised their estimates upward are the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Portugal, and Finland. The August estimate for Rumania has been revised downward by nearly 5,000,000 bushels to 64,278,000 bushels, while Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and Greece have also lowered their earlier estimates slightly. The total for the 17 countries reported, which last year produced about 63 per cent of the European crop outside of Russia, is now 1,197,397,000 bushels, or 2.4 per cent above that for last year, while the acreage for the 20 European countries reported is practically the same as last year. For detailed tables on oats acreage and production, see pages 464 and 465.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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The exportable surplus of the Rumanian oats crop of 64,278,000 bushels was officially estimated on August 16 to be about 10,500,000 bushels.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 7 amounted to 1,493,000 bushels against 1,383,000 bushels on the same date last year. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver since August 1 have been 844,000 bushels compared with shipments of 2,635,000 bushels.

Combined exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 7,751,000 bushels, an increase of 28 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. Exports from the United States for the week ended September 8 dropped off to 418,000 bushels from the 1,285,000 bushel export of the previous week, while the price level remained about the same. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week of September 7 was 39 cents per bushel, the same as for the preceding week this year, and 6 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.

Corn

Total 1928 corn production in 6 countries, which last year raised 83 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total outside of Russia, now stands at 3,151,323,000 bushels, or 4.6 per cent above that for the same countries in 1927. This increase is due to a larger production in the United States, which planted 3.6 per cent more than last year, and which, according to the September estimate, has produced 5.7 per cent more than last year, or 2,930,586,000 bushels.

In Europe the production is lower than last year on account of the drought, in spite of an increased acreage planted. Private estimates in Italy indicate a crop 15 to 40 per cent below that of 1927. The drought damage was reported to be especially heavy in southern Italy.

The Minister of Agriculture of Rumania on August 16 made the first official estimate of the 1928 corn crop there. Taking into consideration that there was an increase of more than 550,000 acres planted, he believes the production may practically equal the 139,000,000 bushel crop of 1927, which was well below that of the past few years and of the pre-war average, and also believes that this year's exportable surplus will approximate 18,900,000 bushels, not including a carryover of some 9,850,000 bushels from the 1927 crop. Reports from trade sources, however, consider that these estimates are unduly optimistic, and believe that when the final figures are available there will be an insignificant surplus of corn, if any. See tables on corn acreage and production, pages 464 and 466.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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In parts of the Danube Basin and the Balkan countries it is reported that corn, forage crops, and pastures have been seriously damaged, and there is even talk of having to make heavy sacrifices of livestock in parts of this region. Such areas as Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Germany will have to depend much more heavily upon overseas shipments of corn and other feedstuffs during the coming season. In Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary it is reported that official circles are inclined to facilitate such imports by tariff reductions.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available have amounted to 267,512,000 bushels, a decrease of 14 per cent from the exports for the same periods of the preceding season. United States exports for the week ended September 8 were only 182,000 bushels, while Argentine exports increased from less than 6,000,000 bushels the preceding week to more than 7,000,000 bushels.

Corn prices in the United States from September 5 to September 12 showed a slight upward trend, the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advancing from 99 cents per bushel to $1.03 during that week, while the price of Argentine corn as cabled from Buenos Aires remained at about 86 cents during that week. The spread between the United States and the Argentine prices on September 12 was, therefore, about 17 cents, the same as at the end of August, and the same as on September 12 last year, when both the United States and the Argentine corn prices were 7 cents a bushel lower than at present.

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POTATOES

Prospects for potatoes are slightly higher in the United States than they were a month ago and the September 1 condition indicates a production of 436,815,000 bushels against 400,964,000 bushels a year ago. The hot weather has not been favorable, but the loss from blight, though widespread, has not been as severe as feared. The preliminary forecast of the Canadian crop is 80,147,000 bushels against 77,430,000 bushels in 1927.

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SUGAR

Recent rains have somewhat improved the condition of the sugar beet crops in central Europe, according to a cabled report of September 7 to a trade paper. More rain is still needed, however, especially in France. The effect of the dry weather is reflected in the field tests of the sugar beets, which show a low weight of roots and tops as compared with the last two years. See table, page 466.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The total 1928 sugar beet acreage in the United States, Canada and 20 European countries is placed at 6,963,000 acres, or 1.1 per cent above last year, according to revised estimates received to date from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. These countries accounted for over 97 per cent of the world sugar beet acreage during the last three years. Estimates received since the report published in "Foreign Crops and Markets" of August 20, 1928 include England and Wales, Belgium, and Russia. The acreage devoted to sugar beets in England and Wales is officially estimated at 175,000 acres, or 21.4 per cent below that of 1927. An early estimate by the Sugar Producers' Association placed the 1928 acreage at 190,000 acres. The estimated sugar beet acreage in Belgium has been reduced from 167,000 to 156,000 acres, indicating an acreage 10.6 per cent below that of last year. No change has been made in the estimate for the Russian sugar beet acreage for the current year, but a revised estimate places the 1927 acreage at 1,643,000 acres as compared with an early estimate of 1,526,000 acres.

Production of sugar beets for 1928 in 6 European countries as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture shows an increase of 8.7 per cent over the crop produced by these countries in 1927. Belgium, Netherlands, Hungary, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Russia are included in the Institute's report. Increases over last year occur in Netherlands, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Russia, while decreases are indicated in Belgium and Hungary. The production of sugar beets in the United States for the current year is estimated at 6,380,000 short tons, or 17.7 per cent below last year's crop of 7,753,000 short tons, according to the United States Crop Report of September 10. For detailed report on acreage and production of sugar beets in countries for which data have been received for 1928, see page 457.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The outstanding feature of the Liverpool auction for American apples on Wednesday, September 12, was the liberal supply of Virginia apples, of which a large proportion was of poor color and appearance, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Barreled apples with good color and appearance showed a marked premium over ruling prices. In general the demand was active for highly colored fruit in good condition, but most of the offerings were not in standard merchandizing condition. Moreover, many of the barreled

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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varieties showed a large amount of slacks. The depreciation on slack barrels ranged from 36 to 72 cents per barrel. Considerable quantities of early varieties of barreled apples were arriving over-ripe and with a slight amount of decay, states Mr. Smith. Boxed apples from California and Oregon were only in light to moderate supply. Only light supplies of California Yellow Newtowns were available, but most of the fruit was immature, lacking in color and of poor eating quality. The offerings of California and Oregon Gravensteins were in good condition and met with a good demand. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-182, September 14, 1928.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of grano onions from Spain to the United States from late in August to September 10 amounted to 44,667 half-cases and 79,908 crates, according to cabled reports received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total shipments of grano onions to the American market from the beginning of the grano season late in July to September 10 amount to 350 cases, 87,141 half-cases, and 194,443 crates, or approximately 252,000 bushels as compared with 248,000 bushels during the corresponding period last season.

FRENCH WALNUT CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1928: The general opinion of the French Walnut trade is that the walnut crop in France this year will be below average in quantity, according to a report dated August 31 and received from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. This estimate applies to both table walnuts, such as "Marbots", "Cornes", and "Charentes", and to walnuts for cracking. In a normal year the total walnut crop for all of France is estimated at 800,000 sacks fo 110 pounds each, a large part of which is used for cracking purposes. With reference to the State of maturity of the Bordeaux walnut crop as a whole, including both table walnuts and walnuts for cracking, it is stated that the condition of growth is about normal and that with a continuance of present conditions table walnuts should be ready for shipment about October 15, or in plenty of time for Thanksgiving. Some regions are already furnishing the first green walnuts gathered from the trees for sale for local table use.

Important shipments of Russian Caucasian walnuts have been received at Bordeaux this summer for use especially for cracking purposes, states Consul Memminger. The amount imported is generally reported to have been 20,000 sacks. In the event of a shortage in the French crop, it is anticipated that further foreign importations may be made, especially from Rumania if the crop there should be abundant.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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CORRECTION -

Through a typographical error the names of the countries in the table giving exports of hogs and pork products from Canada on page 340 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for August 27, 1928, featuring "Hogs and Pork", were transposed. The first column should have had the heading "To the United States" and the second "To the United Kingdom". The same transposition occured in the text on page 339. On page 439 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for September 10 the table for seven months exports from Canada are given correctly, showing that the live hogs come to the United States and the bulk of the bacon goes to the United Kingdom.

SEVEN MONTHS SLAUGHTER IN GERMANY: Figures for seven months' slaughter in Germany this year show that at the 36 most important points the number of hogs killed reached the record figure of 3,068,000 an increase of 27 per cent over 1927, and 63 per cent over 1926. The number killed in July, or 381,500, while lower than for the preceding months of this year, [illegible], constitutes a record for that month. The slaughter of cattle and calves for the seven month period under review, at 1,242,000, was 11 per cent above 1927, and 5 per cent over 1926. Sheep slaughter was also 2 per cent above 1927, but 13 per cent below 1926.

HUNGARIAN LIVESTOCK IN 1928: With the exception of sheep and goats, all classes of livestock in Hungary show increases this year over last. Horses and goats are the only classes showing increases over pre-war, however. The most outstanding increase over last year is in hogs, which this year number 2,662,000, or 12 per cent above 1927. This is the largest number recorded in Hungary since 1924 although the number is still 20 per cent below pre-war. Sows this year reached 579,000, which is 9 per cent above last year but 4 per cent below 1925. Female pigs under 1 year were estimated at 826,000, which is 13 per cent above last year. Hungary ranks fifth or sixth on the list of the most important pork exporting countries of Europe, being above Sweden and Poland in 1926 and below these countries in 1927, Exports of pork and pork products from Hungary in 1927 amounted to 20,576,000 pounds compared with 54,685,000 pounds the preceding year. This is a small amount compared with the [illegible], 616,323,000 pounds exported by Denmark and the 306,312,000 pounds exported [illegible] by the Netherlands in 1927. Cattle this year number 1,812,000 or about 0.3 cent above 1927, although 16 per cent below pre-war. The number of cows is approximately the same as last year while heifers over 1 year and under 1 year increased 4 per cent over 1927. Sheep numbershhave been declining since 1925 and in 1928 numbered only 1,566,000 against 1,611,000 last year, 1,891,000 in 1925, and 2,406,000 in 1911. The number of breeding ewes this year is only 925,000, a decrease of 4 per cent compared with last year. See table on page 469.

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LIVESTOCK IN FINLAND IN 1927: The principal change in Finnish livestock in 1927 compared with 1926 was a 7 per cent increase in hogs to 418,000. Hogs have been increasing steadily in this country since 1924 and last year reached 95 per cent of the number in 1910. Cattle, at 1,872,000, were a little above 1926 numbers and 17 per cent above 1910. Sheep, which numbered 1,368,000 in 1927, have been declining steadily since 1920, when they stood at 1,704,000, although they were still 38,000 above 1910 at this recent enumeration. Horses, estimated at 396,000, were 1 per cent below 1926 but still above the number recorded for 1910. See detailed figures on page 469.

BEEF SLAUGHTER IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL: The total number of cattle killed in Rio Grande do Sul in the season ended about the last of July was 896,000 against 622,270 last season, an increase of 44 per cent, according to the report of Consul Nasmith at Porto Alegre. Of the 896,000 slaughtered this season, 753,572 were killed for the manufacture of jerked beef, and 142,428 for the freezing establishments. The prices obtained this season averaged about $5.95 per head more than the price obtained last season. The average price of jerked beef cattle was about 14 cents per pound for fat cattle, and 12 cents for the inferior kinds. It is considered by some that the average price obtained per head of cattle was about $35.71. Others estimate the average to be between $29.76 and $35.71 per head during this season. Most of the jerked beef and frozen meat are exported either to Northern Brazil or to foreign countries.

DOMESTIC WOOL SALES IN ENGLAND AND WALES: Fewer fleeces were offered at the majority of the auctions held at country markets in England and Wales this year, and the decrease on the total of the corresponding sales in 1927 amounted to about 7 per cent, states the "Agricultural Market Report of England and Wales" for August 24. The quality of the wool appeared generally up to the average, although the proportion of unwashed wool inclined to be larger than in previous years. At the opening sales it was evident that prices would be on a considerably higher level than in 1927 and as the season progressed there was no slackening of the demand and the increased prices were maintained throughout the whole of the sales. Prices as a whole approximated fairly closely those realized in 1924. The average increase in prices for various descriptions obtained in 1928 over those of the previous year was fully 10 cents per pound. The average increase of washed wool prices was about 2 cents per pound more than for unwashed and taking all classes into consideration the prices were 76 per cent higher than prewar, as compared with 37 per cent in 1927, and 92 per cent in 1924.

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GRAIN PRODUCTION AND WHEAT TRADE IN RUMANIA, POLAND AND BELGIUM, 1922 to 1928

Year	Wheat: Production	Wheat: Net exports year beginning July 1	Rye production	Barley production	Oats production
RUMANIA	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	92,007	a/ 1,593	9,206	93,774	92,073
1923	102,120	a/ 5,787	9,607	60,870	62,665
1924	70,420	4,036	5,963	30,759	42,013
1925	104,741	8,278	7,997	46,817	50,986
1926	110,883	11,388	11,242	77,388	79,850
1927	96,734	4,690	9,323	57,950	59,810
1928, August est.	113,904		11,771	74,359	69,169
Sept. est.	130,512		9,330	75,645	64,278

Year	Wheat: Production	Wheat: Net imports year beginning July 1	Rye production	Barley production	Oats production
POLAND -	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	42,378	a/ 2,436	197,372	59,559	175,548
1923	49,735	a/ 2,542	234,726	76,036	242,671
1924	32,497	a/ 16,548	143,882	55,488	166,169
1925	57,797	b/- 1,620	257,249	77,036	228,145
1926	47,080	7,498	197,289	71,401	210,110
1927	54,230	c/ 8,000	223,939	75,059	233,550
1928 preliminary..	53,645		232,270	87,265	251,462
BELGIUM -					
1922	10,615	39,492	18,384	3,438	35,783
1923	13,376	39,764	20,787	4,182	47,056
1924	13,007	39,344	20,671	3,735	44,206
1925	14,477	39,033	21,704	4,165	42,501
1926	12,801	39,789	20,108	4,201	50,729
1927	16,277	41,895	21,854	4,169	46,102
1928 preliminary...	17,747		27,676	4,685	48,363

a/ Year beginning August 1.
b/ Net export.
c/ Preliminary.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, June, July and August 1927 and 1928.

Commodity and country	June 1927	June 1928	July 1927	July 1928	August 1927	August 1928 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports:						
Wheat, incl. flour -						
United States	11,515	8,230	12,100	7,193	28,347	14,988
Canada	19,673	25,182	8,642	35,947	14,509	b/35,005
Argentina	13,081	a/16,932	9,876	a/ 9,852	6,786	6,002
British India	3,067	a/ 2,168	5,193	a/ 776	1,664	264
Australia	2,828	a/ 7,248	8,012	a/ 4,684	6,396	5,824
Russia	16	a/ 0	192	a/ 8	472	0
Danube & Bulgaria ..	112	0	328	a/ 0	568	184
Total	50,292	59,760	44,343	58,460	59,742	62,267
Corn-						
United States	1,003	968	631	796	372	804
Argentina	35,344	a/33,516	39,964	a/33,604	34,136	37,731
Rye-						
United States	3,571	1,293	305	192	1,316	696
Russia, Dan. & Bulg.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barley-						
United States	1,186	1,663	2,360	1,999	4,065	8,369
Oats-						
United States	1,462	70	525	98	1,383	2,315
Flaxseed-						
Argentina	4,817	a/ 6,240	5,130	a/ 4,079	4,565	7,271
Imports:						
Wheat incl. flour-						
United States	458	1,130	447	2,070	840	c/
Flaxseed-						
United States	2,925	1,644	1,381	1,484	1,123	c/

Compiled from official sources except preliminary figures for foreign countries other than Canada which are from Broomhalls Corn Trade News and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Not available.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	901,072	103.3
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,499	1,324,510	1,462,886	110.4
Europe, 15 count. prev. rept'd	1,086,168	1,177,607	999,342	1,060,853	1,126,536	106.2
Belgium	15,199	14,477	12,801	16,277	17,747	109.0
Luxemburg, revised	615	553	622	701	746	106.4
Rumania, revised	158,672	104,741	110,883	96,734	130,512	134.9
Poland	63,673	57,797	47,080	54,230	53,645	98.9
Finland, revised	137	929	924	813	927	114.0
Total Europe (20)	1,324,466	1,356,104	1,171,652	1,229,608	1,330,113	108.2
Africa, 3 count. prev. rept'd	58,385	68,354	52,769	61,392	64,301	104.7
Cyrenaica	500	551	161	36	114	316.7
Total Africa (4)	58,885	68,905	52,930	61,428	64,415	104.9
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	374,175	331,308	88.5
Total above count. (30)	2,665,886	2,877,173	2,836,679	2,989,721	3,188,722	106.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est.world total ex. R. and C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73,6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
North America (2)	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Europe, 11 count. prev. rept'd	520,417	467,808	381,084	396,345	450,899	113.8
Netherlands, revised	16,422	13,396	13,644	13,594	13,858	101.9
Belgium	23,644	21,704	20,108	21,854	27,676	126.6
Austria	23,785	21,656	18,712	19,311	b/ 18,779	97.2
Rumania, revised	20,644	7,997	11,242	9,323	9,330	100.1
Poland	218,943	257,249	197,289	223,939	232,270	103.7
Finland, revised	10,490	13,683	11,908	11,463	11,380	99.3
Total Europe (17)	834,345	806,493	653,987	695,829	764,192	109.8
Total above coun. (19)	872,532	862,107	706,961	769,591	824,345	107.1
Est.N.Hemis.total ex.R. and C.	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Winter only.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	24,114	107.4
North America (3)	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,116	100.9
Europe, 14 count. prev. rept'd	52,519	48,793	48,138	48,576	48,869	100.6
England and Wales	1,787	1,500	1,592	1,636	1,397	85.4
North Ireland	8	4	6	6	5	83.3
Belgium, revised	404	365	354	391	428	109.5
Italy	11,793	11,672	12,145	12,295	12,297	100.0
Austria b/	635	454	470	477	478	100.2
Hungary	3,712	3,523	3,706	4,048	4,133	102.1
Lithuania, revised b/	211	185	148	297	395	133.0
Malta	9	9	9	9	9	100.0
Total Europe (22)	71,078	66,505	66,568	67,735	68,011	100.4
Africa, 4 count. prev. rept'd	6,556	7,891	8,174	7,207	7,673	106.5
Cyrenaica	40	49	50	18	27	150.0
Total Africa (5)	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,225	7,715	106.8
Asia (4)	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total N. Hemis. (34)	167,014	181,677	187,060	189,811	192,077	101.2
Argentina	16,051	19,197	19,275	19,714	20,263	102.8
Total above count. (35)	183,065	200,874	206,335	218,525	212,340	97.2
Russia b/		18,508	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. N. Hemis. ex. R. & C	177,500	192,700	197,100	193,300		
Est. world total ex. R. & C	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe, 20 count. prev. rept'd	41,692	37,173	36,626	36,636	35,787	97.7
Austria b/	1,110	892	913	895	897	100.2
Total Europe (21)	42,802	38,065	37,539	37,531	36,684	97.7
Total N. Hemis. (23)	45,155	42,682	41,871	41,964	41,059	97.8
Argentina	85	499	544	894	988	110.5
Total above coun. (24)	45,240	43,181	42,415	42,858	42,047	98.1
Russia b/		67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. N. Hemis. ex. R. & C	48,000	45,700	44,800	45,000		
Est. world total ex. R. & C	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Winter acreage only.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year 1926-27	Net exports for year 1927-28	Shipments 1928, week ended a/ Aug.25	Shipments 1928, week ended a/ Sept. 1	Shipments 1928, week ended a/ Sept.8	Net movement as far as reported: July 1 to and incl.	Net movement as far as reported: 1927-28	Net movement as far as reported: 1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	2,387	3,076	3,318	Sept. 8	6,721	13,331
Canada	42,533	25,131				July 31	1,010	2,321
Argentina	14,140	11,141	25	0		Sept. 1	975	91
Danubian coun. b/	36,658	(75,000)	350	1,550		Sept. 1	5,886	3,714
Russia	20,465	(2,000)						
Total	130,840	110,000					14,592	19,457
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	800	1,285	418	Sept. 8	1,377	2,877
Canada	13,620	9,646				July 31	260	4,523
Argentina	40,103	29,455	0	0		Sept. 1	4,201	351
Danubian coun. ...	9,939	c/	0	0		Sept. 1	205	[illegible]
Total excl.Danube	68,764	49,000					6,043	7,751

Item	Net exports for year 1925-26	Net exports for year 1926-27	Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Total for season incl. latest week shown 1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	25,533	17,161	305	138	209	152	15,697	18,701
Danubian coun. d/	67,863	82,985	186	0	0		34,205	14,974
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	7,785	9,205	5,949	7,087	254,326	218,487
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	386	1,243	1,586		f/2,743	16,038
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov.-July	Nov.-July
United States	576	5,040					1,449	1,273
Total exports less U.S. imports	290,034	433,352					310,987	257,312

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube accordin[g] to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28 compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is exclud[ed] on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California ...	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	312,995	132.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	144,875	149.5
North America (2).	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	490,902	135.9
Europe, 10 coun. prev. rept. & unchanged..	391,896	382,192	361,640	379,055	394,656	104.1
Netherlands, revised.	3,270	3,556	3,558	3,027	3,670	121.2
Belgium	4,446	4,165	4,201	4,169	4,685	112.4
Luxemburg, revised..	82	175	184	178	174	97.8
Switzerland, revised.	441	533	565	561	565	100.7
Austria	10,065	9,217	9,074	10,934	12,590	115.1
Yugoslavia, revised..	20,229	18,144	17,274	14,449	20,230	140.0
Rumania, revised....	61,677	46,817	77,388	57,950	75,645	130.5
Poland	69,055	77,036	71,401	75,059	87,265	116.3
Finland, revised ...	4,947	6,467	7,170	5,576	6,224	11.6
Total Europe (19).	566,108	548,302	552,455	550,958	605,704	109.9
Est. European total, excl. Russia	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4)	95,600	94,859	57,257	72,874	90,438	124.1
Asia, 2 coun. prev. rept.	128,027	131,831	126,382	106,872	105,654	98.9
Lebanon Republic ...	(520)	1,240	923	758	643	84.8
Total Asia (3)....	128,547	133,071	127,305	107,630	106,297	98.8
Total N. Hemis. (28)	1,020,342	1,077,213	1,021,909	1,092,792	1,293,341	118.4
Est. N. Hemis. total, excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,465,000		
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China..	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,498,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States, revised	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,453,829	122.8
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,928,071	118.7
Europe, 7 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	824,000	695,068	744,974	731,683	726,620	99.3
Netherlands, revised	18,070	20,314	22,530	22,873	23,817	104.1
Belgium	43,964	42,501	50,729	46,102	48,363	104.9
Luxemburg, revised	3,382	2,545	3,249	2,763	2,544	92.1
Portugal, revised	(7,000)	5,684	4,728	5,528	3,876	70.1
Switzerland, revised	4,784	2,694	3,107	2,880	2,880	100.0
Yugoslavia, revised	33,516	23,772	24,645	20,114	26,713	132.8
Greece, revised	4,075	5,467	4,958	7,078	8,374	118.3
Rumania, revised	59,776	50,986	79,850	59,810	64,278	107.5
Poland	195,825	228,145	210,110	233,550	251,462	107.7
Finland, revised	20,391	40,410	40,835	37,113	36,470	98.3
Total Europe (17)	1,214,783	1,117,586	1,189,715	1,169,494	1,197,397	102.4
Est. European total ex.R.	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,848,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,453	13,965	16,225	116.2
Lebanon Republic	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (23)	2,727,541	3,027,003	2,831,486	2,807,370	3,141,734	111.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,515,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,610,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,930,586	105.7
Europe, 3 count. prev. rept'd	95,488	125,839	114,312	100,716	81,611	81.0
Switzerland	113	177	130	154	157	101.9
Rumania	193,209	163,739	239,492	139,092	138,969	99.9
Total Europe (5)	288,810	289,755	353,934	239,962	220,737	92.0
Est. European total ex.R.	581,000	623,000	662,000	492,000		
Total N. Hemis. (6)	3,001,174	3,206,716	3,046,151	3,013,670	3,151,323	104.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.R	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,757,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total ex. R.	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,423,000	4,310,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated. R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	1,362	1,050	1,090	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
Canada, revised	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	4,880	139.2
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	17,123	132.1
Europe, 17 coun. prev. reptd, and unchanged	19,033	19,608	19,369	19,777	19,985	101.1
Belgium	88	79	87	79	77	97.5
Italy, revised	647	576	587	583	560	96.1
Austria	421	348	362	366	366	100.0
Yugoslavia, winter	616	542	504	530	545	102.8
Lithuania	536	507	532	487	418	85.8
Total Europe (22)	21,341	21,660	21,441	21,822	21,951	100.6
Est. Eur. total excl. Russia	27,000	27,300	27,200	27,700		
Africa, 4 coun. prev. reptd.	7,953	8,362	8,477	6,921	7,461	107.8
Cyrenaica	(240)	297	136	84	57	67.9
Total Africa (5)	8,193	8,659	8,613	7,005	7,518	107.3
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. (32)	39,178	42,471	42,272	42,4[illegible]2	47,483	111.9
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,186	100.0
Total above coun. (33) ..	39,408	43,371	43,251	43,628	48,669	111.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	65,000	67,000	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada, revised	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe, 17 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged	33,812	31,448	31,362	31,206	31,199	100.0
Belgium	668	654	638	658	667	101.4
Italy, revised	1,276	1,202	1,231	1,203	1,288	107.1
Lithuania	961	852	1,240	766	719	93.9
Total Europe (20)	36,717	34,156	34,521	33,833	33,873	100.1
Est. Eur. total excl. Russia	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,700		
Africa, 2 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged	158	145	155	157	153	97.5
Algeria, revised	449	635	621	527	582	110.4
Total Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	735	107.6
Asia (3)	12	2[illegible]	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (28)	84,290	92,398	92,275	89,850	89,745	99.9
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,212	101.6
Total above coun. (29) ..	86,686	95,582	95,446	93,010	92,957	99.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	103,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries. -- Continued --

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd.

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
CORN						
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
North America (2)......	104,533	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,508	103.5
Europe, 5 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged ...	5,223	5,482	5,371	5,543	5,498	99.2
Rumania, revised	9,644	9,713	10,031	10,427	10,985	105.4
Total Europe (6)	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,483	103.2
Est. European total excl. Russia	26,400	26,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total N.Hemis.coun.(12)	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,824	103.7
Est.N.Hemis. total excl. Russia	150,000	150,300	139,000	149,600		
Est.world total, excl. Russia	171,900	178,900	169,700			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

SUGAR BEETS: Results of field tests in various countries during the month of August 1926-1928

Country and year	Weight of roots	Weight of leaves	Sucrose content
Germany, 4th week:	Grams	Grams	Per cent
1926	372	585	14.6
1927	371	666	12.5
1928	262	393	15.7
Czechoslovakia, 3rd week:			
1926	290	422	14.2
1927	309	457	14.1
1928	275	293	16.2
France, 2nd week:			
1926	241	384	14.3
1927	356	664	12.2
1928	228	331	14.7
West Poland, 2nd week:			
1926	320	450	14.3
1927	321	624	12.3
1928	264	401	14.1
Denmark, 2nd week:			
1926	235	440	13.4
1927	146	382	10.5
1928	187	361	13.5

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Country a/	Average 1909-1913 b/	1925	1926	1927	1928	P.ct. 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
North America:						
Canada	16,724	43,418	46,988	44,103	44,000	99.8
United States	485,495	647,000	677,000	721,000	629,000	87.2
Total N. America.	502,219	690,418	723,988	765,103	673,000	88.0
Europe:						
17 coun.prev.reptd. and unchanged c/	3,648,765	3,875,060	3,779,074	4,084,458	4,056,000	99.3
England and Wales..	1,816	54,750	125,814	222,566	175,000	78.6
Belgium	145,959	178,327	153,206	174,564	156,000	89.4
Russia	1,483,553	1,286,137	1,334,000	1,643,000	1,903,000	115.8
Total Europe (20)	5,280,093	5,394,274	5,397,094	6,124,588	6,290,000	102.7
Total above 22 countries	5,782,312	6,084,692	6,121,082	6,889,691	6,963,000	101.1
World total d/	5,818,290	6,169,885	6,212,531	7,011,491		
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
North America:						
United States	4,860,200	7,366,000	7,223,000	7,753,000	6,380,000	82.3
Europe:						
Belgium	1,792,639	2,389,340	1,854,980	2,186,076	1,951,000	89.2
Netherlands	1,977,417	2,451,300	2,323,784	2,041,000	2,260,000	110.7
Hungary	1,512,717	1,633,665	1,592,400	1,604,000	1,156,000	72.1
Switzerland	e/ 25,920	47,600	56,000	55,000	58,000	105.5
Bulgaria	57,054	5,051	247,902	266,811	300,000	112.4
Russia	10,635,667	7,617,900	7,042,000	10,872,000	12,7[illegible]7,000	117.6
Total Europe (6)	16,001,414	1[illegible],134,856	13,120,066	17,024,887	18,512,000	108.7
Total above 7 countries	20,861,614	21,560,856	20,343,066	24,777,887	24,892,000	100.5
World total d/	61,577,898	62,752,185	58,957,734			

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.
a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries.
c/ See Foreign Crops and Markets July 23, page 146 and August 20, 1928, page 290, for countries included.
d/ Exclusive of acreage and production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.
e/ Four-year average.

CANADA: Grain and potato acreage and production, 1922-1928 and wheat net exports 1922-23 to 1925-28

Year	Wheat			Rye	Barley	Oats	Flax	Potatoes
	Winter	Spring	Total					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1922	893	21,530	22,423	2,105	2,600	14,541	565	684
1923........	816	21,070	21,886	1,448	2,785	14,388	630	561
1924	774	21,232	22,056	891	3,407	14,491	1,277	562
1925	776	20,014	20,790	643	3,524	12,556	843	522
1926	845	22,051	22,896	754	3,647	12,741	738	523
1927	853	21,607	22,460	743	3,506	13,240	476	573
1928, prel..	818	23,296	24,114	840	4,880	13,135	378	600

Year	Wheat				Rye, production		
	Production			Net exports year beginning July 1			
	Winter	Spring	Total		Winter	Spring	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	18,956	380,830	399,786	274,505	--	--	32,373
1923	19,315	454,884	474,199	343,351	17,769	5,463	23,232
1924	22,294	239,803	262,097	194,198	12,330	1,421	13,751
1925	23,325	372,150	395,475	320,277	7,485	1,674	9,158
1926	21,785	385,351	407,136	304,540	10,008	2,171	12,179
1927	22,266	417,759	440,025	a/297,000	11,574	3,377	14,951
1928, prel.	21,344	529,138	550,482		12,137	4,742	16,879

Year	Barley	Oats	Flax	Potatoos
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1922	71,865	491,239	5,008	92,908
1923	76,998	563,998	7,140	92,495
1924	88,807	405,976	9,695	94,413
1925	87,118	402,296	6,237	67,028
1926	99,987	383,416	5,995	78,228
1927	96,938	439,713	4,885	77,430
1923, prel.	144,875	474,242	4,196	89,147

a/ Preliminary.

HUNGARY: Number of livestock in the spring of 1928 with comparisons

Classification	1911	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total	2,150	1,896	1,920	1,847	1,805	1,812
Cows	---	892	903	901	908	908
Heifers over 1 year .	--	135	159	146	141	142
" under 1 year	--	298	289	269	246	256
Swine, total	3,322	2,458	2,633	2,520	2,337	2,662
Sows	--	552	602	547	531	579
Young sows less than 1 year	--	828	846	774	729	826
Sheep, total	2,406	1,814	1,891	1,804	1,611	1,566
Breeding ewes over 1 year		995	1,084	1,037	963	925
Horses	896	850	876	885	903	918
Goats	21	55	60	49	36	30

Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, July 1928, page 756.

GERMANY: Slaughterings at 36 most important points, seven months 1928 with comparisons

Classification	January - July		
	1926	1927	1928
	Number	Number	Number
Cattle	436,045	435,351	488,199
Calves	747,085	682,923	753,733
Total	1,183,130	1,118,274	1,241,937
Hogs	1,881,009	2,411,619	3,068,405
Sheep	526,192	444,580	455,461

Agricultural Commissioner Steere, Berlin, Germany.

FINLAND: Number of livestock in 1927 with comparisons

Classification	September				
	Census 1910	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	1,605	1,864	1,871	1,860	1,872
Sheep	1,330	1,485	1,451	1,413	1,363
Swine	422	376	378	391	418
Horses	366	403	402	400	396

International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin, August 1928.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-September 8, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 8, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 8 1927	July 1-Sept. 8 1928	1928, week ending Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	38,348	18,338	963	3,266	2,782	3,205
Wheat flour b/	9,682	6,472	540	625	926	653
Rye	3,251	1,440	334	69	223	587
Corn	1,140	1,708	305	138	209	152
Oats	2,178	2,848	150	800	1,285	418
Barley a/	7,764	13,554	1,172	2,387	3,076	3,318
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 8					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wilt. sides	89,401	94,351	2,516	2,039	1,343	1,077
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	79,366	92,660	1,860	1,684	1,915	1,108
Lard	479,211	499,616	8,729	8,793	11,509	6,766
Pickled pork	20,410	21,258	465	392	419	475

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 462,000 bushels, flour 15,300 barrels. Barley from San Francisco, 44,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT. INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years 1926-27	1927-28 b/	Shipments 1928, week ending a/ Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported To & incl.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,00 bushels
Exports-								
Official	304,540	305,000				July 31	c 8,642	c35,947
5 ports, Brad. c	177,370	238,730	7,184	6,728	7,184	Sept. 8	26,495	61,328
Shipments-								
4 markets d/ .	c237,961	c326,361	6,374	4,032	1,293	Sept. 8	32,476	77,485
Pub. elev. in east c			7,410	6,344	e	Sept. 1	25,142	54,123
United States	205,896	190,927	3,891	3,708	3,858	Sept. 8	f 47,553	f22,790
Argentina	139,790	186,000	1,432	971	1,275	Sept. 8	17,098	17,269
Australia	96,584	7,400	1,204	968	680	Sept. 8	13,848	11,188
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Sept. 8	664	8
Hungary	21,142	20,000						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,368	5,000	56	72	32	Sept. 8	1,216	216
Bulgaria	2,236	2,000						
British India	8,660	12,000	0	40	0	Sept. 8	6,528	1,040
Total	849,654	736,327	12,957	9,791	7,139		119,383	129,396

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in these columns do not all end on the same day but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports through September 8 less imports through July.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	September 15, 1927	September 6, 1928	September 13, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	46.00	49.00	49.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	39.87	38.90	40.85
Berlin, la quality	40.63	39.33	41.06
London: a/			
Danish	41.93	41.50	43.23
Dutch, unsalted	41.93	39.32	41.06
New Zealand	39.11	39.55	39.76
New Zealand, unsalted	40.41	40.84	40.84
Australian	38.24	36.72	37.37
Australian, unsalted	38.67	39.11	39.97
Argentine, unsalted	36.45	35.64	35.64
Siberian	35.20	34.55	34.98

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Sept. 14, 1927	Sept. 4, 1928	Sept. 11, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	77,432	74,678	73,928
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	15.17	16.42	16.42
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	15.36	15.11	15.48
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,727	13,722	14,106
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	24,335	30,112	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	25.64	24.55	24.33

a/ No quotation.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Feature of Issue: UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

PORTO RICO CROPS GREATLY DAMAGED BY HURRICANE

The hurricane of September 13 caused extensive damage to all crops in Porto Rico, according to a cablegram to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Assistant Agricultural Director Ignacio L. Torres at San Juan. Practically all of the remaining grapefruit and oranges were blown from the trees. This means that there will be a very small winter crop of grapefruit, which had previously been reported as promising. Sugar cane fields, which were especially promising in the middle of August, suffered heavily and the crop was probably reduced by 150,000 to 200,000 short tons. Last year's sugar crop was the largest on record, being officially placed at 749,000 short tons. All tobacco seedbeds and barns were totally destroyed. There is still time to prepare seedbeds and plant the crop but destruction of the barns will be a serious handicap to the curing of any tobacco produced during the 1928-29 season. The coffee industry is in ruin, states Mr. Torres, with 90 per cent of the plantations down. The minor crops, including rice and bananas, were completely destroyed.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

German hog prices showed a sharp decline during the week ended September 19, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, the price at that city being $15.77 per 100 pounds compared with $16.42 for the previous week, and an average of $16.34 for August. This price, however, is 64 cents higher than for the corresponding week of 1927. Hog receipts were higher than for any time since the last week in June and higher than for the corresponding week of 1927. Lard prices at Hamburg advanced slightly from $15.48 per 100 pounds to $15.52, against an average for August of $14.92, and $15.10 for the corresponding week last year. See table, page 515.

In the British bacon market, Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool showed a slight advance during the week ended September 19, while Canadian Wiltshires were again not quoted, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The Danish average, at $24.55 per 100 pounds, was about 65 cents below the average for August, and 45 cents below the quotation for the corresponding week of 1927. See table, page 515.

The Bradford wool market reflected the average drop of about 7 per cent in prices of raw wool at London, and tops were generally 2 cents less than a week ago, according to a cablegram from Consul Thompson. Spinners are increasing their output, but new business is slow. Demand for cloth is improving and unemployment in the wool manufacturing industry is decreasing.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 31 countries is estimated at 3,195,-865,000 bushels, an increase of 7 per cent over the 2,996,189,000 bushels produced in those countries in 1927, when they represented nearly 85 per cent of the estimated world crop outside of Russia and China. Production in Austria has been revised to 12,309,000 bushels, and the first estimate of the crop in Lithuania is 6,834,000 bushels. See tables, pages 504 and 505.

Foreign crop conditions

Europe

The heavy rains which fell over northern Italy, the upper Danube regions, Poland and the Baltic regions were very favorable to the preparation of the land for fall seeding, but rain is needed in other parts of Europe, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Estimates of the 1928 grain production in Denmark have not been received, but Mr. Steere states that the crops are average. The weather in Russia during the past week was mostly clear with some rain over the northwestern regions. The recent abundant rains in northern and central Ukraine have made a good seed bed for the winter grains. Winter seeding in the Ukraine has been endangered by the seed shortage. It is doubtful whether the contracts with growers for acreage will increase the winter grain area in the Middle Volga. Up to August 20 only 14 per cent of the planned area was contracted for, according to "Economic Life" of September 1, 1928. The Middle Volga is largely a winter rye and spring wheat region.

Southern Hemisphere

The weather in Argentina continues cool and dry, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature in the northern wheat zone averaged 1° below normal during the week ended September 17 and 4° below normal in the southern zone. September and October are usually the critical months in regard to temperatures. Trade reports state that rain is needed in the southern part of the wheat district. In Australia light showers occurred in South Australia and Victoria, and there were moderate showers in eastern New South Wales. A correspondent of this office writes under the date of August 23 that an unofficial estimate of the forthcoming wheat crop in the four principal wheat growing states is 191,000,000 bushels. In 1927 these four states produced 105,000,000 bushels of the total Australian crop of 110,000,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to September 15 were 30,084,000 bushels against 57,917,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. The weekly movement has been showing a gradual increase and the 5,224,000 bushels exported during the week ended September 15 was the largest amount shipped during any week of the present season.

Canada

Exports of wheat and flour from Canada during August reached a new record for that month, amounting to 29,218,000 bushels against 14,509,000 bushels during August 1927. The new crop wheat is now reaching the elevators and on September 14 the stocks in store in the Western Grain Division were 18,323,000 bushels against 10,226,000 bushels on September 7, 1928, and 9,214,000 bushels on September 16, 1927. Stocks at Fort William-Port Arthur on September 14 were 4,947,000 bushels against 4,695,000 bushels on September 16, 1927.

European grain market conditions

European grain markets transacted a fair business during the week ended September 18 and a firmer tone ruled the market than during the preceding week, although a weakness was shown at the close, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. In Yugoslavia the 1928 wheat crop has been estimated at 105,000,000 bushels against 67,000,000 bushels in 1927, and the large offers there are depressing the Danubian markets. In Central Europe, where there is a shortage of feed grains, cheap bread grains are being fed to livestock. The wheat and rye prices advanced slightly on the German markets. Wheat prices at Hamburg rose two cents to $1.34 per bushel on September 19, and rye prices at Berlin rose one cent to $1.26 on the same date.

Russian grain procurements during the first ten days of September amounted to 406,000 short tons, compared with 568,000 short tons during the same period last year, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The execution of the monthly plan is still insufficiently guaranteed. The supply of industrial goods in Siberia is reported worse than last year, when it was also poor. With a large grain crop this year, Siberia is an important factor in the Russian procuring situation. It is expected that a considerable strain will be placed on the Siberian railroad by grain shipments, the railway facilities being particularly inadequate in some of the most important grain sections of the region, according to "Economic Life" of August 30, 1928.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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United States wheat prices

The cash price of most classes of wheat declined slightly during the week ended September 14. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets declined three cents to $1.07 per bushel as compared with $1.28 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined one cent to $1.05 per bushel, No. 1 dark northern spring declined two cents to $1.23, and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis declined four cents to $1.43, or one cent above the price of a year ago, while the price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis remained unchanged at $1.04 per bushel as compared with $1.26 a year ago. The price of western white wheat at Seattle advanced approximately two cents to $1.15 per bushel during the week as indicated by the average of cash quotations. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened one cent during the week and was 10 cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended September 14 as compared with a spread of five cents in favor of Winnipeg last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter Minneapolis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 17 ...	138	108	138	105	154	125	161	108	144	137
24 ...	137	108	137	104	149	133	143	109	146	137
31 ...	134	110	132	106	144	122	134	109	143	144
Sept. 7 ...	133	110	132	106	143	125	135	104	145	147
14 ...	128	107	129	105	136	123	126	104	142	143
21 ...	126		129		134		122		140	
28 ...	127		131		136		123		143	
Oct. 5 ...	126		132		133		122		149	
12 ...	128		131		136		126		147	

Future closing prices of wheat strengthened slightly during the week following September 13 as compared with the week previous. Prices had weakened slightly by September 18 but strengthened quite noticeably the two days following. Increasing movements of wheat to market in the northwest and Canada, and favorable weather there tended to weaken the market. Export demand continued to be inactive also. Strong prices apparently were due to strength at Liverpool and unofficial reports of unfavorable weather in Canada. On September 20 the closing prices of December futures as compared with prices on September 13 were two cents

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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higher at Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis, closing at 115, 109 and 112 cents per bushel respectively. At Winnipeg futures advanced eight cents, and two cents at Liverpool. October futures at Buenos Aires were unchanged at 110 cents on September 19 as compared with the prices a week before. During the same week a year ago futures declined slightly.

WHEAT: Closing prices of September and December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 16	141	113	133	106	141	111	b/150	b/117	b/164	b/130	144	116
23	137	112	129	105	136	110	b/145	b/114	b/159	b/130	143	112
30	134	110	127	107	133	109	b/141	b/111	b/158	b/131	b/140	b/114
Sept. 6	133	110	127	[illegible]	132	108	b/140	b/111	b/155	b/[illegible]	b/142	b/114
	December futures											
13	130	113	123	107	129	110	129	110	151	129	b/138	b/110
20	129	115	123	109	127	112	128	118	150	131	c/134	c/110
27	130		125		128		131		152		c/133	
Oct. 4	132		126		129		131		152		c/131	
11	134		125		128		131		152		c/131	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ October future. c/ November future.

Rye production

Rye production is 1928 in the 20 countries which have reported to date is 843,910,000 bushels against 790,779,000 bushels in 1927 when these countries produced nearly 90 per cent of the estimated world crop exclusive of Russia and China. Production estimates received from 18 European countries total 783,757,000 bushels against 717,017,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 9.3 per cent. Cables received from the International Institute of Agriculture during the past week report Austrian production at 19,251,000 bushels and Lithuanian production at 19,093,000, both of which are slightly below the 1927 crops. For tables on rye acreage and production, see pages 504 and 505.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

Total 1928 barley production in the 29 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised 75 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop, now stands at 1,300,088,000 bushels, an increase of 18 per cent over that of last year. The first estimate of the 1928 production in Lithuania is 7,349,000 bushels, a decrease of almost 15 per cent from that of last year, and the smallest crop since 1921. The earlier estimate of the Austrian production has been

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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lowered by 600,000 bushels to 11,988,000 bushels, almost 10 per cent below that of last year. This makes the total for the 20 European countries reported 612,451,000 bushels, or 9.4 per cent above that of 1927. For tables on barley acreage and production, see pages 506 and 508.

In England and Wales barley yields at the end of August were turning out better than was anticipated in many districts, and on the whole the quality of the grain was good. In the Irish Free State, the barley harvest will be about a fortnight later than usual, as the seeding and the growth in the earlier months were to some extent retarded. Australia is reported to be complaining of dryness in the eastern states.

It was estimated that in Manitoba about 25 per cent of the new crop barley had been threshed by the week ended September 8, in Saskatchewan from 45 to 70 per cent, and in Alberta 75 per cent.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 14 stood at 3,750,000 bushels against 823,000 bushels on the same date a year ago. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have amounted to 2,031,000 bushels compared with shipments of only 1,005,000 bushels.

It is reported that recent trading in barley has been rather inactive on the continent. In Denmark the price of feed barley was considerably reduced during the early part of September, but the quality appears likely to be satisfactory this year.

Total exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 26,011,000 bushels, an increase of 30 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. The Canadian export of 3,764,000 bushels during July and August was 39 per cent above the export for these two months last year. Exports of barley from the United States for the week ended September 15 have fallen below those of the past two weeks to 2,618,000 bushels. During the same week prices also declined, the average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis being only 61 cents per bushel compared with 64 cents for the two preceding weeks and 69 cents for the corresponding week last year. For table on barley trade, see page 509.

Oats

The 1928 production of oats in 25 countries which last year raised more than 81 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop now totals 3,189,891,000 bushels, an increase of 11.5 per cent over that for the same countries last year. The first estimate for Austria shows a

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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production of 28,591,000 bushels, more than 5 per cent below that of last year, while the first estimate for Lithuania is 19,566,000 bushels, which is 18 per cent below that of last year and the smallest crop since 1921. This leaves the total for the 19 European countries so far reported 1,245,554,000 bushels, less than 2 per cent larger than for the same countries last year. For oats acreage and production tables, see pages 506 and 508.

In England and Wales oats at the end of August were reported as inclined to be variable, with the straw often short, although yields are generally expected to be satisfactory. Much of the crop has been harvested in good condition, but some crops in the northwestern countries and in North Wales have been laid by wind and rain. Particularly good crops are reported from the extreme north and from the southwestern counties

It was estimated that in Manitoba about 25 per cent of the new crop oats had been threshed by the week ended September 8, in Saskatchewan from 40 to 45 per cent, and in Alberta about 75 per cent. The quality in most cases appears very good.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 14 were 1,303,000 bushels against 1,262,000 bushels on the same date last year. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have amounted to only 942,000 bushels compared with shipments of 2,658,000 bushels.

Total oats exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 11,204,000 bushels, an increase of almost 43 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. Oats exports from Canada during July and August have been 7,092,000 bushels, against only 901,000 bushels for these two months last year.

Exports of oats from the United States for the week ended September 15 increased from 418,000 bushels the preceding week to 773,000 bushels. During the same week the price increased a little, the average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago being 41 cents per bushel compared with 39 cents for the two preceding weeks and 46 cents for the corresponding week last year. For table showing oats trade, see page 509.

Corn

Total corn production for 1928 in the 7 countries so far reported, which in 1927 raised 83 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, now stands at 3,157,055,000 bushels, an increase of 4.6 per cent over last year's crop. The first estimate of the Canadian crop is 5,732,000 bushels,

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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34.5 per cent above that of last year. The total for the 5 European countries reported is 8 per cent below the 1927 production on account of the severe drought in the central countries. For corn acreage and production tables, see page 507.

Total net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 285941000 bushels, or 16 per cent less than for the same periods the preceding season. The 59,000 bushel export of corn from the United States for the week ended September 15 was the smallest since the middle of July. During the same week the export from Argentina increased by nearly 1,000,000 bushels from the preceding week to more than 8,000,000 bushels. For table showing corn trade, see page 509.

Prices of corn in the United States for the week of September 11 - 18 rose a little and then fell off again slightly. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago during that week rose from $1.02 to $1.05, then declined to a little below $1.03 on September 18. Argentine corn prices for the same week, as cabled from Buenos Aires, declined from 86 cents to 85½, rising again to 86 cents on September 18. The spread for the week between the United States and the Argentine prices varied, therefore, between 16 and 19½ cents, standing at about 17 cents on September 18.

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HOPS

Reports from Europe indicate that the 1928 production of hops in most countries will fall below that of 1927; the quality, however, is said to be very satisfactory. Joh. Barth and Sohn, in a report of August 16, stated that the crop on the continent would probably be about 80 per cent of last year. The total crop harvested in Europe in 1927, including rough estimates for a few countries for which data have not been received, was about 77,000,000 pounds. Prospects in England are for a rather short crop but one of excellent quality. A trade report of September 3 stated that the hop picking was well under way and samples examined showed excellent quality.

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FLAX FIBER

The production of flax fiber in Czechoslavakia for 1928 is estimated at 21,958,000 pounds, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 13.5 per cent below last year's crop of 25,386,000 pounds and is the smallest crop reported since 1919.

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C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S,   C O N T'D

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TOBACCO

The 1928 tobacco crop of Eastern Macedonia and Western Thrace, which in 1927 accounted for over half of the total Greek production, is forecast at 40,000,000 pounds, about 20 per cent less than last year, according to a report from Acting Commercial Attache E. P. Keeler at Athens. The area planted to tobacco, however, increased from approximately 83,000 acres in 1927 to 89,000 acres in 1928. The decrease in production, in the face of an increased acreage, is said to be due to continued drought which followed the tobacco planting season this year and is reported to have affected tobacco unfavorably throughout the tobacco growing districts of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace and especially the late crop plantings in the upland districts. However, the quality of the tobacco is expected to be much better this year.

The production of salable tobacco in Southern Rhodesia this year is estimated at from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 pounds, according to a report from Trade Commissioner S. H. Day at Johannesburg. The acreage is now placed at 46,000 acres as against 30,164 last year, when the yield was estimated at about 19,000,000 pounds. The total crop this year, however, in spite of the considerably increased acreage, is not expected to exceed 20,000,000 pounds. Some tobacco will not be harvested, due to the prevailing low prices resulting from the large production during the preceding year, which has caused an accumulation of stocks. Furthermore, owing to late rains, a portion of the crop is likely to cure out badly. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the Rhodesian leaf is of cigarette type. Practically the whole Rhodesian crop is exported to the United Kingdom.

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F R U I T,   V E G E T A B L E S   A N D   N U T S

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, September 19, were slightly higher than those realized last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in London. The demand is being strengthened by the moderate supplies available. American apples in general are still arroving with poor color, but they are otherwise in good condition. Many barreled apples are showing a large amount of slacks and eastern growers and packers should take more care in regard to fastening bilge hoops and proper racking of barrels, states Mr. Smith.

The higher prices paid for American apples on September 19 reflect the reaction of the trade to the improvement in the condition of the fruit arriving during the preceding week. During August and the first half of

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

September the British market responded ligically to the deluge of immature apples, picked in August, which should have been lift on the trees another month or six weeks. While a few highly colored apples brought good prices during this period, there were many poorly colored barreled apples which sold for less than $3.00 per barrel, which is equivalent to only about $1.50 f.o.b. Winchester. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-183, September 21, 1928.

GRADING ESTABLISHED FOR BRITISH APPLES: The British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has developed a scheme for promoting national grades and official labeling for British apples, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in London. Under the present arrangement, growers who grade their fruit according to the Government plan will have the privilege of using the national mark. The official grades distinguish between apples for dessert and those for culinary purposes and provide separate requirements for Extra Fancy, Fancy, and C Grade in each class. The use of the national grades and mark is wholly optional with the growers and packers, but it is believed that competition will eventually be placed on an entirely different basis by their use.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Shipments of grano onions from Sapin to the United States from September 10 to September 18 have amounted to 18,790 half-cases and 62,641 crates, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. With these shipments the total shipments of grano onions tothe American market from the beginning of the grano season late in July to September 18 amount to 350 cases, 105,931 half-cases, and 257,084 crates, or approximately 322,000 bushels, as compared with 271,000 bushels during the corresponding period last season.

1928 WALNUT SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA: Current estimates place the 1928 walnut crop in North China slightly higher than normal in both quantity and quality, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul W. Roderick Dorsey at Tientsin. Walnuts of the "Manchurian" variety were arriving in Tientsin during the week ended September 15, but the nuts were too wet for immediate shipment. Fighting between the Nationalists and the Chihli-Shantung forces in the vicinity of Chanwangtao is retarding the movement of the crop of "Manchurian" nuts grown in the Chihli Province. The estimated carryover of "Manchurian" walnuts in Tientsin is placed at 365,000 pounds in the shell. Current prices f.o.b. Tientsin are too high to permit local exporters to conclude contracts with American buyers, states Consul Dorsey. The highest bid received from the United States is $8.50 per 100 pounds while exporters cannot offer lower than $9.25 per 100 pounds.

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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PORK RECEIPTS HEAVIER AT LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS: Pork receipts increased, while the quantities of all other kinds of meat received at London Central Markets decreased during the first 8 months of this year compared with last. Pork and bacon supplies increased 33 per cent during this period, due principally to a 38 per cent increase in receipts of pork produced in Britain and Ireland. Supplies of bacon from the Netherlands increased 44 per cent, pork and bacon from the United States 60 per cent, and from New Zealand 76 per cent. Argentine supplies fell off about 50 per cent. Beef receipts fell off 7 per cent to 368,953,000 pounds, the chief decrease being in supplies from Argentina, which decreased 15 per cent. Supplies of home produced beef and veal at this market fell off 1 per cent to 62,738,000 pounds. Receipts from Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand were over twice as heavy as for the same period last year. Total mutton and lamb receipts fell off 8 per cent during this period, the decreases being 11 per cent in home produced and 73 per cent in supplies from Australia. Receipts from New Zealand and Argentina increased. See table, page 512.

FEWER CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN ARGENTINA IN 1928: For the seven-month period January-July 1928 the number of cattle slaughtered in Argentine freezing and chilling plants was estimated at 1,718,000, a decrease of 16 per cent compared with the same period last year. The conditions of pastures in many of the best fattening areas of the country were reported as good on July 31, according to the circular of the Anglo-South American Bank for September 1. An extensive acreage was also reported as sown with oats and rye for winter feed. Special chilled beef steers at Buenos Aires were quoted at $6.52 per 100 pounds on July 26 against an average of $6.99 for June. On August 16 they had risen slightly to $6.60. Sheep slaughter for the seven-month period was only slightly below the last year figure. Sheep values were reported to be well maintained by the same circular of the Anglo-South American Bank. An advance had occurred in prices of the best grade owing to the fact that a maximum quality of wool was on the skins. The principal sheep breeding zones report a good lambing. Hog slaughter for the first 7 months of 1928 increased 57 per cent to 206,000. See table, page 513.

HEAVIER CATTLE SLAUGHTER IN URUGUAY: Senen-month slaughter in freezing and chilling plants in Uruguay shows a 3 per cent increase in cattle killings to 588,000. Sheep slaughter, on the other hand, decreased 37 per cent to 401,000 during this period of 1928. This is the smallest number of sheep slaughtered in that country since 1925, when only 246,000 were killed during the same period. See table, page 513.

RECORD NUMBERS OF SHEEP, DAIRY COWS AND PIGS IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1928: Sheep in New Zealand on April 30, 1928 reached the record figure of 27,001,000, an increase of 5 per cent compared with 1927, 2 per cent over the previous record year of 1918, and 13 per cent over 1911. Cattle estimated at 3,274,000 are slightly above 1927, although 8 per cent below the

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, C O N T'D

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record year 1924. Dairy cows, however, reached the record number of 1,353,000 or 2 per cent above the previous highest number which was 1,323,000 in 1925. Pigs also reached the highest figure on record, or 537,000 in 1928, an increase of 13 per cent over 1927, and 68 per cent over 1911. The number of horses, while 3,000 above 1927, was 24 per cent below 1911. See table, page 513.

SCOTTISH LIVESTOCK IN 1928: All classes of livestock in Scotland on June 1, 1928, according to preliminary official returns, show slight decreases compared with the final figures for last year. Cattle at 1,209,000, and sheep at 7,505,000, were slightly below last year's figures, while swine at 194,000 fell 2 per cent. The number of cows and heifers in milk remained stationary, while the number of breeding ewes increased 2,000. Sows kept for breeding decreased 15 per cent to 23,000. See table, page 512.

LOWER PRICES AT LONDON WOOL SALES: Sellers of wool at the London Sales are accepting the lower prices after withdrawing over 50 per cent of the catalogue on the opening day, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Prices have eased a little more for both greasy merinos and medium and low crossbreds. Fine crossbreds have continued at only 5 per cent below July rates, but all other greasy wool is about 10 per cent less. Most scoured wool is fully 10 per cent down. United States dealers have sold small quantities of greasy wool and have bought still smaller quantities of slipes.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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BUTTER PRICES PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED IN EUROPEAN MARKETS: The Copenhagen butter quotation on September 20 was unchanged from the previous Thursday at the equivalent of 40.8 cents against 41.4 cents a year ago. On the same date, 92 score in New York was quoted at 48 1/4 cents against 49½ a week earlier, and 48 a year ago. The margin in favor of New York is now only slightly wider than a year ago, but it has been narrowed by a decline in domestic prices rather than by any rise abroad. Shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere are now at a very low point, amounting to 5,656,000 pounds from New Zealand, 3,080,000 pounds from Australia, and 112,000 pounds from Argentina. Conditions for the new season just opening in New Zealand and Australia continue unusually favorable, according to latest information, while in the Argentine the cool dry weather through August and September to date is less favorable for grass growth. For detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners, see page 515.

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CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN MARKET CONDITIONS

A slightly quieter tendency was evident in Continental European business during August and the firsst part of September, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. This was particularly true in Germany, but was noticeable to a lesser extent elsewhere on the Continent. The steel industry and some other leaders were generally very active, but increasing competition was evident in industries producing consumption goods such as textiles and leather. Decreased activity in the cotton textile industry is mentioned in most of the important cotton consuming countries on the Continent. The continued decline in grain prices and the adverse effect of drought upon pastures, dairying, late crops, and fruit are unfavorable from the point of view of purchasing power in rural communities, states Mr. Steere. There is some expectation of increased livestock marketing in Central Europe because of the shortage of feed.

In Germany business activity in general continues to decline. High activity has been maintained in the steel, chemical, electrical and automotive industries, and some seasonal improvement is noted in textiles and coal, but in many other industries business is unsatisfactory. Employment in Germany is still relatively good, but improvement in the employment situation has been halted. There were 587,000 on the ordinary unemployment lists and 81,000 on the crisis list on August 15 against 564,000 and 87,000 respectively on July 31. The agricultural purchasing power promises to be below last year because of the reduced value of the grain crops and the less favorable outlook for potatoes, sugar beets, forage crops and fruit. Increases in freight rates averaging 11 per cent are to go into effect on October 7, but the increases are smaller than the average on agricultural products.

In Czechoslovakia the industrial outlook is very favorable except for the cotton and linen industries. Exports from Czechoslovakia are on a high level, but the agricultural situation is much the same as in Germany. The economic situation in Austria is unchanged with activity in most lines well maintained, but with some decline in textiles. Unemployment on the first of September stood at 115,000 against 114,000 on the first of August.

Reports from France continue to indicate satisfactory activity in most of the leading industries except textiles. The low value of the wheat crop is also an unfavorable factor from the standpoint of purchasing power in France. Economic conditions in Italy continue to be depressed, but slow improvement is apparent. The duty on wheat has been raised to 11 gold lira per 100 kilograms (57.8 cents per bushel). The corn crop is poor.

In Belgium and Holland the economic situation continues favorable, except that in the latter country drought has affected dairying and late crops adversely. The settlement of the mining strike in Sweden has reacted favorably on business conditions in that country and iron ore exports are increasing. The stock market is active and the employment situation in improving. The crop outlook is also improved. Conditions in Denmark continue depressed, but there has been some improvement in recent weeks.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Monthly indices, July 1924 - July 1926
Base: Monthly average, July 1909 - June 1914 - 100

Year and month	All commodities	All commodities exc. cotton	Group indices: Grains and products	Cattle & meat products	Dairy products	Cotton inc. lint cake & oil	Fruits and vegetables	Quantity relatives: Cotton fiber, incl linters	Wheat inc. flour	Tobacco	Hams and bacon	Lard
1924-25												
July	67	117	83	164	331	28	111	29	87	103	185	[illegible]
Aug.	92	162	196	157	289	33	157	[illegible]	255	106	190	192
Sept.	158	229	409	138	470	100	181	105	436	116	148	137
Oct.	204	233	549	128	604	130	413	134	394	174	156	134
Nov.	194	209	328	115	408	179	392	182	392	140	122	124
Dec.	161	178	232	148	299	148	261	149	273	139	116	195
Jan.	149	143	155	177	290	146	206	149	146	110	194	199
Feb.	114	120	117	135	328	107	117	110	152	74	166	153
Mar.	123	150	136	155	378	100	132	103	184	106	186	160
Apr.	94	131	192	101	358	63	98	63	144	95	115	113
May	85	133	169	127	400	45	77	46	145	70	116	180
June	68	118	118	123	428	50	81	50	122	84	137	152
1925-26												
July	70	125	127	111	372	28	108	28	100	131	122	135
Aug.	82	137	160	101	325	43	147	44	134	107	109	116
Sept.	128	158	194	116	381	101	222	103	[illegible]	137	113	154
Oct.	169	129	118	95	506	191	336	193	102	163	106	113
Nov.	150	124	104	90	264	164	382	159	99	159	109	101
Dec.	140	143	106	132	273	133	342	138	98	212	139	174
Jan.	113	123	85	144	267	104	197	105	63	144	161	194
Feb.	89	103	63	122	298	76	195	76	55	148	128	156
Mar.	87	108	80	122	455	70	157	72	79	111	118	153
Apr.	87	107	90	118	399	69	121	73	73	137	108	180
May	82	113	150	109	307	56	98	58	139	87	104	147
June	72	104	126	101	275	46	96	48	124	95	83	143

Continued -

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

Monthly indices, July 1924 - July 1928, cont'd

Base: Monthly average, July 1909–June 1914 = 100

Year and Month	All commodities	All commodities exc. cotton	Group indices: Grains and products	Group indices: Cattle & meat products	Group indices: Dairy products	Group indices: Cotton incl. lint cake & oil	Group indices: Fruits and vegetables	Quantity relatives: Cotton fiber, incl. linters	Quantity relatives: Wheat, incl. flour	Quantity relatives: Tobacco	Quantity relatives: Hams and bacon	Quantity relatives: Lard
1926–1927												
July	83	126	197	85	259	49	137	51	219	93	78	116
Aug.	105	171	315	101	222	54	153	55	395	83	100	138
Sept.	140	176	296	110	255	108	258	113	343	117	92	156
Oct.	182	164	218	92	229	190	470	197	267	163	82	119
Nov.	190	161	197	89	260	204	596	211	228	151	77	110
Dec.	188	150	162	105	278	210	382	216	171	158	81	159
Jan.	130	140	139	98	245	153	342	153	143	203	71	152
Feb.	130	116	109	89	276	138	292	141	101	143	67	126
Mar.	139	116	116	90	341	151	251	157	103	130	62	134
Apr.	128	140	188	104	441	114	216	118	176	108	62	171
May	108	135	186	104	331	85	151	87	157	124	75	163
June	89	118	140	109	312	66	159	67	128	103	87	168
1927–1928												
July	75	102	123	88	255	53	142	64	134	87	83	119
Aug.	94	155	273	84	241	47	185	40	313	88	58	129
Sept.	142	211	416	101	223	86	164	89	436	118	82	151
Oct.	185	218	383	82	255	155	513	159	401	147	66	128
Nov.	161	167	284	79	211	159	527	142	298	167	47	126
Dec.	119	133	142	96	217	106	371	109	137	146	69	159
Jan.	113	127	132	107	238	102	236	103	132	131	76	179
Feb.	100	111	94	117	240	90	226	92	76	127	74	202
Mar.	100	117	97	127	437	85	185	87	85	143	96	203
Apr.	82	99	101	93	333	56	115	69	89	128	73	143
May	92	105	117	97	281	80	110	34	93	121	75	141
June	76	91	99	94	225	61	135	65	92	94	82	135
1928–1929												
July	64	84	81	94	208	46	161	49	80	62	89	134

ANNUAL INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR 1927-1928

The annual index number of agricultural exports for the year ended June 30, 1928, as based on the domestic exports of 44 principal farm products, amounted to 112, which is noticeably under that of 1927. Except for 1927 when the annual index was unusually high due to a record export of cotton fiber, the index for the year just closed shows little change from the average index of the five preceding years.

Cotton exports, while registering a sharp decline from the peak figure of a year ago, compared favorably with the exports for 1925 and 1926, and the index was much higher than at any time from 1916 to 1924. A small decrease in exports of wheat and flour was offset by heavier foreign purchases of our domestic rye and oats so that the index for grains and grain products as a whole was maintained at exactly the same level as last year. Cattle and meat products had an index of 98, which also duplicated the figure of a year ago and remained at the lowest point since 1914. Dairy products were lower than at any time since 1914, but with the exception of 1927 fruits and vegetables were the highest on record.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Yearly indices
Base average 1910-1914 = 100

Year ending June 30	All commodities	All commodities except cotton	Cotton fiber	Grains and products	Cattle and meat products	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables
1910.......	78	86	73	82	91	56	77
1911.......	93	93	91	85	104	93	92
1912	114	100	125	78	115	126	100
1913.......	110	119	103	143	97	120	134
1914.......	106	103	108	112	92	103	98
1915.......	133	189	99	301	126	302	133
1916.......	113	134	70	237	184	479	134
1917.......	118	182	70	217	164	716	127
1918.......	101	165	53	179	197	975	87
1919.......	145	255	63	272	267	1,287	177
1920.......	134	207	80	218	185	1,275	153
1921.......	127	212	64	329	154	524	137
1922.......	137	218	76	317	153	571	118
1923.......	112	183	59	246	169	406	129
1924.......	104	153	67	143	179	451	213
1925.......	126	167	95	225	140	396	186
1926.......	106	123	93	117	114	327	200
1927.......	136	143	131	188	98	288	285
1928.......	112	138	92	188	98	263	248

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR 1927-28

During the year ended June 30, 1928, United States exports of farm products exclusive of forest products were valued at $1,816,000,000, the lowest figure since 1923, and less by $92,000,000 than for the preceding year. The major portion of this decrease was due to the decline in exports of cotton, but the lower values prevailing for such commodities as bacon, lard, wheat and wheat flour also contributed to lower the total export value.

The proportion of farm products to total exports of all commodities was unusually low, amounting to only 38 per cent, and with the exception of 1916 and 1917 was the lowest percentage on record. Unmanufactured cotton represented 45 per cent of the value of all agricultural exports, wheat and flour 16 per cent, pork and lard 8 per cent, leaf tobacco 7 per cent, fruits 6 per cent, and oil cake and oil-cake meal about 2 per cent.

Cotton

During 1927-28, the United States sent to foreign countries 7,890,000 bales of cotton, valued at $813,403,000, as compared with 11,281,000 bales with a value of $860,079,000 during 1926-27. This was a decrease in quantity of 30 per cent, but, because of higher prices, the value declined only about 5 per cent. Exports were low in comparison with the record figure of the preceding year, but compared favorably with the exports for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926, and were higher than at any time between 1916 and 1924. Approximately three-fourths of our surplus goes to European countries. Germany is again credited with being the leading outlet for American cotton, accounting for 26 per cent of the total United States exports. A considerable part of this cotton, however, goes through Germany for consumption in other central European countries. About 18 per cent of our exports went to the United Kingdom, 11 per cent to France, 9 per cent to Italy, 6 per cent to European Russia, and 13 per cent to Japan. The largest decline in exports is found in the United Kingdom, where the American section of the cotton textile industry is experiencing a prolonged depression.

Grains

Wheat, including flour, our second most important export, fell from 219,160,000 bushels, valued at $318,131,000 in 1926-27, to 206,661,000 bushels valued at $288,154,000 in 1927-28, a decrease in quantity of almost 6 per cent, and in value of a little over 9 per cent. In 1927-28, we sent 41,645,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, or 5,843,000 bushels less than the preceding season. The United States exported 46,603,000 bushels to Canada, and increase of 19,494,000 bushels, practically all of which was ultimately distined for the United Kingdom and other European countries. With the exception of Italy, Denmark and Sweden, all European countries took less of our wheat than in 1926-27. A slight increase was registered in exports to China.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR 1927-28, CONT'D

Exports of barley advanced from 17,044,000 bushels in 1926-27 to 36,580,000 bushels in 1927-28, an increase of 115 per cent. Germany purchased 32 per cent of our total exports of barley, as compared with 28 per cent to the United Kingdom, which is usually our best market for this product. There was also some increase in exports of rye and rye flour. The volume of corn exported shows little variation from that of last year, but shows some advance in value. Rice exports showed an increase in quantity and a small decrease in value. Heavier exports of southern rice were responsible for the increase in volume, since exports of California rice dropped decidedly.

Meats and meat products

A decline in the export prices of pork and lard resulted in a reduction of about 10 per cent in the export value of these products. There was an increase of 6 per cent in the volume of our lard exports, but the value showed a slight decline. Exports of hams and shoulders showed a decline of 11 per cent in quantity and 32 per cent in value. Shipments of bacon were practically the same in quantity, but 22 per cent smaller in value. Bacon exports to the United Kingdom continued to decline, but there were considerable increases in the shipments to some of the minor markets, notably Italy. With the exception of Cuba, all of the principal lard markets took larger quantities than in 1926-27. Exports of beef continued to decline.

Dairy products

Exports of condensed and evaporated milk were practically the same as a year ago, remaining at the lowest figure since 1915. Both butter and cheese continued the decline noticeable in recent years and reached the lowest point since 1914.

Tobacco

Although the quantity of tobacco leaf exported dropped from 510,186,000 pounds in 1926-27 to 483,569,000 pounds in 1927-28, a decrease of 5 per cent, the value remained approximately the same as a year ago. Last year our exports of bright flue-cured exceeded those of 1926-27 by 40,000,000 pounds, but this increase was more than offset by the decreases in dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee, which dropped from 134,498,000 pounds in 1926-27 to 87,183,000 pounds in 1927-28, and smaller declines in other types. The decline in exports of the dark tobaccos used more largely for the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobaccos may be partly accounted for by increased competition of foreign tobaccos in the overseas markets and by the increasing use of cigarettes in many foreign countries. Exports of flue cured tobacco largely used in the manufacture of cigarettes continued to increase, both of the leading markets, the United Kingdom and China, taking more than in the preceding fiscal year.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR 1927-28, CONT'D

Fruit

Exports of barreled apples showed a decline of 70 per cent and boxed apples of over 30 per cent from the previous year. This falling off was to be expected in view of the relatively small apple crop of 1927 compared with the heavy production in 1926. Larger crops of European apples also tended to restrict our exports during 1927-28 to Continental European markets, while heavy shipments of Australian and New Zealand fruit to the United Kingdom in the spring shortened the season for our apples in that market. Exports of dried fruits showed a remarkable development with the marked advance in exports of prunes and raisins as the outstanding feature. Both prunes and raisins showed a big increase over their previous record of the preceding year, the advance in volume amounting to 48 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. Exports of grapefruit continue to show an increase. Of the canned fruits, berries, peaches and pineapples all record large gains over 1926-27, but fewer canned apricots and pears were sent abroad this year than last.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Agricultural compared with total, 1922 - 1928

Year ending June 30	Total	Agricultural				
					Percentage of total	
		Excluding forest products	Forest products	Including forest products	Excluding forest products	Including forest products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Per cent	Per cent
1922.......	3,700	1,916	94	2,010	51.8	54.3
1923.......	3,887	1,799	130	1,929	46.3	49.6
1924.......	4,224	1,867	162	2,029	44.2	48.0
1925.......	4,778	2,280	156	2,437	47.7	51.0
1926.......	4,653	1,892	163	2,054	40.7	44.1
1927.......	4,867	1,908	172	2,080	39.2	42.7
1928.......	4,773	1,816	175	1,991	38.0	41.7

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issue, 1923-1928.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928(Prel)	1927	1928(Prel)
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Animals, live:					
Cattle-					
Bulls for breeding	No.	1	1	166	257
Cows for breeding	No	6	6	561	543
Other cattle	No	14	9	531	347
Horses-					
For breeding	No	1	1	246	238
Other horses	No	15	12	1,000	901
Mules, asses and burros	No	18	19	1,977	2,216
Sheep	No	13	22	181	377
Swine	No	32	54	562	802
Poultry	lb	649	619	313	374
Other live animals	lb	a/	a/	412	646
Total animals, live				5,949	6,701
Dairy products:					
Butter	lb	5,048	3,965	2,349	1,831
Cheese	lb	3,773	2,873	1,103	890
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized	gal	54	87	48	55
Condensed, sweetened	lb	35,799	36,975	5,553	5,891
Evaporated, unsweetened	lb	73,143	71,968	7,624	7,421
Powdered, dried	lb	3,007	3,289	846	955
Total dairy products				17,523	17,043
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs in the shell	doz	27,962	22,940	7,840	6,394
Eggs and yolks, frozen, dried, or canned	lb	457	747	61	140
Total eggs and egg products				7,901	6,534
Hides and skins, raw (except fur):					
Calf	lb	14,480	14,114	2,856	3,777
Cattle	lb	48,985	25,661	6,530	5,304
Sheep and goat	lb	1,415	2,223	496	637
Other hides and skins (including flesh and pickled splits)	lb	13,407	6,911	1,872	1,524
Total hides and skins	lb	78,317	48,909	11,754	11,242

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928(Prel)	1927	1928(Prel)
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Meat and meat products:					
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Beef, canned	lb	2,996	2,215	991	797
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	2,084	1,805	371	386
Pickled or cured	lb	18,834	11,417	2,066	1,338
Total beef and veal	lb	23,914	15,437	3,428	2,521
Mutton and lamb	lb	984	999	226	229
Pork-					
Bacon	lb	118,347	118,906	21,417	16,635
Canned	lb	6,731	8,614	2,677	3,415
Carcasses, fresh or frozen	lb	2,291	1,949	401	263
Hams and shoulders	lb	142,742	127,013	33,761	23,055
Loins and other fresh	lb	8,590	9,110	1,855	1,514
Pickled	lb	27,962	31,650	4,389	4,205
Sides-					
Cumberland	lb	9,229	8,071	2,028	1,754
Wiltshire	lb	907	806	223	133
Total pork	lb	316,799	306,119	66,751	50,574
Poultry and game, fresh	lb	4,600	2,893	1,371	848
Sausage-					
Canned	lb	4,024	2,727	1,197	832
Not canned	lb	4,060	3,848	1,175	1,121
Miscellaneous meats-					
Meats, canned, n e s	lb	2,863	2,956	873	956
Meat extracts and bouillon cubes	lb	197	161	396	364
Other meats, n e s incl. edible offal	lb	37,899	39,986	4,095	4,323
Total meats	lb	395,340	375,146	79,512	61,770
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard	lb	675,812	716,361	96,837	94,541
Lard compounds	lb	10,548	5,654	1,316	740
Lard, neutral	lb	20,057	23,799	3,135	3,309
Neat's foot oil	lb	1,350	1,303	218	223
Oleomargarine b/	lb	942	732	149	119

Continued-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 (Prel)	1927	1928 (Prel)
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Meat and meat products, contd					
Oils and fats, animal, contd-					
Oleo oil	lb	92,720	64,851	10,589	9,006
Oleo stock	lb	12,032	8,481	1,302	1,117
Stearins and fatty acids-					
Grease stearin	lb	3,405	1,962	358	159
Oleic acid or red oil	lb	872	4,477	80	397
Oleo and lard stearin	lb	6,670	3,927	721	437
Stearic acid	lb	1,848	2,117	199	224
Tallow	lb	9,128	4,823	790	429
Miscellaneous, n e s including other animal oils	lb	90,219	70,054	8,225	6,311
Total oils and fats .	lb	925,603	908,541	123,919	117,009
Total meat and meat products	lb	1,820,943	1,283,687	203,431	178,779
Wool and mohair, unmfd.	lb	362	423	146	172
Miscellaneous animal products:					
Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured	lb	1,975	2,861	80	108
Feathers, crude	lb	6,097	6,611	530	650
Gelatin	lb	330	221	210	168
Glue of animal origin ...	lb	2,322	2,359	360	404
Hair, unmanufactured-					
Cattle	lb	6,035	8,527	626	759
Other hair	lb	10,336	12,428	1,505	1,663
Honey	lb	11,207	9,944	971	903
Sausage casings	lb	c/ 16,881	--	c/ 3,879	--
Beef	lb	d/ 9,461	21,824	d/ 1,232	2,682
Hog	lb	d/ 4,309	11,627	d/ 1,909	3,818
Other	lb	d/ 1,053	2,210	d/ 224	376
Other miscellaneous, n e s inedible		a/	a/	e/ 2,401	2,078
Total animals and animal products				260,631	234,080
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Chocolate and cocoa:					
Chocolate, including sweetened	lb	1,132	864	245	218
Cocoa, powdered..........	lb	3,272	2,694	351	378
Coffee:					
Green	lb	22,639	9,991	6,657	3,169
Roasted	lb	1,498	1,854	568	671
Extracts and substitutes.	lb	1,130	1,132	638	697

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30 Quantity 1927	Quantity 1928 (Prel)	Value 1927	Value 1928 (Prel)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-continued		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Long staple (1-1/8 in. or over)					
Sea Island (500 pound) ..	bale	2	1	411	176
Other long staple " ..	bale	1,607	1,117	129,085	121,056
Short staple (under 1-1/8 in. 500 lb)	bale	9,672	6,772	730,583	692,169
Linters "	bale	278	231	6,845	7,136
Total cotton, unmfd.	bale	11,559	8,121	866,924	820,537
Fruits:					
Dried and evaporated-					
Apples	lb	32,670	21,704	3,240	2,720
Apricots	lb	17,901	23,684	3,683	3,676
Peaches	lb	6,958	6,542	821	650
Prunes	lb	175,544	260,625	10,969	14,165
Raisins	lb	152,337	193,099	11,456	12,837
Other dried and evaporated fruit	lb	17,461	19,859	1,803	1,654
Total dried and evaporated	lb	402,881	525,513	32,172	35,702
Fresh-					
Apples................	bbl	4,483	1,349	22,142	6,734
Apples	box	7,844	5,384	16,774	13,069
Berries	lb	11,492	11,567	1,098	1,201
Citrus-					
Grapefruit	box	613	719	2,559	3,113
Lemons	box	367	214	1,506	1,354
Oranges	box	3,340	2,988	13,503	14,760
Grapes	lb	30,791	38,819	1,546	1,991
Peaches	lb	14,453	18,048	526	790
Pears	lb	73,877	51,056	3,894	3,618
Pineapples	box	71	46	228	152
Other fresh fruits f/ ..	lb	41,755	46,844	1,382	1,949
Total fresh fruits ..				65,158	48,731
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	lb	16,201	13,746	998	802
Apricots	lb	35,879	29,013	3,634	2,682
Berries	lb	2,126	10,432	232	1,114
Cherries	lb	2,111	1,719	340	277
Peaches	lb	81,896	86,634	7,704	6,937
Pears	lb	66,104	52,671	6,654	5,503
Pineapples	lb	37,426	51,227	3,629	4,633
Prunes	lb	3,474	2,443	370	253
Miscellaneous canned fruits	lb	25,135	7,991	2,870	770
Total canned fruits .	lb	270,370	255,876	26,431	22,971

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 (Prel)	1927	1928 (Prel)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Contd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Fruits, continued					
Preserved jellies and jams	lb	2,019	2,409	405	399
Other fruit preparations, n e s	lb	31,310	27,531	3,887	4,220
Total fruits				128,053	112,023
Grains and grain products:					
Grains-					
Barley	bu	17,044	36,580	13,618	35,722
Buckwheat	bu	66	554	86	555
Corn	bu	17,563	18,374	14,399	18,831
Oats	bu	9,345	6,034	4,661	3,429
Rice	lb	234,548	230,472	9,844	8,831
Rye	bu	21,613	26,044	24,675	29,292
Wheat	bu	156,250	145,999	227,744	204,301
Meal and flours-					
Corn meal	bbl	564	259	2,674	1,275
Oat meal	lb	104,334	68,192	4,907	4,176
Rice flour, meal and broken rice	lb	69,810	79,376	2,129	2,154
Rye flour	bbl	14	47	89	280
Wheat flour	bbl	13,385	12,921	90,387	83,866
Total grains and flours				795,213	392,712
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Bran and middlings	ton	6	g/	158	g/
Biscuit and crackers-					
Sweetened	lb	5,708	4,218	1,165	928
Unsweetened	lb	7,760	6,507	1,076	1,009
Cereal breakfast food, n e s	lb	2,909	2,726	365	339
Corn products for table use, (misc. n e s)	lb	9,446	7,240	696	551
Hominy and grits	lb	32,829	11,555	618	283
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc	lb	8,297	8,973	700	780
Malt	bu	2,872	2,964	2,948	3,310
Mill feeds, misc. n e s	ton	19	h/	594	h/
Prepared and mixed feeds	ton	45	31	1,499	1,164
Screenings	lb	4,531	h/	51	h/

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 (Prel)	1927	1928 (Prel)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Contd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Grains and grain products, continued					
Other feeds, including screenings	ton	i/	a/	i/	1,657
Wheat products for table use	lb	3,358	3,914	350	317
Other grain products	lb	32,405	24,009	949	991
Total grains and grain products				406,382	404,041
Nuts:					
Peanuts	lb	5,069	4,581	398	452
Other nuts	lb	6,145	6,206	1,269	1,072
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Oil cake-					
Cottonseed	lb	599,448	520,079	9,322	10,871
Linseed	lb	609,520	589,173	12,423	12,889
Other oil cake	lb	20,586	22,570	291	543
Oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed	lb	391,068	144,444	6,158	3,049
Linseed	lb	15,601	17,131	314	379
Other oil-cake meal ...	lb	2,883	2,127	49	44
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal	lb	1,639,076	1,295,524	28,557	27,775
Oilseeds	lb	827	3,201	89	157
Oils:					
Fixed or expressed-					
Cocoa butter	lb	290	1,897	104	631
Coconut oil	lb	19,826	22,358	1,788	1,953
Corn oil	lb	405	339	50	44
Cottonseed oil-					
Crude	lb	38,321	50,818	2,927	4,344
Refined	lb	19,259	10,652	2,034	1,218
Total cottonseed oil	lb	57,580	61,470	4,961	5,562
Lard compounds, vegetable	lb	6,802	5,246	916	711
Linseed oil	lb	2,738	2,221	271	260
Soybean oil	lb	3,104	7,514	383	806
Soap stock, vegetable ..	lb	11,171	8,148	620	465
Other vegetable oils and fats	lb	9,954	12,521	1,169	1,766
Total fixed or expressed	lb	111,870	121,704	10,265	12,188

Continued-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 (Prel)	1927	1928 (Prel)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Contd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Oils, continued					
Volatile or essential-					
Peppermint	lb	144	198	804	698
Other volatile or essential	lb	3,728	3,433	1,167	1,293
Total volatile or essential	lb	7,872	3,631	1,971	1,996
Total vegetable oils	lb	115,742	125,335	12,236	14,184
Seeds (except oilseeds):					
Alfalfa	lb	1,289	942	264	193
Clover (except red)	lb	1,116	806	255	187
Clover, red	lb	876	953	232	204
Field and forage plant seeds, n e s	lb	2,689	2,953	442	195
Grass seeds, n e s	lb	5,303	6,343	972	865
Timothy	lb	14,060	17,678	899	847
Vegetable and flower seeds	lb	3,204	4,183	660	1,007
Total seeds (except oil-seeds)	lb	28,537	33,938	3,714	3,498
Spices	lb	1,437	1,757	220	248
Sugar, molasses and sirup:					
Molasses	gal	2,329	10,547	261	808
Sirup (including maple) .	gal	2,844	2,708	917	795
Sugar, refined (inc. maple)	s ton	114	106	9,189	7,924
Total sugar, molasses and sirup				10,367	9,527
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf tobacco-					
Black fat water baler and dark Africa	lb	d/ 254	904	d/ 50	164
Bright flue-cured	lb	288,671	328,924	102,094	109,644
Burley	lb	17,109	9,017	2,204	1,701
Cigar leaf	lb	708	517	552	540
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn.	lb	134,498	87,174	18,370	13,498
Dark Virginia	lb	20,025	20,810	4,716	4,149
Green River (Pryor) and one Sucker	lb	c/ 4,282	--	c/ 739	---
Green River	lb	d/ 9,597	10,092	d/ 1,610	1,394
One Sucker	lb	d/ 3,635	4,566	d/ 419	646
Maryland and Ohio export	lb	16,385	15,155	2,493	2,233
Other leaf tobacco	lb	15,022	6,018	2,493	1,691
Total leaf tobacco ..	lb	510,186	483,186	135,850	135,660

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 (Prel)	1927	1928 (Prel)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Contd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Tobacco, unmanufactured, contd					
Stems, trimmings and scrap tobacco	lb	6,215	6,796	225	311
Total tobacco, unmfd ...	lb	516,401	489,952	136,075	135,971
Vegetables:					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried	bu	529	427	1,812	1,395
Onions	bu	560	571	782	779
Peas, dried	bu	122	209	489	796
Potatoes	bu	2,092	2,424	3,388	3,764
Other fresh vegetables.	lb	145,940	146,406	4,574	4,750
Canned-					
Asparagus	lb	12,786	17,062	1,924	2,541
Beans, baked and pork and beans	lb	14,525	15,086	1,178	1,297
Corn	lb	5,139	4,665	387	352
Peas	lb	5,188	5,575	447	498
Soups	lb	22,477	25,515	2,059	2,329
Tomatoes	lb	7,504	6,725	477	402
Other canned vegetables	lb	7,625	10,504	477	617
Pickles	lb	2,826	3,433	232	291
Ketchup and other tomato sauces	lb	7,556	8,584	1,239	1,172
Other sauces and relishes	lb	2,906	2,987	637	618
Other vegetable preparations, n e s	lb	2,441	2,371	222	254
Total vegetables				20,324	21,255
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages-					
Malt beverages	gal	450	483	377	404
Spirits, distilled	Pf gal	177	142	84	70
Misc. beverages, n e s & fruit juices	gal	512	518	761	834
Broomcorn	ton	4	4	476	542
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, crude-					
Ginseng	lb	189	201	2,637	2,713
Other crude veg. drugs .	lb	4,841	5,350	936	1,068
Flavoring extracts	lb	641	655	474	516

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30 Quantity 1927	Quantity 1928 (Prel)	Value 1927	Value 1928 (Prel)
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Contd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Miscellaneous vegetable products, continued					
Glucose (corn sirup)	lb	138,347	139,183	4,393	4,605
Grape sugar (corn sugar) ..	lb	10,442	6,768	353	227
Hay	ton	13	15	280	314
Hops	lb	13,369	11,812	3,455	2,878
Nursery & greenhouse stock-					
Flowers, cut		a/	a/	158	173
Fruit stock, cuttings and seedlings	No	2,115	1,658	86	118
Other nursery or greenhouse stock	No	5,372	a/	191	263
Starch, corn & corn flour .	lb	212,375	275,921	6,503	8,663
Starch, other	lb	20,737	5,467	620	217
Vinegar	gal	304	241	139	141
Yeast	lb	3,672	3,567	976	638
Other miscellaneous vegetable products, n e s		a/	a/	1,259	1,167
Total vegetable products				1,647,233	1,581,424
Total animal and vegetable products				1,907,864	1,815,504
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning materials, crude	ton	3	2	78	107
Dye extracts-					
Logwood	lb	2,408	2,136	237	225
Other dye extracts	lb	966	1,097	145	111
Tanning extracts-					
Chestnuts	lb	6,671	6,436	195	187
Other tanning extracts, (vegetable and chemical)	lb	21,820	40,340	1,284	2,084
Naval stores, gums & resins					
Gum rosin	bbl j/	1,088	1,155	22,933	17,662
Wood rosin	bbl j/	141	145	2,526	1,956
Spirits of turpentine, gum	gal	13,820	14,332	11,153	7,934
Tar and pitch, wood	bbl j/	27	18	273	200
Wood turpentine	gal	645	957	463	493
Other gums and resins	lb	3,185	4,811	901	1,440
Total naval stores, gums and resins				38,279	29,685

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 (Prel.)	1927	1928 (Prel.)
FOREST PRODUCTS-Cont'd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wood:					
Boards, deals, planks, etc-					
Hardwoods-					
Ash	M ft	21	28	1,433	1,842
Birch, beech & maple	M ft	7	11	557	649
Chestnut	M ft	9	10	472	555
Gum-					
Red and sap	M ft	58	50	2,938	2,512
Tupelo and black	M ft	a/		d/ 17	259
Hickory	M ft	4	5	364	429
Mahogany	M ft	17	16	2,599	2,399
Oak	M ft	195	231	13,090	14,185
Poplar	M ft	32	39	2,056	2,380
Small hardwood dimension stock	M ft	1	4	157	442
Wagon-oak planks	M ft	3	8	220	530
Walnut	M ft	9	13	1,170	1,585
Other hardwoods	M ft	24	25	1,384	1,524
Total hardwoods	M ft	380	445	26,457	29,291
Softwoods-					
Cedar	M ft	8	25	346	1,153
Cypress	M ft	12	8	614	521
Douglas fir-					
Dressed	M ft	55	56	1,535	1,497
Rough	M ft	572	709	12,468	15,267
Hemlock	M ft	179	252	3,674	5,028
Redwood	M ft	57	55	3,208	3,035
Small softwood dimension stock	M ft	7	8	303	269
Southern pine-					
Dressed	M ft	102	87	4,367	3,495
Rough	M ft	585	607	24,763	25,175
Spruce	M ft	24	23	1,248	956
White, western, and sugar pine	M ft	32	34	1,924	1,949
Other softwoods	M ft	20	4	928	150
Total softwoods	M ft	1,633	1,868	55,378	58,495
Cooperage & box material-					
Box shooks-					
Hemlock	B ft	58,676	60,607	1,889	1,744
Southern pine	B ft	13,282	15,659	733	732
Spruce	B ft	4,019	5,181	145	160
Other	B ft	30,634	22,425	1,401	1,050

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1927	1928 (Prel)	1927	1928 (Prel)
FOREST PRODUCTS-Contd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wood, continued					
Cooperage and box material, continued-					
Cooperage-					
Heading-					
Slack	set	2,598	2,387	232	213
Tight	set	1,821	1,422	651	592
Staves-					
Slack	No	44,969	47,106	688	858
Tight	No	29,857	31,150	2,408	4,153
Shooks-					
Slack	set	1,309	763	765	476
Tight	set	1,164	982	3,713	3,080
Total cooperage and box material				12,470	13,058
Laths	M	42	27	184	121
Logs and hewn timber-					
Hardwoods	M ft	17	16	984	1,345
Softwoods-					
Cedar	M ft	154	352	3,833	5,639
Douglas fir	M ft	31	37	511	567
Southern pine	M ft	10	3	399	102
Other softwoods	M ft	72	105	1,021	1,572
Total logs and hewn timber	M ft	284	513	6,748	9,225
Piling	lin ft	4,168	5,435	1,118	1,369
Pulp woods	cord	49	35	413	283
Railroad ties-					
Hardwood	No	237	233	276	228
Softwood	No	3,009	2,121	2,655	1,618
Creosoted or otherwise preserved	No	1,089	807	1,359	1,094
Total railroad ties	No	4,335	3,166	4,290	2,940
Shingles	M	66	110	279	355
Telegraph, trolley, and electric light poles	No	50	46	263	244
Timber, sawed-					
Hardwoods	M ft	1	2	77	95
Softwoods-					
Cedar	M ft	14	5	523	160
Creosoted or otherwise preserved-					
Southern pine	M ft	3	4	182	280
Other sawed timber	M ft	2	2	87	80
Douglas fir	M ft	519	604	10,699	12,168

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States, 1927 and 1928, continued

Article exported	Unit	Quantity 1927	Quantity 1928 (Prel)	Value 1927	Value 1928 (Prel)
FOREST PRODUCTS-Contd		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wood, continued					
Timber, sawed, continued-					
Softwoods, continued-					
Southern pine	M ft	141	182	6,166	7,898
Other softwoods	M ft	27	26	661	628
Total timber, sawed	M ft	707	825	18,395	21,309
Miscellaneous forest prod.					
Firewood and other unmanufactured wood	cu.ft.	2,019	2,963	167	201
Hardwood flooring	M ft	9	12	598	787
Plywood	Sq ft	18,464	20,047	759	963
Veneers	Sq ft	68,024	a/	1,733	1,798
Wood alcohol k/	gal	670	l/ 537	647	750
Wood pulp-					
Soda wood pulp	ton	2	2	152	171
Sulphite wood pulp ...	ton	19	25	1,188	1,269
Other wood pulp	ton	6	2	251	83
Other sawed lumber	b ft	4,867	4,680	302	231
Total miscellaneous forest products				5,797	6,263
Total forest products				171,970	175,352
Total vegetable products incl. forest products				1,819 203	1,756,776
Total vegetable products excl. forest products				1,647,233	1,581,424
Total agrl. exports, incl. forest products				2,079,834	1,990,856
Total agrl. exports, excl. forest products				1,907,864	1,815,504

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June, 1928, Part 2.

a/ Reported in value only.
b/ Includes "Oleomargarine, vegetable."
c/ July 1 to December 31. d/ January 1 to June 30.
e/ Includes "Shells, unmanufactured."
f/ Includes "Other sub-tropical fruit."
g/ Included with "Prepared and mixed feeds."
h/ Included with "Other feeds, including screenings."
i/ Classified as "Mill feeds, miscellaneous, n o s" and "Screenings."
j/ Barrels of 500 pounds.
k/ Includes "Alcohols," "Other alcohol, pure and denatured" and "Menthanol, pure and denatured."
l/ "Menthanol, pure and denatured" only; "Other alcohol," reported in value.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent acres
United States	47,097	52,255	56,337	58,583	57,750	98.6
Canada	9,945	20,790	22,896	22,460	24,115	107.4
North America (3)	59,216	74,175	80,519	82,354	83,117	100.9
Europe (22)	71,078	66,505	66,568	67,735	68,011	100.4
Africa (5)................	6,596	7,940	8,224	7,225	7,715	106.8
Asia (4)..................	30,124	33,057	31,749	32,497	33,235	102.3
Total No. Hemis. (34) ...	167,014	181,677	187,060	189,811	192,078	101.2
Argentina	16,051	19,197	19,775	19,714	20,263	102.8
Total above count. (35)	183,065	200,874	206,335	218,525	212,341	97.2
Russia b/		18,808	21,144	27,057	27,794	102.7
Est. N. Hemis. ex. R.& C.	177,500	192,700	197,100	199,300		
Est. world total ex. R. & C.	204,200	226,500	231,000	234,700		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,974	3,578	3,690	3,535	95.8
Canada	117	643	754	743	840	113.1
Europe (21)	42,802	38,065	37,539	37,531	36,684	97.7
Total N. Hemis. (23).....	45,155	42,682	41,871	41,964	41,059	97.8
Argentina	85	499	544	894	988	110.5
Total above count. (24)	45,240	43,181	42,415	42,858	42,047	98.1
Russia b/		67,609	66,646	68,297	67,423	98.7
Est. N. Hemis. ex. R. & C.	48,000	45,700	44,900	45,000		
Est. world total ex. R. & C............	48,300	46,300	45,500	46,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.
b/ Winter acreage only.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reporting in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	901,072	103.3
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,462,886	110.4
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd.	1,311,653	1,345,433	1,162,214	1,217,666	1,318,113	108.2
Austria	12,813	10,671	9,438	11,942	12,309	103.1
Lithuania	3,264	5,285	4,180	5,273	6,834	129.6
Total Europe (21)	1,327,730	1,361,389	1,175,832	1,234,881	1,337,256	108.3
Africa (4)	58,885	68,905	52,930	61,428	64,415	104.9
Asia (3)	383,827	371,047	363,598	375,370	331,308	88.3
Total above count. (31)	2,669,150	2,882,458	2,840,869	2,996,189	3,195,865	106.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
North America (2)	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Europe, 16 count. prev. rept'd.	810,560	784,837	635,275	676,518	745,413	110.2
Austria	23,785	21,656	18,712	19,311	19,251	99.7
Lithuania	24,283	26.117	13,810	21,188	19,093	90.1
Total Europe (18)	858,628	832,610	667,797	717,017	783,757	109.3
Total above count. (20)	896,815	888,224	720,771	790,779	843,910	106.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
California	1,362	1,080	1,080	994	1,083	109.0
United States other than California	6,258	6,947	6,890	8,460	11,160	131.9
Canada	1,574	3,524	3,647	3,506	4,880	139.2
North America (2)	9,194	11,521	11,617	12,960	17,123	132.1
Europe (22)	21,341	21,660	21,441	21,822	21,951	100.6
Est. European total excl. R.	27,000	27,300	27,200	27,700		
Africa (5)	8,193	8,659	8,613	7,005	7,118	107.3
Asia (3)	450	631	601	655	891	136.0
Total N. Hemis. (32)	39,178	42,471	42,272	42,442	47,483	111.9
Argentina	230	900	979	1,186	1,186	100.0
Total above count.(33)	39,408	43,371	43,251	43,628	48,669	111.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	64,200	65,200	64,300	63,100		
Est. World total ex. R. and C.	65,000	67,000	66,100	65,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,872	44,177	42,029	41,974	99.9
Canada	9,597	12,556	12,741	13,240	13,135	99.2
North America (2)	46,954	57,428	56,918	55,269	55,109	99.7
Europe (20)	36,717	34,156	34,521	33,833	33,872	100.1
Est. European total ex. R.	49,400	46,200	46,500	45,700		
Africa (3)	607	780	776	683	735	107.6
Asia (3)	12	24	60	65	28	43.1
Total N. Hemis. (28)	84,290	92,388	92,275	89,850	89,744	99.9
Argentina	2,396	3,194	3,171	3,160	3,212	101.6
Total above count.(29)	86,686	95,582	95,446	93,010	92,956	99.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R. and C.	97,700	105,200	105,100	102,600		
Est. world total ex. R. and C.	102,200	110,800	110,200	107,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	104,229	101,359	99,713	98,868	102,380	103.6
Canada, revised	309	239	210	132	139	105.3
North America (2)	104,538	101,598	99,923	99,000	102,519	103.6
Europe, 5 count. prev. rept'd. & unchanged ..	5,223	5,482	5,371	5,543	5,498	99.2
Rumania, revised	9,644	9,713	10,031	10,427	10,985	105.4
Total Europe (6)	14,867	15,195	15,402	15,970	16,483	103.2
Est. European total excl. Russia	26,400	28,900	26,700	28,100		
Africa (2)	481	571	616	564	793	140.6
Asia (2)	(40)	38	40	40	40	100.0
Total N. Hemis. count.(12)	119,926	117,402	115,981	115,574	119,835	103.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	150,000	150,500	139,000	149,600		
Est. world total, excl. Russia	171,900	178,900	169,700			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,930,586	105.7
Canada	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,936,318	105.7
Europe (5)	288,810	289,755	353,934	239,962	220,737	92,0
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	623,000	662,000	492,000		
Total N. Hemis. (7) ..	3,018,471	3,217,280	3,053,964	3,017,932	3,157,055	104.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,903,000	3,737,000	3,638,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,522,000	4,423,000	4,310,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	312,995	132.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	144,875	149.5
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	490,902	135.9
Europe, 18 coun. prev. rept'd and unchanged	556,043	539,085	543,381	540,024	593,114	109.8
Austria, revised	10,065	9,217	9,074	10,934	11,988	109.6
Lithuania	8,820	11,251	11,430	8,630	7,349	85.2
Total Europe (20)	574,928	559,553	563,885	559,588	612,451	109.4
Est. European total ex. Russia	701,000	689,000	690,000	681,000		
Africa (4)	95,600	94,859	57,257	72,874	90,438	124.1
Asia (3)	128,547	133,071	127,305	107,630	106,297	98.8
Total N. Hemis. (29)	1,029,162	1,088,464	1,033,339	1,101,422	1,300,088	118.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China ...	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,402,000	1,465,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,425,000	1,492,000	1,438,000	1,498,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,453,829	122.8
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,928,071	118.7
Europe, 17 count. prev. rept'd	1,214,783	1,117,586	1,189,715	1,169,494	1,197,397	102.4
Austria	29,030	26,761	29,955	30,231	28,591	94.6
Lithuania	22,910	20,849	30,182	23,851	19,566	82.0
Total Europe (19)	1,266,723	1,165,196	1,249,852	1,223,576	1,245,554	101.8
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,848,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	16,225	116.2
Lebanon Republic	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (25)	2,779,481	3,074,613	2,891,623	2,861,452	3,189,891	111.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,515,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,699,000	3,610,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,580	3,076	3,318	2,618	Sept. 15	7,745	16,331
Canada	42,533	25,131				Aug. 31	2,707	3,764
Argentina	14,140	11,141	0	0		Sept. 1	1,133	108
Danubian count. b/	36,658	(35,000)	1,550	1,442		Sept. 8	8,383	5,808
Russia	20,465	(2,000)						
Total	130,840	110,000					19,968	26,011
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	1,285	418	773	Sept. 15	1,580	3,761
Canada	13,620	9,646				Aug. 31	901	7,092
Argentina	40,103	29,455	0	0		Sept. 1	5,158	351
Danubian count. b/	9,939	c/	0	0		Sept. 8	214	0
Total excl. Danube	68,764	49,000					7,853	11,204

Item	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season incl. latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	25,533	17,161	138	209	152	59	16,172	19,014
Danubian count. d/	67,863	82,985	0	0	103		35,931	15,094
Russia	8,579	6,806					e/5,464	e/ 595
Argentina	169,802	322,878	9,613	5,983	7,185	8,098	281,466	234,093
Union of S. Africa	18,833	8,562	f/1,243	f/1,586	f/1,843		f/3,386	f/18,429
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov.-July	Nov.-July
United States	576	5,040					1,449	1,284
Total exports less U.S. imports	290,034	433,352					340,970	285,941

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. c/ Weekly reports of shipments from the Danube according to trade reports amount to 878,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1927-28, compared with 858,000 in 1926-27. d/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Yugoslavian figures for the two complete seasons are for eleven months only. Bulgaria is excluded on account of some reports being unavailable. e/ November-May 11. f/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

POTATOES: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
ACREAGE						
United States	3,677	3,092	3,122	3,517	3,842	109.2
Canada	483	522	523	572	600	104.9
Europe, 12 coun. prev. reptd	8,047	7,356	7,310	7,491	7,453	99.5
Netherlands	411	421	421	425	436	102.6
Belgium	404	395	397	416	410	98.6
Lithuania	403	403	362	343	301	87.8
Total Europe (15)	9,265	8,575	8,490	8,675	8,600	99.1
Tunis	(3)	3	2	2	3	150.0
Total above coun. (18)	13,428	12,192	12,137	12,766	13,045	102.2
Est. N.H. total excl. R. & C.	30,100	30,700	30,500	31,700		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	30,800	31,500	31,300			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
PRODUCTION						
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	466,815	114.7
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	89,147	115.1
Europe, 3 coun. prev. reptd.	72,320	86,977	71,693	76,923	55,261	71.8
Netherlands, revised	104,051	115,976	109,255	90,021	112,213	124.7
Belgium	110,830	113,936	110,276	121,590	109,759	90.3
Luxemburg, revised	6,439	7,262	4,231	5,233	5,126	98.0
Switzerland	b/24,664	27,190	22,413	25,553	24,533	96.0
Finland, revised	18,443	26,570	31,269	22,947	23,722	103.4
Total Europe, (8)	336,727	377,907	349,187	342,267	330,614	96.6
Tunis	(100)	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above coun. (11)	772,369	768,562	781,897	826,764	886,741	107.3
Est. N.H. total excl. R. & C.	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5241,00		
Est. world total excl. R. and C.	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C. b/ Four-year average.

COTTON: Production in countries reporting for 1927-28, with comparisons
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Country		Average 1909-10 to	1925-26	1926-27		1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales		1,000 bales	Per cent
United States		13,033	16,104	17,977		12,955	72.1
India		3,585	5,230	4,206		4,913	116.8
Egypt		1,453	1,629	1,586		1,252	78.9
China a/		695	2,114	1,584		2,000	126.3
Brazil		387	602	449		492	109.6
Russia		905	737	755		983	130.2
Mexico	b/	187	203	360		156	43.3
Peru		110	200	247	c/	200	81.0
Chosen		20	125	145		135	93.1
Uganda		20	159	103		112	108.7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		15	107	130		126	96.9
Tanganyika	b/d/	8	18	20		14	70.0
Union of South Africa	e/		26	9		11	122.2
Argentina		2	135	58		102	175.9
Syria and Lebanon			13	8		11	137.5
Bulgaria		1	2	2		4	200.0
Algeria	f/	1	6	9		4	44.4
Siam	d/	4	4	4		4	100.0
Cyprus		2	3	4		2	50.0
Total above countries			27,416	27,655		23,476	84.9
Estimated world total		20,900	27,900	28,000	g/	23,800	85.0

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

a/ For 1925-26 to 1927-28 Chinese Economic Bulletin quoting the Chinese Mill Owners' Association. The figures represent the crop in the most important provinces where the commercial crop is grown. The average 1909-10 to 1913-14 is the commercial crop as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census.

b/ Average for 4 years.

c/ From an unofficial source.

d/ Exports.

e/ Less than 500 bales.

f/ Average for 3 years.

g/ In making up the world total, estimates were made for countries not reporting on the basis of reports received concerning conditions and prospects of the cotton crops of those countries.

ENGLAND: Receipts of meat at London Central Markets eight months 1927 and 1928 a/

Kind of meat - Country of origin	January-August 1927	January-August 1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef and Veal -		
Britain and Ireland	63,213	62,739
Argentina	312,664	266,020
Uruguay	12,109	27,975
Australia	3,945	8,063
New Zealand	1,371	2,863
Others	3,494	1,289
Total	396,796	368,953
Mutton and Lamb -		
Britain and Ireland	52,135	46,570
New Zealand	103,710	113,447
Argentina	39,909	38.020
Australia	29,[illegible]25	8,080
Others	9,797	7,196
Total	230,806	213,313
Pork and Bacon -		
Britain and Ireland	32,[illegible]68	44,925
Netherlands	a/ 5,051	b/ 7,251
United States	1,270	2,032
New Zealand	786	1,382
Argentina	1,379	954
Others	4,118	4,406
Total	45,772	60,950

a/ As receipts of bacon from Denmark are not mentioned separately it is assumed that not much, if any, of the large imports from that country reach this market. b/ Bacon.

SCOTLAND: Number of livestock on June 1, 1928, with comparisons

Classification	Average 1910-14	1926	1927	1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total............	1,203	1,198	1,210	1,209
Cows and heifers in milk..................	---	357	355	355
Sheep, total............	7,028	7,203	7,536	7,505
Ewes kept for breeding	---	3,115	3,239	3,241
Swine, total	150	145	197	194
Sows kept for breeding	---	18	27	23
Horses	206	179	172	167

Preliminary Returns of Acreage and Livestock, Board of Agriculture of Scotland.

NEW ZEALAND: Number of livestock on January 1, 1928

Classification	1911 April	1926 Jan. 31	1927 Jan. 31	Preliminary 1927 January 31
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total...........	2,020	3,452	3,258	3,274
Dairy cows............	---	1,304	1,303	1,353
Sheep as of April 30.....	23,996	24,905	25,649	27,001
Shorn during season ending April 30.....	---	22,686	23,442	23,858
Lambs tailed during season ending Apr.30	---	11,436	12,070	13,179
Pigs................	349	473	520	587
Horses...............	404	315	304	307

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, July 1928, page .

ARGENTINA: Seven month slaughter at freezing and chilling plants in 1928 with comparisons

Kind of animal	July		Seven months, Jan.-July	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle............	259	213	2,027	1,713
Sheep.............	275	213	2,033	2,015
Swine.............	23	59	131	206

Compiled from The Review of the River Plate.

URUGUAY: Seven month slaughter in freezing and chilling plants in 1928 with comparisons

Kind of animal	July		January - July	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	51	38	572	588
Sheep.............	less than 500	1	640	401
Swine.............	---	---	---	---

Compiled from The Review of the River Plate.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-September 15, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 15, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Sept.15 1927	July 1-Sept.15 1928	1928, week ending Aug.25	Sept. 1	Sept.8	Sept.15
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	46,698	22,884	3,266	2,782	3,205	4,496
Wheat flour b/ ..	11,219	7,200	625	926	653	728
Rye	4,287	2,049	69	232	587	609
Corn	1,350	1,767	138	209	152	59
Oats	2,307	3,621	800	1,285	418	773
Barley a/	8,787	16,172	2,387	3,076	3,318	2,618
	Jan. 1-Sept. 15					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ham & shoulders, inc.Wilt.sides .	91,021	95,595	2,039	1,343	1,077	1,244
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides	81,639	94,309	1,684	1,915	1,408	1,649
Lard	491,845	509,513	8,793	11,509	6,766	9,897
Pickled Pork	20,753	21,721	392	419	475	463

Complied from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Including via Pacific ports this week: wheat 1,854,000 bushels, flour 76,100 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 284,000. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports for years 1926-27	1927-28 b/	Shipments 1928, week ending a/ Sept.1	Sept.8	Sept.15	Net movement from July 1 as far as reported To & incl.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
Official	304,540	305,000				Aug. 31	c23,150	c65,165
5 ports, Brad. c	177,370	238,730	6,728	5,224	8,541	Sept.15	32,333	67,909
Shipments-								
4 markets d/..	c297,961	c326,361	4,032	1,293	3,410	Sept.15	36,594	80,895
Pub.elev. in east c/			6,344	5,726	e/	Sept. 8	28,542	59,849
United States ...	205,896	190,927	3,708	3,858	5,224	Sept 15	57,917	30,084
Argentina	139,790	186,000	832	1,276	1,451	Sept.15	18,034	18,581
Australia	96,584	74,000	968	680	1,024	Sept.15	14,596	12,212
Russia	19,202	7,000				Sept.15	664	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	72	32	96	Sept.15	1,976	312
Bulgaria	2,236	2,000						
British India ...	8,660	12,264	40	0	0	Sept.15	6,528	1,040
Total	849,654	805,324	9,652	7,139	11,205	......	136,309	143,132

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks in this column do not all end on the same day, but are nearest the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Excluded from total. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Not available. f/ Exports.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	September 22, 1927	September 13, 1928	September 20, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	48.00	49.50	48.25
Copenhagen, official quotation	41.45	40.85	40.85
Berlin, la quality	42.36	41.06	41.49
London: a/			
Danish	43.67	43.23	42.91
Dutch, unsalted	41.93	41.06	41.93
New Zealand	39.54	39.76	39.76
New Zealand, unsalted	40.41	40.84	40.84
Australian	38.67	37.37	37.37
Australian, unsalted	39.11	39.97	39.76
Argentine, unsalted	34.98	35.64	38.02
Siberian	36.93	34.98	34.93

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending Sept. 21, 1927	Sept. 11, 1928	Sept. 18, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	71,395	73,928	76,083
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	15.13	16.42	15.77
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	15.10	15.48	15.52
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	15,269	14,106	12,510
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	25,899	28,150	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	24.98	24.33	24.55

a/ No quotation.

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